ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Tuesday, November 25, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements readers are asked to include their civics. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Persian du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Insertions see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BARKER.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Kitale, Kenya Colony, to ELFRIDA (*née* Hastings), wife of A. BARKER—a daughter.

BARNARD.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at The Coppice, Dashing, Godalming, to GILLIAN, wife of THOMAS THEODORE BARNARD, M.C.—a son.

BARNES.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W.1, to DOROTHY (*née* Bloom), wife of J. MILLARD BARNES—a daughter.

BASTIN.—On Nov. 23, 1930, to the wife of T. T. BASTIN, 5, Snowdon-mansions, Gondar-road, N.W.—a son.

BILLSON.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at Mill Wood, Burton, Cheshire, to KATHLEEN (*née* Crooks), wife of RICHARD BILLSON—a son (ROGER).

BISHOP.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at Letchford House, Hatch End, Middlesex, to VERA, wife of F. P. BISHOP—a daughter.

BLEECKER.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at 11, West Eaton-place, London, to ALICE, wife of HENRY BLEECKER—a daughter.

BROWN.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at a nursing home, Ipswich, to DOROTHEA, wife of SURGEON COMMANDER ROBIN BROWN, Royal Navy—a daughter.

CHATER.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Nanyuki, Kenya Colony, to NANCY, wife of J. D. G. CHATER, D.S.C.—a son.

COOPER.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at 13, Wimborne-gardens, Ealing, to PHYLLIS (*née* Wildsmith), wife of FRANCIS COOPER—a daughter.

DAVENPORT.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at 82, Adelaide-road, N.W.3, to HELEN (*née* Mayfield), the wife of ROBERT DAVENPORT, F.R.C.S.—a daughter.

GREENSHIELDS.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Bulawayo, to VIOLET (*née* Stubbs), wife of ERNEST GREENSHIELDS—a daughter.

HABERSHON.—On Nov. 22, 1930, to NORAH (*née* Dobbs) and EDWARD HABERSHON, of Stowe School—a daughter.

HORNBY.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at the Rectory, Bury, Lancashire, to KATHARINE REBECCA, wife of REV. H. L. HORNBY, M.C.—a son.

HORSFALL.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Bishop's Stortford Hospital, to MARGARET ARNOLD (PEGGY, *née* Norton), wife of C. MICHAEL HORSFALL—the gift of a son.

JOHNCOCK.—On Oct. 19, 1930, at Loxton District Hospital, to HANNAH GRACE, wife of LEONARD PERCY JOHNCOCK, B.A., of Renmark, South Australia—a son.

MEYJES.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at Gerrards Cross, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. D. MEYJES—a son.

MOORE.—On Saturday, Nov. 22, 1930, at Redcroft, Maidenhead, Berks, to MARGARET (*née* Kennedy), wife of Dr. GILBERT MOORE—a daughter.

PARKS.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to SHEILA, wife of CAPTAIN ANTONY PARKS—a son.

PIEJUS.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at a nursing house, to WILHELMINA (*née* Lister), the wife of R. H. PIEJUS, of St. Gennys, Fairview Way, Edgware—a daughter.

PIKE.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at Brodrick House, Aberedw, to KATHLEEN, wife of GEOFFREY O. PIKE—a daughter.

QUICKE.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at Stamford, Conn., U.S.A., to ELIZABETH, wife of W. T. STRANGMAN QUICKE—a daughter.

SIEVEKING.—On Sunday, Nov. 23, 1930, at 15, Tite-street, Chelsea, NATALIE (the wife of MAJOR LANCELOT DE GIBERNE SIEVEKING) gave birth to a charming daughter.

SKITT.—On Sunday, Nov. 23, 1930, at Old Comptons, Horsham, to LUCY, widow of ROWLAND SKITT, Barakat, Sudan—a daughter.

STEIN.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at 21, St. Martin's-avenue, Epsom, to HILDEGARDE (*née* Taylor), wife of Ian D. STEIN—a daughter.

STOCKLEY.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at Lancaster, to MADELAINE, wife of MAJOR C. J. STOCKLEY, I.M.S.—a son.

MARRIAGES

BECK : PICTON-WARLOW.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Bore Abbey, Herefordshire, ALEC BECK, D.F.C., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Beck, of Old Letton Court, Hereford, and ANGELINA, to JOAN, only daughter of Mrs. PICTON-WARLOW, of Bore Cop House, Bosbury.

LEWES : von TWARDOWSKI.—On Nov. 12, 1930, at Folkestone, JOHN HERBERT LEWES to ALICE VON TWARDOWSKI, daughter of the late General Heinrich von Twardowski.

PATERSON : REID.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, KENNETH, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. PATERSON, of Bexhill, Sussex, to EDITH HESTER, fifth daughter of the late W. J. REID, Governor of Sligo Prison, and of Mrs. M. A. Reid, Killiney, Co. Dublin, I.F.S.

PHILLIPS : BECKETT.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, W., HEDLEY W. PHILLIPS, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Hedley Phillips, Newlands, Sheldon-avenue, Highgate, to ANNE, daughter of the late WILLIAM BECKETT and Mrs. Beckett, 51, Wakeman's Hill-avenue, Kingsbury.

SHARP : CARDEN.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at St. Jude's Church, Southsea, by the Rev. Canon C. E. Wilson, B.D., Vicar of the Church, Gipsy-hill, assisted by the Rev. C. F. Ayerst, M.A., Vicar, HAROLD RALPH NORMAN SHARP, M.A., youngest son of J. E. E. S. SHARP, Esq., I.S.O., and Mrs. Sharp, of Shanklin, Isle of Wight, to CECILY MARY BARBARA GEORGE, M.D., B.S., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. CARDEN, of Radlett, Herts.

WATERFIELD : AVERN.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at All Saints', Malabar Hill, Bombay, by the Ven. Archdeacon Martindale, THOMAS EDWARD WATERFIELD, I.C.S., son of the late E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., and Mrs. Waterfield, of The Close, Dawlish, Devon, to BARBARA ESTHER, youngest daughter of the late HENRY AVERN and Mrs. Avern, of Hillside, Whitepost Hill, Bedhill.

WHITE : CAMPBELL.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at St. Mary's, Woking, ARTHUR HENRY WHITE, of The Paddock, Andover, to MURIEL CAMPBELL, of Gibraltar Lodge, Lyme Regis, Dorset.

SILVER WEDDING

STICKLAND : ROBINSON.—On Nov. 25, 1905, at St. John's, Wembley, PERCY ALBERT, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. STICKLAND, of Gillingham, Dorset, to EMILY MARY, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. ROBINSON, of Sudbury. Beds. Present address, Bridport Cottage, Eynsford, Kent.

DEATHS

AINSWORTH.—On Nov. 24, 1930, suddenly, at New Lodge, Freshfield, Liverpool, DAVID EVELYN AINSWORTH, funeral at St. Peter's, Freshfield, 2.30 (Wednesday).

ALKER.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at a nursing home in London, ARTHUR ALKER (JOHN), of Calcutta, aged 45 years. Funeral at Putney Vale Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11.30 a.m. Flowers to Kendall and Sons (Undertakers), Ltd., 123a, King's-road, S.W.3.

BARNARD.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at Cleeve Hill, Cheltenham, BEATRICE MARY, dearly loved wife of REV. GILBERT WILLIAM BARNARD, and second surviving daughter of the late General George Staunton, C.B. Funeral, Bishops Cleeve Parish Church to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30.

BEAUMONT.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at 11, High-street, Fareham, Hants, MORTON LOUIS, only son of the late THOMAS BEAUMONT, of Lincoln's Inn, and beloved husband of NORA Beaumont. (F.M.S. and Straits papers, please copy.)

BENNETT.—On Nov. 18, 1930, at 44, Upper Mall, Hammersmith, W.6, JAMES WILLIAM, son of the late RICHARD BENNETT, of Bridport Villa, Redhill, Surrey.

BRANDON.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at 20a, Trebovir-road, Earl's Court, S.W., suddenly, PERCY BRANDON, eldest son of the late Woodthorpe Brandon, of Mill Hill, Barnes. Funeral at Kensington New Cemetery, Gunnersbury-lane, to-morrow (Wednesday), 11.30 a.m. (New Zealand papers, please copy.)

CLAYTON.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at 43a, Brunswick-place, Hove, HARRY, the dearly loved husband of ADA MARIAN CLAYTON.

CREER.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at 22, Bootham-crescent, York, ALFRED CREER (late City Engineer), in his 84th year. Interment at Brenchley, Kent, to-morrow (Wednesday).

DOW.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at London-road, King's Lynn, ARTHUR GRAHAM DOW, in his 91st year. Funeral to-day (Tuesday), at 2 p.m. No flowers, by request.

DUFF.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at a nursing home, Glasgow, THOMAS LAWRIE DUFF, shipowner, Glasgow and Chelston, Kilmacolm, in his 64th year. Funeral service in Kilmacolm Parish Church, Thursday, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock, and thereafter to Kilmacolm Cemetery.

DURHAM.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at "Grey Tiles," Sidford, Sidmouth, EDWARD JAMES DURHAM, late of Nottingham and Skegness, aged 62 years.

ELBORNE.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at Chigwell, ELEANOR, fourth daughter of the late EDWARD PRICEAVER ELBORNE, of Cambridge and Long Clawson, aged 66.

ENRIGHT.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at Shivenamon, Woodston, BRIDGET, widow of JOHN ENRIGHT, Royal Navy, aged 72. R.I.P.

FOX.—On Nov. 19, 1930, in Melbourne, Australia, following an operation for appendicitis, GILBERT W. FOX, son of Mrs. FOX, 82, Thicket-road, Anerley, and the late G. E. FOX, in his 35th year.

FRITH.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at her residence, 67, Pembroke-crescent, Hove, JULIA CHARLOTTE, widow of FREDERICK BRANWELL FRITH. Funeral, Hove Cemetery, Thursday next, 12 o'clock, from house.

GORDON.—On Nov. 22, 1930, Mrs. R. D. GORDON, of 25, Walbuton-park, Belfast, and Blythewood, Camberley.

GROVES.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at Wantrave Lodge, Wantrave, Berks, FLORENCE MARY JANE, widow of J. W. GROVES, of King's College, London, aged 80 years. Funeral at St. Mary's Church, Wantrave, on Thursday, at 2.45 p.m.; train leaves Paddington at 1.24 p.m.

HAMMOND.—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Dansies, Buntingford, H. MARGARET HAMMOND, in her 72nd year.

HANNING.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at Little Melton Vicarage, Norfolk, the REVEREND CLEMENT HUGH HANNING, M.A. Funeral at Little Melton to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m.

HARVEST.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at the Royal Northern Hospital, LIEUT.-COL. H. H. HARVEST, late Royal Artillery, son of the late Major-General E. D. Harvest, of Cheltenham. Funeral Highgate Cemetery, Friday, Nov. 28, at 1.30.

HASLINGDEN RUSSELL.—On Nov. 22, 1930, suddenly, at Burr Court, Yapton, Sussex, MAUD HASLINGDEN RUSSELL, widow of E. Haslingden Russell, and daughter of T. W. Robertson, author of "Caste" and other plays. Funeral at Abney Park Cemetery at noon to-morrow (Wednesday).

HASSALL.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at 8, St. Aldate's, Oxford, ARTHUR HASSALL, M.A., for over 40 years Student and Tutor of Christ Church, son of the late Henry Burton Hassall, of Spital, Cheshire, aged 77. Service at Christ Church Cathedral to-day (Tuesday), at 2.45 p.m.

HAWKINS.—On Nov. 20, 1930, after a long illness, bravely and patiently endured, WILLIAM CHARLES HAWKINS, of Littlefield, The Drive, Sanderbrook, E.18, Governing Director of John W. Harker and Co., Ltd., Billiter-street, London, aged 62. Interment City of London Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday) (Manor Park Station, L.N.E. Rly.), at 3 p.m. Will friends kindly take this as the only intimation? (Indian and S. American papers, please copy.)

HOARE.—On Nov. 22, 1930, peacefully, at Charlwood, BEATRIX POLLARD, wife of ALFRED HOARE, aged 75. Funeral (after cremation) at Forest Row on Thursday, Nov. 27, at 2.45. No mourning, by her request.

HUDLESTON.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at Chiscombe Lodge, Durdham Down, Bristol, ANNIE MARIA, wife of the late ROBERT JOHN HUDLESTON, of Rackley House, Portishead, Somerset.

HUGHES.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at 22, Sussex-mansions, S.W.7, LUCY EDEN, widow of RICHARD HENRY HUGHES. Service at Golders Green Crematorium Thursday, Nov. 27, at 11 a.m. Friends please accept this, the only intimation. No flowers, by request.

KEIGHTLEY.—On Nov. 18, 1930, suddenly, in New York, ARCHIBALD KEIGHTLEY, M.D., late of 46, Brook-street, W., and 3, Glanmawddach, Barmouth, N. Wales.

LEVER.—On Saturday, Nov. 22, 1930, at Denton House, Iffley, FLORENCE, widow of MAJOR R. C. LEVER. Funeral at Iffley to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30.

LYONS.—On Sunday, Nov. 23, 1930, at Croom House, Co. Limerick, MARY JOSEPHINE (*née* Dalgish), beloved wife of CAPT. J. D. LYONS, of Croom.

MAIR.—On Monday, Nov. 24, 1930, at 5, Chesterstreet, Edinburgh, HARRIOT SARAH SIDDONS MAIR, daughter of the late Major Arthur Mair, of the 62nd Regiment of Foot, aged 89 years. Service at St. Mary's Cathedral, Palmerston-place, on Thursday, Nov. 27, at 2.30 o'clock afternoon. Funeral thereafter private to Dalbeth Cemetery, Churchyard.

MELLUISH.—On Nov. 24, 1930, ELIZABETH ETHEL, widow of EDWARD ROBERT MELLUISH, of Golders Green. Service at Golders Green Crematorium, at 12 noon, Thursday, Nov. 27. Inquiries to North 4045.

MILLARD.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at 14a, Portswood-park, Southampton, LEWIS AUSTIN MILLARD, Commander (retired), R.N., late Mail Steamship Company (1914-1919 H.M. Hospital Ship Garth Castle), aged 62. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday). (South African papers, please copy.)

MOSSMAN.—On Nov. 23, 1930, ANNIE MATILDA, daughter of the late FREDERICK MOSSMAN, of Bradford. Funeral leaving King's Cross Station to-morrow (Wednesday), 1.30 p.m.

MURPHY.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at 18, Claremont-road, Twickenham, HENRY HOWARD MURPHY, M.D. Camb., eldest son of the late REV. Dr. Robert Murphy, Queen's Chaplain and Registrar of the Diocese of Madras, in his 80th year.

PROBERT.—On Nov. 17, 1930, suddenly, at 71, Gore-road, Victoria Park, E., REV. WILLIAM MITCHELL PROBERT, aged 73. Interred at Fulham Cemetery.

RAND.—On Nov. 20, 1930, THOMAS READINGS RAND, aged 65, of The Homestead, Hockley, Essex. Funeral service at Hockley Church to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2.15; train from Liverpool-street Station at 12 noon.

RENTIERS.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at The White Cottage, Burton-road, Bournemouth, JOHN B. RENTIERS, formerly H.M.'s Consul-General for the Philippines.

SELBY.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at Southgate, Crawley, the residence of his mother, WALTER ARTHUR SELBY, Lt.-Com., R.N., late of Biddlestone, Northumberland, and Red Gables, Crawley, aged 48. Funeral at Monastery, Crawley, 10 o'clock a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday). Please accept this, the only intimation.

SHILLITOE.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at Oakfield Farm, St. Ippolyts, Herts, ETHEL HOPE, wife of CLAUDE SHILLITOE. Funeral St. Ippolyts Church to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.30 p.m.

SKEY.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at Chalfont St. Peter, JAMES FREDERIC WILSON, elder son of ARTHUR and ADELAIDE SKEY, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, aged 21. South American papers, please copy. Funeral at Chalfont St. Peter to-day (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m.

STINSON.—On Nov. 22, 1930, HENRY ALFRED STINSON, of Beckenham, Kent, aged 73. Funeral at Elmers End Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday), at 3 p.m. No flowers, by request.

TAYLOR.—On Nov. 23, 1930, in London, CAPTAIN RICHARD STRANGMAN TAYLOR, late Lloyd's Surveyor, Brisbane, Australian papers, please copy.)

TODD FERRIER.—On Saturday, Nov. 22, 1930, at "Roselle," Woodland Park, Fairnton, AMY, the beloved wife of the REV. J. TODD FERRIER, fourth daughter of the late Joseph Wright, Esq., and of Mrs. Annie Ryle Wright, of Macclesfield, aged 65 years.

TOWNEND.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at 17, Clovelly-road, Hornsey, N.8, WILLIAM RYE TOWNEND, sometime of Bread-street, E.C., aged 73.

TUFNELL.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at 88, Banbury-road, Oxford, LAURA LOUISA, widow of REV. REV. E. W. TUFNELL, first Bishop of Brisbane, Australia, in her 86th year. Funeral at 11.45 a.m., St. Margaret's, Oxford, to-morrow (Wednesday). Interment, Thursday, Nov. 27, 2.30, Felpham, Sussex. (Queensland papers, please copy.) Amended notice.

van BRAAM.—On Nov. 12, 1930, at Laura Wapenveld (Gld.), Holland, JACQUES PIETER VAN BRAAM, beloved husband of Julie van Braam (*née* Clarke), aged 75. (Australian papers, please copy.)

VIVIAN.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at Ballyreighan, Birr, Ireland, MARY HASTINGS, widow of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES A. VIVIAN, 15th Sikhs, of Askrish, Lochgair, Argyll, Scotland. Funeral strictly private. No flowers for request.

VOELCKER.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at 110, Oakwood-court, Kensington, W., EDWARD WILLIAM VOELCKER, aged 73. Funeral service to-day (Tuesday) at St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen-street, Kensington, at 11.45. Cremation.

WALKER.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at her residence, 46, Prescott-street, Halifax, ADA, the beloved wife of the late FREDERICK WALKER, J.P. Interment to-day (Tuesday), at St. George's, Lee Mount, Halifax, preceded by service at Holy Trinity Church at 11 a.m.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

de PASS.—In proud and loving memory of FRANK de PASS, V.C., Lieutenant, 34th Poona Horse, killed in action at Festubert, Nov. 25, 1914.

MILES.—In ever-loving memory of MAURICE W. HOLT MILES, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., &c., late Captain, R.A.M.C., of St. Thomas's Hospital, Nov. 25, 1918, aged 25; also his dear FATHER, May 20, 1922.—MOTHER and JILL.

SABEY.—In loving memory of our dear and only son ANDREW, who passed away on Nov. 25, 1922, after years of suffering caused through service to his country.

COLERIDGE.—In sweetest memory of ELLEN ANNE (NELLIE) COLERIDGE, who died Nov. 24, 1928, a beloved wife and mother. "A loving, generous, and understanding heart."

CROSS.—In ever-lasting and ever-loving memory of Dad, never forgotten darling mother, SARAH CROSS.—FRANCES.

HARTMANN.—In ever-loving memory of GEORGE HARTMANN, who passed away Nov. 25, 1923.

KEEBLE.—In sacred and loving memory of JASPER KEEBLE, who entered into rest Nov. 25, 1912. (He was 22 years Rector's Warden of All Souls', Langham-place.)

MILNE.—In memory of "TONY," our dearly loved eldest son, who left us Nov. 25, 1920, aged six years two months.

NAPIER.—In loving remembrance of AMY JULIA NAPIER, the wife of Thomas Bateman Napier and widow of Reginald G. Tootal, who died Nov. 25, 1923.

PAVITT.—In loving and ever-present memory of JOSEPH HENRY PAVITT, who died Nov. 25, 1926.

STEWART.—In ever-loving memory of COLONEL ALBERT FORTESCUE STEWART, C.M.G., O.B.E., Nov. 25, 1925.

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (by Rail, 1852). Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

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PERSONAL

WHILE with "my whole world," forget to mention this, but am sure you know.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. 6d. for any lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

TAZEWELL (niece). Bath-road, Reading, sends SYMPATHY (RELATIVES SHARPUS CULLUM); just heard news.

£25 per A. SINGLE-STONE DIAMOND RING, mounted in Platinum. Diamond 2.20 carats.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

UNIVERSITY MAN, British, returned from Russia, offers LESSONS in the RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, or ENGLISH LESSONS to RUSSIANS in London by method ensuring pupil's progress; also open to translation work, including highest terminologically technical. —Write Box W.432. The Times, E.C.4.

BARRISTER'S WIDOW, good knowledge of literature and music, would take charge of and set out library or statistical department of private or business house, and prepare reports, data, &c., or would act as Secretary or Manager of literary or social club.—Please write Box W.362. The Times, E.C.4.

KENYA, N. RHODESIA, NYASALAND, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA, and ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT OFFICE, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Farming as a career. Settlers and Pupils with necessary capital can be given introduction to farmers in E. Africa.

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, Expert in Books, purchases old libraries, forms new collections. Agent for American and Colonial buyers of books.—Address A. L. Humphreys, York Lodge, Reading.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently required for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67a, Welbeck-street, W.1.

LT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON'S AIREDALES for house protection. Wire, Fox, Sealyham, &c. See Kennel.

COLLOQUIAL FRENCH.—Course of 12 private lessons (Parisienne (Diplômée), wonderful results. —Write Box T.1832, The Times, E.C.4.

CRICKET.—Old pupils of THE FAULKNER SCHOOL of CRICKET and others will be glad to hear that coaching commences on December 1st, and bookings for the Christmas holidays are being taken.—Write for particulars to the Principal, G. J. V. Weigall, or the Secretary, The Faulkner School of Cricket, Ltd., Farm-lane, Walham Green, S.W.6. Fulham 3494.

FRIENDS of the POOR, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1, PLEAD for 5s. weekly, winter help for old couple 76, 72. Existing on £1 weekly. Details given.

SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.—The 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, a purely patriotic organisation working in cooperation with the Overseas Settlement Committee, invites applications with moderate capital to become established farmers in South Africa.—London Office, 199, Piccadilly, W.1.

QUEEN'S-GATE.—FURNISHED ROOM: running water; 32ns., including breakfast, bath. Western 1450.

ESTATE of 1,000 ACRES WANTED in the Western Midlands.—Write, stating particulars, submission of some distinction, several farms and numerous cottages, and with sporting amenities including a good stretch of fishing, shooting, and HOME FARM, to the purchaser.—Replies, which will be treated in confidence, should be addressed to "Actual Buyer," Box B.1794, The Times, E.C.4. Buyer will immediately inspect any estate answering above description.

EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.—Comfortably FURNISHED FLAT, with own GARAGE alongside hall door; large sitting room, one bed room with double bed, kitchen, bath room, w.c. and plate of tea (linen); 2 gns. per week, all answer inquiries; £180; service £1.—52, Nevern-square, S.W.5.

EXTEMPORE SPEAKING.—Mr. Chas. Seymour gives private Lessons. Also Elocution, Breathing, Confidence, Accent. Booklet free.—401, Strand, W.C.2.

STAMMERERS consult Mr. A. G. Schnelle. 119, Bedford Court-mansions, W.C.1. Established 1905.

DOCKLAND'S POOR have to be HELPED EVERY DAY of the YEAR in some way or another. Will you share in this work by sending a gift of worn clothing, boots, Surgical Aid Letters, or a donation? Every case helped is known personally.—J. R. Reeves, Supt., Victoria Dock Mission, Foster Hall, Tidal Basin, London, E.16.

EVERY ONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES, but not every one can pay their original cost.—We have enormous demands from our various branches for partly worn clothing, such as gentlemen's lounge or dress suits, overcoats, &c., ladies' dresses, furs, costumes, shoes, &c.; and therefore pay far above the average price for all unrequired articles. Cash by return for parcels or call at PETER DEAN and Co., 151a, HOGARTH-ROAD, W.2. Padd. 4320. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

HAVE you heard Mr. Vivian Caulfeild, the famous expert, explaining how to ski? He is assisted by a wonderful ski film, which will be shown at Queen's Hall at 3 p.m. (Saturdays excepted) at Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly. Write for Catalogue of Ski-ing Equipment.

TO cope with the determined rushes of connoisseurs, yet another entrance to Fortnum and Mason's Gift Department has now been opened, this time from Jermyn-street. Come and enter by it.

HOW TO DRESS WELL on 10s. or £1 per month. Open an account with MARTIN'S, 68-71, Jermyn-street. No deposit, no references required; no extra charge for outsizes. Visit our show rooms for latest fashions in Furtrimmed Coats, Furs, and Two and Three Piece Suits, also Evening Gowns a Speciality, or write for beautifully illustrated Catalogues, sent gratis and post free.—MARTIN'S, 68-71, Jermyn-street, and 1, Radnor House, 93-97, Regent-street, W.1. 'Phone, Regent 2371.

EVERY ONE should inspect the new and interesting series of FURNISHED and DECORATED HOMES representing good taste, economy, and value, now on exhibition at the Ideal Home Exhibition, Olympia, Kensington Court-road, W.1. Catalogues and particulars of deferred payments on application.

"MELOX in the Morning and MARVELS at Night" keep your dogs healthy, happy and bright. All corn merchants, stores, &c., sell Melox Dog Foods.

VIOLINS.—W. E. HILL and SONS, of 140, New Bond-street, London, are buyers of violins, violas, and cellos of the celebrated Italian makers.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training Institute, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. Day and residential. Recognised specialty to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical course with works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Probationary term.—Syllabus from Principal.

CECILE.—Attractive day and evening gowns from 6½ and 8½ gns. 2nd floor, 51, Bedford-street (first floor), Strand.

COME and choose your new frock in the Ground Floor Salon at FENWICK of BOND-STREET (corner of Brook-street). Manequins will show you the very latest models for day, afternoon, and evening wear.

SEND to the COURT HOTEL, SHANKLIN, ISLE OF WIGHT for Tariff of Christmas Festivities. Every comfort. Children specially catered for. Open all the year round.

MORRELL and COBBETT (from Pall Mall) invite applications for their illustrated CHRISTMAS CATALOGUES, now ready, replete with selections from all parts of the country.—2-32, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

FINEST QUALITY SMOKED WILTSHIRE BACON. Middle of Side, about 20lb., 1s. 2½d., carriage paid. —Write for list, Preston's Stores, Cirencester.

THIS WINTER WEATHER 4,960 homeless, destitute women and 530 homeless children were involved in night applications to two Central London Church Army centres in 12 months; 112,899 beds provided also for other homeless women; 41 feeds and shelters 20 destitute for one night.—Cheques Preb. Carlile, "Homeless Women," 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

SPANISH by young lady, Madrid University, diplomas.—Write Box 8899, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

FOR SALE, owing to change of plans, brand new supercharged O.H.V. 4-seater sports tourer and 2-seater sports coupé body.—Write Box 05071, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FLAT, small (self-contained), 30 seconds away from PORTLAND-PLACE; small sitting room, bed room, bath room; low building value; £90 per annum, including service, heating, and constant hot water. Plain but good cuisine at reasonable rates. Suitable for persons of refinement and taste.—Particulars on application to J. Fraser, 17, New Cavendish-street, W. Langham 2714.

ATTRACTIVE Unfurnished SERVICE FLAT, first floor; four rooms and bath; Colonel D., tenant six years, will answer inquiries; £180; service £1.—52, Nevern-square, S.W.5.

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SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

INDIA OR CEYLON BY P. & O.

100 Guinea Return First Saloon, Second Saloon £75. Sailings November, December, January.

Apply P. & O. Passenger Offices, as below.

P. & O.

Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.		London.	Marseilles.
‡Kaisar-I-Hind	11,500	Commander.	Nov. 28	Nov. 28
Cumballa	15,000	Cartwright	Dec. 12	Dec. 12
†Rajputana	16,000	Cartwright	Dec. 5	Dec. 5
Nubbera	16,000	Cadiz	Dec. 19	Dec. 19
Ranpura	17,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 12
Malwa	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 26	Dec. 26
Mantola	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Karmala	11,000	Rignell	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
†Viceroy of India	19,000	Parker	Jan. 2	Jan. 6
Rewahpindi	17,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
‡Kaisar-I-Hind	11,500	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
Mooltan	21,500	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
†Ranchi	17,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

‡§Moldavia	17,000	Allen	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
§Malwa	18,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
‡Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda	17,000	Fuller	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Rathay	15,000	Vivian	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Mantua	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 12
§Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	—	—
Sangaree (cargo)	6,000	—	Dec. 19	—
Nagova (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 2	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
	11,000	—	Jan. 30	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Sardar	9,000	Sudell	Dec. 11	—
Malwa	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 20	—
Khyber	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, § for Port Sudan.
‡ Taking also Tourist Saloon Passengers.
† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BRDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
†*MUNDRA	7,275	Nov. 29	Dec.	—
†*WARFIELD	6,000	Dec. 20	—	Dec. 1
†*KENYA	10,000	Jan. 28	Feb. 16	Feb. 8
DUMANA	8,427	Jan. 28	Feb. 16	Feb. 8

* Cargo steamer. † Calls Southampton.
‡ Calls Dutch Mandvie.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
†MANKLA	8,303			Nov. 29
†MERKARA	8,284	Nov. 26	Dec. 6	Dec. 13
MARGHA	8,278	Dec. 10	Dec. 20	Dec. 27
MANORA	7,929	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	Jan. 10

† Calls Port Sudan. † Calls Malta.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MODASA	9,070				Nov. 29
MADURA	9,077	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 19
MATIANA	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MALDA ..	9,066	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. & STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: P. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.1.
City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2.
41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O., or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

Freight Agents:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; H.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Sun House, Billiter-street, E.C.; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Queensland Line), Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	
RUAHINE	11,000	SOUTHAMPTON Dec. 10
TUAPEHU	9,000	LONDON Dec. 20
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	SOUTHAMPTON Jan. 29
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 26
REMUERA	11,500	Feb. 13
	17,000	Mar. 13

† Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers only.
Apply to the N.Z.S.S. Co., Ltd., (J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agents, (Tel.—Avenue 3220), General Manager, 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele.—Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
Any Atlantic Line to London or Liverpool, thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From		From
NIAGARA	†Vancouver. Dec. 10		†San Francisco.
MOSKOWA			
AORANGI			Dec. 24
MAKURA	Jan. 7		
			Jan. 21

† Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Raratonga, to Auckland or Sydney. ‡ Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London	Plymouth	L'pool.
BARRABOOL	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
BALRANA	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
BALLARAT	13,000			Feb. 21
†BENDIGO	13,000	Mar. 20	—	—

† Carrying H.M. MAILS and calling at Marseilles and Aden.
Also TOURIST SALOON BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA
BY THE
ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Tons	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORSOVA	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ORONTES	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORONSAY	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
ORFORD	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
OTRANTO	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8

Tickets are interchangeable with P. & O. and other lines.
Managers, Anderson, Green and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL HALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Hongkong	9,478	Dec. 11	Karachi and Bombay
City of Sparta ..	5,415	Dec. 20	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Poona ..	7,485	Jan. 8	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (b) Port Sudan. (d) Direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall ..			
City of Valencia ..	5,321	Dec. 6	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Harvard ..	7,329	Dec. 20	Bay, East Lon-
	7,071	Jan. 17	don, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-5, Leadenhall-st., E.C.
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st.
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street.

ELLERMAN'S

WESTCOTT & LAURANCE LINE

LEITH, TYNE, ANTWERP, and LONDON to MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, LEVANT & BLACK SEA.

For Steamer, Closing London.
Gibraltar, Malta and Alexandria, City of Lancaster Dec. 6
Piraeus, Salonika, Izmir (Smyrna), Istanbul (Constantinople) Destro Dec. 3
Leading Berth Ports. India Dock (A Shed).
Taking goods by trans-shipment to Tunis, Tripoli (Barbary), via Malta, Larnaca, Limasol, Famagusta (Cyprus), Syrian Coast Ports, via Alexandria, Bourgas, Varna, Odessa, and Constantza via Constantinople, all Greek Ports via Piraeus.

For freight or passenger apply to the Managers,
WESTCOTT & LAURANCE, 5, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
WESTCOTT & Co., 21, Canal des Brasseurs, Antwerp.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London	Marseilles	Naples
YASUKUNI MARU ..	17,000	Dec. 2	Dec. 10	Dec. 11
HAKONE MARU ..	11,950	Dec. 16	Dec. 24	Dec. 25
SUWA MARU ..	16,500	Dec. 30	Dec. 11	Dec. 12
	16,700	Jan. 2	Jan. 26	Dec. 28

Also calling at Gibraltar. Jan. 9 Jan. 11

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 6614-8 (A Limited Company, Incorporated in Japan.) West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1

BIBBY LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF MAIL STEAMERS (SCREW OIL-DRIVEN) TWIN-SCREW) TO MARSEILLES, PORT SAID, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Manchester
Cheshire	13,000	Dec. 2	Dec. 3
Herefordshire	13,000	Dec. 16	Dec. 17
Devonshire	13,000	Dec. 30	Dec. 31
Worcestershire	12,500	Jan. 13	Jan. 14

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; or, Paul Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 6026, 6027.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES

TO NEW YORK.

Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line.
25	OLYMPIC .. .. a	Southampton	White Star
25	†TRANSYLVANIA .. f, c	Glasgow	Anchor
29	SAMARIA .. .. f, c	Liverpool	Cunard
Dec.			
3	MAJESTIC .. .. a	Southampton	White Star
3	BELGENLAND .. .. a	Southampton	Red Star
3	ACADIA .. .. f	Southampton	Cunard
4	SALIER .. .. f	Liverpool	Cunard
6	MINNEWASKA .. .. a	London	White Star
6	MAURETANIA .. .. a	Liverpool	Cunard
10	ANTONIA .. .. f, c	Liverpool	Cunard
13	BRITANNIC .. .. a	Liverpool	White Star
13	CARINTHIA .. .. f	Liverpool	Cunard
13	FINNLAND .. .. a	Antwerp	Red Star
16	OLYMPIC .. .. a	Southampton	White Star
17	AUSONIA .. .. a	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC .. .. a	Liverpool	White Star
27	MAURETANIA .. .. a	Southampton	Cunard
27	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	CARMANIA .. .. f	Liverpool	Cunard
27	MINNEKAHDA .. .. a	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	CAMERONIA .. .. f	London	Cunard
31	MAJESTIC .. .. a	Glasgow	A.T.L.
		Southampton	Anchor
			White Star

† Also calls BOSTON. a Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast.
e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. h Via Boulogne.

CANADA

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line.
29	DUCH. OF RICHMOND m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
29	MONTCLARE .. .. s	Southampton	Can. Pac.
Dec.			
13	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
13	MONTCALM c	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
19	MELITA .. .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	MINNEDOSA .. .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan.			
2	MONTCLARE .. .. h	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
5	AURANIA .. .. s	Southampton	Cunard
12	ANTONIA .. .. s, c	Southampton	Cunard
13	CARINTHIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
13	FINNLAND .. .. a	Antwerp	Red Star
19	AUSONIA .. .. s	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC .. .. s	Southampton	White Star
Jan.		Liverpool	
3	CARONIA .. .. s	Southampton	Cunard

s Via Greenock. m Via Belfast and Glasgow. a Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. f Via Queenstown.
Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop Line

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

A direct way most inevitably prove the more satisfactory. Shorten your voyage by avoiding the English Channel altogether.

EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS

CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.

FAST "CABIN" LINERS

CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"PARIS" (e)	Dec. 3	Dec. 9
ILE DE FRANCE .. (e) ..	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
"LAFAYETTE" (c) ..	Dec. 6	Dec. 9
"PARIS" (e)	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Dec. 16	Dec. 22
"FRANCE" (e)	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
(e) Express First and Second Class Liners.	Dec. 31	Jan. 6

(c) First, Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.

THE CHRISTMAS BOAT.

The "PARIS," crossing in under six days, enables one to reach practically every part of the United States by Christmas Day.

HAVRE TO HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

HAVRE TO
NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.

	Dec.
S.S. "ALSATIA"	29
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" ..	29
and then: Jan. 26th, Feb. 23rd, Mar. 23rd.	

Apply: Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

NEW YORK.
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Nov. 27 from NAPLES	"VULCANIA"	
" 30 " LISBON	"COSULICH LINE, Ltd.	
Other Sailings: Dec. 16, Jan. 7, Feb. 4, Mar. 10, Mar. 29.		
Nov. 29 from GENOA	"ROMA"	
" 30 " NAPLES		
Dec. 2 " GIBRALTAR	N.G.I. LINE.	
Other Sailings: Dec. 30, Jan. 21, Feb. 3, Feb. 21, Mar. 7.		
Dec. 10 from GENOA	"CONTE	
" 11 " NAPLES	GRANDE"	
" 13 " GIBRALTAR	LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.	
Other Sailings: Jan. 6, Jan. 27, Feb. 13, Feb. 27.		

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or:—

COSULICH LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Gerrard 8116.)

N.G.I. LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Regent 7972.)

LLOYD SABAUDO LINE, 32, Haymarket, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5082.)

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN
NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG.

BREMEN	Nov. 27

Carrying First and Second Class, also Tourist Third Cabin.

FROM BOULOGNE and SOUTHAMPTON.

BERLIN	Nov. 28

Carrying Cabin, Tourist Third, and Third Class.
MOXON SALT and Co., Ltd., 11a, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1; Bevis Marks House, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; or to General Agency, Norddeutscher Lloyd, 1, Rue Scribe, Paris.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK.

S.S. ROTTERDAM,

24,150 TONS.

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Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Dec. 4	Dec. 6
†DESEADO	11,477	—	—
†ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Dec. 3
*ARLANZA	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	14,422	Jan. 15	—
DARRO	22,071	Jan. —	—
	11,484	—	Jan. 31

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
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CHILE		
BERMUDA	Via France, Spain.	PERU
HAVANA		PANAMA CANAL

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORCOMA	11,580	Nov. 27
ORITA	9,298	Dec. 11
OROPESA	14,057	Jan. 15
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 29

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ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

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A AWAKE to the possibilities of yourself as a Russell-Trained Man! Hundreds of men from the office, shop, factory, and workshop, without previous experience, have made good through the Russell Course in scientific salesmanship and are now earning £250, £400, £500, and in some cases £1,000 a year. Train yourself to get and you will get what you want. The course is posted, and studied in your spare time. When qualified we undertake to introduce you to salaried vacancies. Great British firms are constantly being supplied with particulars of Russell-trained men. Send to-day for "Your Future—and how to make it secure."—Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 95 Bush House, Aldwych, Strand, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

WE require at once a man, aged 30-40, of progressive outlook, to handle our products in the West London area, including Reading and Oxford; previous experience in salesmanship preferred, but not essential, as short intensive training is given; the man wanted is one willing to take instructions and carry them out; salary and commission during initial period.—Write for appointment, stating age and giving brief particulars, Box 2253, Gibbs', 95, Gresham House, E.C.2.

WANTED, early in January, Secretary to the S. and N. Aero Club; business training and efficient shorthand and typing essential; applicants must have highest possible references.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary, to F. O. F. J. Bunning, care of the Club, Moundsold Aerodrome, Norwich.

A Better position awaits if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" course, 198, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A CIVIL Service.—Up-to-date Guide free. Absolutely up to date is the Civil Service Guide offered free by the Metropolitan College. It tells of the most modern and reliable postal courses of training, which ensure success.—Write to-day, Metropolitan College, Dept. 82/1, St. Albans.

A EXECUTIVE and administrative posts.—Your qualifications and experience placed before 20,000 first-rate firms. Details free on application.—Jodhmaw's Appointments Bureau, 159, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4. Central 5172 (5 lines). Extension 16. Quote "Executive."

A LEARN Book-keeping, Shorthand, or Secretaryship and earn £3 to £8 weekly; rapid postal tuition 10s. month. Appointments Bureau Booklet free.—London School of Commerce (D.T.), 62, Oxford-street, W.1.

A TO Public School or Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—WHY? For details of "The New Salesmanship" the career of the future, Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A WIRELESS.—Youths from 15 upwards trained for Marine and other Services; world travel; high commencing salaries with free quarters and food. Also four months' weeks' day and evening specialised Courses for Trade positions. All students assisted to appointments.—Apply for Prospectus and Syllabuses, Dept. "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, 20, Penywern-road, Earl's Court, S.W.5. Established 34 years. Tele., Flaxman 8721.

A WIRELESS.—Youths required to train as Wireless Officers. The training is the most successful in the country and positions are assured when qualified.—Details free, Brighton Wireless College, Gloucester-place, Brighton.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

A WANTED, Experienced Space Seller for new weekly football paper.—Write in first instance full details of age, experience, and terms required to Williams and Nunn, 37, Furnival-street, E.C.

ARTICLED PUPILS

A ANALYTICAL Chemist with extensive London practice requires well educated pupil. Premium required. Write Box 1427, The Times, E.C.4.

A AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. Day and residential. Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical training with efficiency in book-keeping and all secretarial duties; only applicants who have held similar positions need apply.—Write, giving full details of experience, age, &c., Box 2253, The Times, E.C.4.

A ATTRACTIVE Posts for Ambitious Women! Men of all affairs need efficient Private Secretaries. Our Private Secretary's Course will give you the required knowledge in 6 months. Fees by instalments. Qualified students offered secretarial vacancies. Send to-day for "Your Personal Secretary," free and no obligation.—Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

A PRIVATE Secretaryship for Ladies. The ideal occupation for gentlewomen. Ladies of education and ambition should adopt this interesting career, which affords pleasing prospects and high social status.—Interesting Book offered free, telling of the Specialized Postal Training Courses of the Metropolitan College, Dept. P.2, St. Albans. It is in your greatest interest to write now.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ACCURATE Assistant to Sales Manager (29), single; Public School, 13 years' experience correspondence; market research, organization; energetic and suitable representative.—Write Box C.209, The Times, E.C.4.

A Gentleman (Public School), fluent six languages, four European, two African, possesses ability, brains and energy, desires employment; home or abroad; also qualified pilot.—Write Box C.285, The Times, E.C.4.

A Man of vision and unusual organizing ability, successful record, 10 years' experience in commercial management of companies manufacturing branded and unbranded goods for grocers and chemists, desires change to concern, new or established, affording greater scope.—Write Box C.244, The Times, E.C.4.

A Young man (24), well educated, matriculation exemption, six years' business experience, seeks position, home or abroad; highest references.—Write Box J.1555. The Times, E.C.4.

A BANK Manager, long Continental experience, four languages fluently, highest references, seeks appointment home or abroad.—Write Box B.1862. The Times, E.C.4.

A BRIGADE of Guards' Employment Society have on their books many of the physique, character, and semi-skilled and unskilled work, indoor and outdoor, and also for general labour. Also a special uniformed branch of picked men available for messengers, positions of trust, &c.—39, Victoria-street, S.W.1. 'Phone, Victoria 9600.

A BREWERS and Distillers.—Gentleman going Far East has public introductions. What offers?—Write Box C.295, The Times, E.C.4.

A BURMESE.—Private tuition, preparation for Cooper's Hill, Berkeley-square, Departmental exams.—Write Box W.236, The Times, E.C.4.

A CHARTERED Accountant (39), 16 years' professional experience, four years office manager leading firm, seeks appointment; home or abroad; fluent Spanish, French.—Write Box C.273, The Times, E.C.4.

A ENGINEER, 32, requires position, home or abroad; good experience with erection and maintenance of boilers, mechanical and electrical plant, machinery, &c.—Write Box B.1762, The Times, E.C.4.

A CLERK (man, 34) seeks post; accurate at figures; certificated shorthand, typing, bookkeeping; experienced general office routine; good references; 45s.—Write Box B.1776, The Times, E.C.4.

A EKE, experienced business man with personality and initiative, offers his services, would like objective; versatile, energetic, observant; London or S.E. Coast preferred.—Write W.458, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

A LADY of personality desires engagement as Receptionist in West End Hairdressing and Toilet Salons.—Write Box W.1588, The Times, E.C.4.

A MINING Engineer, technical and scientific education, 11 years' practical experience, desires change; highest testimonials both character and ability, health excellent, age 35, seeks mining appointment non-ferrous metals any part of the world; prospecting or reporting preferred.—Write Box J.1499. The Times, E.C.4.

A MY father, middle-aged, artificial leg, but extremely active, desperately needs work; anything reasonable; late estate agent, knowledge furniture and antiques, good salesman; moderate commencing salary. Can anyone help?—Write Box C.289, The Times, E.C.4.

A OWING to trade depression gentleman with own business desires remunerative work evenings, 5 till 8.—Write Box 09178, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A SALES Engineer and Manager with eight years extensive experience of handling electrical machinery, fans and supplies, supervising allied contracts, &c., over the greater part of India, with intimate knowledge of home conditions and connection with electric supply undertakings and government and public authorities, offers services to firm anxious to improve its export trade; thoroughly reliable, resourceful organizer, willing to act in any suitable capacity, home or abroad.—Write Box B.1628, The Times, E.C.4.

A SOUTH America.—Cambridge graduate recently returned from residence in Brazil wishes position of trust with company interested in South American country.—Write Box 02755, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A WOMAN Chartered Secretary (30), expert accountant, stenographer, experienced, reliable, seeks responsible post; excellent references.—Write Box W.435, The Times, E.C.4.

A YOUNG Business Soldier, temporarily out of ranks through company collapse, seeks fresh billet; would fight and work with unswerving loyalty; excellent discharge.—Willmer, 23, Cottenham-road, E.17.

A YOUNG man (Public School), four years' experience leading advertising agency, requires good position home or abroad; fluent German, fair French.—Write Box B.1769, The Times, E.C.4.

A YOUNG Scotsman (25), single, professional accountant with 10 years' experience, last seven in Lancashire, would like to represent London or Provincial business house at home or abroad; accustomed travelling; can drive car; golf, tennis, &c.; persevering; personality; at present in Public Service; references if desired.—Write Box J.1582, The Times, E.C.4.

A YOUNG Man, age 20, wants job, home or abroad; Public School, Sandhurst candidate; prospects more important than salary.—Write Box J.1616, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

A FILM Critic.—Experienced assistant to well-known writers seeks post on paper of standing; highest credentials available.—Write Box B.1669, The Times, E.C.4.

A YOUNG Journalist, Diploma London University, Provincial and Paris experience, travelled India, Dominions, seeks post.—Write Box W.423, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

AN intelligent, adaptable, well-educated Business Woman, excellent wide experience, qualified secretary, bookkeeper, experienced interviewer, desires re-engagement, Secretarial or otherwise.—V. B., 93, St. George's-square, S.W.1.

A Responsible and interesting Secretarial post wanted by educated gentlewoman; previous hospital and medical experience (including four years statistical department); good shorthand, typewriting; initiative.—Write Box B.1781, The Times, E.C.4.

A DIRECTOR strongly recommends his late Secretary; excellent stenographer and competent in all secretarial work.—Write Box B.1558, The Times, E.C.4.

A EDUCATED Gentlewoman Secretary, 29, good speeds, knowledge bookkeeping, taste for literature, seeks post; 45s.—Miss H., 4, Colville-square, W.11.

A EXPERT Stenographer (26), nine years' publishing experience, speeds 120/60, excellent references, disengaged.—M. S., 30, Ealing Park Mansions, W.5.

A EXPERT Shorthand-Typist (24); 120/60, bookkeeping, secretarial, household, or business; salary 70s.—B., 52, The Circle, N.W.2.

A FRENCH Lady (25), fluent English, 12 years in England, shorthand-typist, good references, seeks post.—Mlle. Buland, care of W. H. Smith, 248, Rue Rivoli, Paris.

A FULLY trained Secretary (lady) desires post in hotel; expert shorthand-typist, knowledge of tabular bookkeeping; some hotel experience and considerable business experience; excellent references.—Write Box 06952, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A LADY, young, educated, desires position as Private Secretary to gentleman in commerce or politics; certificated Queen's College, Harley-street.—Write Box B.1836, The Times, E.C.4.

A SECRETARY or Shorthand-Typist, with some experience, seeks beginner's post with prospects; speaks French; good appearance and manner; accustomed to telephone; own typewriter.—Write Box 4517, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

A SECRETARY.—Lady, young, experienced, desires post; well educated; versatile; high speeds; fluent French.—Write Box B.1784, The Times, E.C.4.

A SECRETARYSHIP required by Englishwoman with initiative; efficient, shorthand-typist and Spanish correspondent, good French, moderate German and Portuguese.—Write Box B.1775, The Times, E.C.4.

A SECRETARIAL Position required by well-educated fully-trained young lady; French, Spanish, shorthand 130, typing 50; excellent references.—Apply Miss Lee, 2, Silsa-gardens, S.W.5.

A WANTED, Secretarial position, legal work preferred, temporary or permanent; 10 years' experience.—Write Box 00192, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A YOUNG Lady Stenographer and Typist seeks position with Lady Editress on London ladies' paper.—Please apply Miss Leone Margarita Rose, 35, Pickford-lane, Bexley Heath.

A BETTER-CLASS applicants (M.A.s, B.A.s, Secretaries, Linguists, and Juniors) are at the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd. (Temple Bar 9058), 12, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

YOUNG lady desires Secretarial work three four evenings a week from 7.30; own home or will visit.—Write Box 06967, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A YOUNG Secretary, 24, well-educated, with good shorthand-typing, some office experience, seeks West-end post; salary 40s.—Miss C., 255, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

MISS Kerr-Sander, 175, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele. No. Gerrard 6010, recommends Shorthand-Typists, Secretaries, and Foreign Correspondents for responsible positions where a good education and initiative are required.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

HIGHLY recommended Needlewoman for dressmaking or upholstery, in Town, 7s. day; good references held by Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

LADY Bond-street Designer-Cutter desires Part-time engagement; dressmaking taught either schools or privately; fashion paper pattern modelling undertaken.—Box 08002, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY, living Bayswater, undertakes all kinds needlework, darning, mending, renovating undies; country ladies visited.—Box 9, Whiteleys, Queen's-road, W.2.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

A really good all-round Governess, either resident or daily, required for January term to finish preparing two boys for preparatory school.—Apply by letter, Mrs. Blackburn, London, near Slough.

CAN any lady recommend for after Christmas a good Nursery Governess aged 25-30 for a little girl of 7. No teaching; country.—Write Box W.438, The Times, E.C.4.

COMPANION-NURSERY Governess, who loves children and interesting them, for little girl 7 at morning school; 25-30; Church of England; personally recommended.—Davenport, Elmhurst, Marlborough.

EDUCATED French lady required to teach children daily, Kensington, West End; good references.—Write Mrs. Otley, 96, Kensington-road, W.11.

GOVERNESS (25 to 35) fully qualified, required 2 January for girls 10 and 11. Elocution, French, good drawing and painting essential; fond of country.—Mrs. Farnell Watson, The Riding, Royston, Herts.

JEUNE Dame Française, 20-33, pour s'occuper d'une petite fille de 5½, les soirs (3-7); bonnes recommandations essentielles.—S'adresser par lettre à Box 02751, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

NURSERY Governess for little girl 4½, able to give first lessons; £50.—Apply Bramley Grange, Bramley, South of France; interview London.—Write, giving full particulars, to Mrs. Farquhar-Spottiswood, Braeside, Lyme Regis, Dorset.

WELL accredited Governesses and Good Nursery Governesses should apply to Hoopers (Educational Agents), Ltd., Radnor House, 93, Regent-street, W.1. No office fee. Vacancies abroad.

WANTED immediately, Nursery Governess or Matron; experienced, for young children in small school; salary £45.—Apply Brook Herst, Worthing.

WANTED at once, Lady for delicate little girl of 5; not over 35.—Write Box J.1614, The Times, E.C.4.

A PAU.—French-Swiss gentlewoman required early December for Companion-Help; two girls, age 9; excellent needlewoman essential; age 20-23; London.—Apply Mrs. B. Worcester Hotel, 127-129, Cromwell-road, S.W.7.

EARLY January, for two months, reliable, trustworthy gentlewoman; able to drive car; to two children, boy aged 8½ years; knowledge health; capable of taking charge house, &c., during lady's absence; needlewoman; personal interview essential.—Write particulars, Duffin, Pembury Hall, Pembury, Kent.

SUPERIOR Companion-Maid wanted for two children. 8 and 10, to leave London 1st week in January; both experienced, responsible, and used to gentleman's house; family two; very comfortable place; country near Oxford; references essential.—Mrs. Bradley, Eyot Wood, Shiplake, Oxon.

WANTED, Lady Warden for Hostel of 60-70 girls near Oxford-circus; must have had experience college, school, or training; modern methods; salary £150-£200 according to experience.—Write full particulars to Mrs. MacInnes, Gardeners, Epping, Essex.

LADY required, £150; Leicester, £120; Italy, Central America (R.C.), Surrey, £100; Canada, £96; France, Yorks, £90; Czechoslovakia, £80.—Mrs. Hall, Educational Bureau, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Kensington 1490.

WANTED, Nursery Governess and Nursery Governess, help with children 3½-7; English speaking; family life, musical preferred. (Others all parts.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

HELPS AND NURSES

LADY to help professional man's wife with all duties in small labour-saving house; two children, 11 and 9; woman for rough work.—State age and salary, 80, Blackheath Hill, Greenwich, S.E.10.

WANTED for Christmas Holidays, refined German Girl to help light household duties and converse in German; salary by arrangement.—Mrs. Stanford, Ashurst Lodge, Ashurst, Kent.

FRENCH or French-Swiss Nursery Maid, age 16-22, strong, wanted at once to work under nurse where there are children and servants; would take permanent or temporary maid for Christmas holidays; experience unnecessary, but reference for character essential; good wages.—Write, stating particulars, Lady Phyllis MacEwan, Ashfield, Cheltenham.

WANTED, Nurse for little girl of 3 years.—Apply, with full particulars and photo, Lady Marcia Miles, Ramsbarge, Hartley Wyonde.

EXPERIENCED trustworthy Nurse required January; boy 2 years; Leicester; excellent references essential. Write Box J.1597, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSE-HOUSEKEEPER required under nursery governess; three boys, ages 8, 5, and 2 years; four maids kept.—Address Mrs. Tristram, Oak Lodge, Westgate.

REALLY experienced Nurse, preferably College trained, to travel Ceylon in January for two years; little girl of 3 and baby later.—Write Box B.1772, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED for Berkshire, Dec. 27th, experienced reliable Nannie for little girl 2½.—Apply Mrs. Bristowe, Stoke Grove House, near Slough.

NANNIES required, Italy, Surrey, £100; Rutland, £80; Town, Berks, India, £75; Wilts, Warwick, Kent, Lancs, Paris, £70; Somerset.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

£55. Nurse, 25-40, for after Christmas; girl 2½ years; Bucks; two maids.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No engagement, no fee.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

CAN lady recommend good, useful Foreign Lady's Maid? Italian or French preferred; must be good needlewoman; country and London.—Write A., care of Sharp's, Berkeley-square.

LADY'S Maid (Useful), wanted by elderly lady crippled by rheumatism; some experience in nursing preferable. Age and height, Mrs. Selwyn, Robinswood, Haslemere.

MAID-ATTENDANT wanted, to help lady and attend on invalid husband; light house duties.—Write Box J.1615, The Times, E.C.4.

USEFUL Ladies' Maid, under 35; well recommended; needlewoman; lingerie washer; for Regent's Park.—Write Box 09177, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

USEFUL Maid required by young married lady, house near Lancaster Gate; family two; usual duties except cooking; baby helper; exceptionally happy home; essential good needlewoman; lingerie washer; cheerful, willing.—Write, stating age, wages, length references, Box 9066, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

YOUNG Protestant Maid to have full charge of girl of 6 years (attends morning school); good needlewoman; experience and good personal appearance essential.—Apply Mrs. H. W., 46, Brompton-square, London, S.W.

SEASIDE and travelling; £60; French or Swiss Lady's Maid (Gentlewoman); Italy, £50; Others, London, &c.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER or Cook wanted for Woking, Surrey; parlour and housemaid kept; a good plain cook who will give loyal service in exchange for consideration and a comfortable home; wages £40; three in family; two children, boy aged 8½ years; knowledge health; capable of taking charge house, &c., during lady's absence; needlewoman; personal interview essential.—Write particulars, Duffin, Pembury Hall, Pembury, Kent.

FRENCH or French-Swiss Nursery Maid, age 16-22, strong, wanted at once to work under nurse where there are children and servants; would take permanent or temporary maid for Christmas holidays; experience unnecessary, but reference for character essential; good wages.—Write, stating particulars, Lady Phyllis MacEwan, Ashfield, Cheltenham.

WANTED, Nurse for little girl of 3 years.—Apply, with full particulars and photo, Lady Marcia Miles, Ramsbarge, Hartley Wyonde.

EXPERIENCED trustworthy Nurse required January; boy 2 years; Leicester; excellent references essential. Write Box J.1597, The Times, E.C.4.

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NANNIES required, Italy, Surrey, £100; Rutland, £80; Town, Berks, India, £75; Wilts, Warwick, Kent, Lancs, Paris, £70; Somerset.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

£55. Nurse, 25-40, for after Christmas; girl 2½ years; Bucks; two maids.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No engagement, no fee.

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MAID-ATTENDANT wanted, to help lady and attend on invalid husband; light house duties.—Write Box J.1615, The Times, E.C.4.

USEFUL Ladies' Maid, under 35; well recommended; needlewoman; lingerie washer; for Regent's Park.—Write Box 09177, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

USEFUL Maid required by young married lady, house near Lancaster Gate; family two; usual duties except cooking; baby helper; exceptionally happy home; essential good needlewoman; lingerie washer; cheerful, willing.—Write, stating age, wages, length references, Box 9066, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

YOUNG Protestant Maid to have full charge of girl of 6 years (attends morning school); good needlewoman; experience and good personal appearance essential.—Apply Mrs. H. W., 46, Brompton-square, London, S.W.

SEASIDE and travelling; £60; French or Swiss Lady's Maid (Gentlewoman); Italy, £50; Others, London, &c.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

LADY HOUSEK

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A BACHELOR'S RED-SITTING ROOM, super. clean, facing South and garden; large private house, best of ordinary; breakfast, service, free telephone.—35, Gloucester-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Paddi. 4614.

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A MINUTE HYDE PARK. BACHELOR'S RED-SITTING ROOM and very attractive BEDROOM, suitable two or three people, available in modern house; Tube, divan beds; bath (hot) every floor; very moderate terms.—Apply 3, Upper Berkeley-mews, W.1.

A Bare Five Minutes HYDE PARK.—Up-to-date PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL Angles-type residence; finish throughout.—29, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill Gate (Bus 15, 52). Park 3127.

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A Bare Minute Lancaster-gate Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 20 visitors. Personality recommended for comfort and excellent food. English home. Not run as a boarding house or private hotel. Men (ex-Forces), Varsity, or Public schools; married couples preferred. Double from 3½gns., single 3gns., inclusive of eggs, bacon and £2 15s. without luncheon; sitting rooms by arrangement.—Write Box F1215, The Times, E.C.4.

A Bare Minute Sussex-gardens.—Modernised house; ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT; constant hot water. Wellington 2982.

A BARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—ONE-ROOM FLATLETTE; sitting-room furniture; single 27s., double 35s., including service, gas, light, and gate. S.W.1. (Gloucester-road Tube.) (Western (0266.)

HILLS.

A Bare three minutes Tube; 90 rooms; gas fires; from 3gns. 37, Prince's-square, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE British Museum.—ROOM, breakfast, 6s. day, from 25s. week; redecorated.—32, Torrington-square, W.C.1.—Miss Jackson. (Museum 6806.)

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Paddington. Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Two large first-floor double, with balcony. Part 3801. Bed and breakfasts from 6s. 6d. Padd. 8585.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Mrs. Burn's Chambers, 33, Gloucester-gardens, W.2. Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 18 bath rooms; convenient terms; excellent food; mending by arrangement; bed, breakfast, and bath from 30s. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. Phone, Padd. 6770.

SAYES COURT,

2 and 4, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

Beautiful and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL and HOTEL; personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meals; continental if desired; separate tables; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens; central for all parts. Inclusive terms from 3gns. Park 3640.

A Beautiful Home; Bed-sitting Rooms at reasonable terms; three minutes Gloucester-road Tube.—16, Queen's Gate-terrace. Western 6696.

35, EMPEROR'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A Beautiful private Furnished DOUBLE SUITE, ground floor, central heating, in luxurious house; also bed-sitting room, double and single; excellent service and catering as desired. Western 2593.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SUITE; bed room, sitting room, bath; private house; 3 minutes Tube; close bus and Tube. Terms 35s.—181, Sutherland-avenue, W.9.

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.

A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, near Hyde Park; central heating; French cuisine. From £2 10s.

A DJACENT HYDE PARK and Tubes, W.2. For the discriminating GUEST; beautifully fitted house, just opening. Hot and cold basins, charming suites, with private baths, if required. Inspection. Meals arranged from 25s. per week. Bayswater-road, Notting-hill Gate Tube.

A Few unfurnished ROOMS, newly decorated; constant hot water; service optional; 2½ minutes Shepherd's Bush Tube Station.—Apply Box C.287, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Speedwell 3725.

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38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK. Facing Park and Tubes.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens, central for everywhere. Gas and electric fires; constant hot and soft water in every bed room. Only the best English food served. Reduced winter terms.

FULL BOARD, FROM £2 12s. 6d. WEEKLY, OR BREAKFAST, BATH, BOOTS, AND ATTENDANCE 7s. 6d. PER DAY. Telephone, Padd. 1008.

A GOOD FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, Sitting Room, Bed Room, with hot and cold running water, central heating; garden view; 'phone, valet; catering, if desired. Bed-sitting Room.—15, Wetherby-gardens, Gloucester-road Station.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 30 bed rooms, with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. 27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Paddi. 4163.

AT 19, CARLTON-VALE, W.9.

A SMALL superior GUEST HOUSE (Maples); near bus, Tube, Parks; healthy, quiet; courteous, private; liberty; no extras; from 2½gns.; service as required.—Butler, valet, MANAGERESS.

MAJOR KENDALL'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS.

17, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.

HYDE PARK.

EIGHT MINUTES' WALK PARK-LANE.

ABOUT two minutes Tube, Metropolitan Railway; single from 35s.; double from 3gns., including breakfast, baths, light, service; all fitted running hot and cold basins; gas fires; bath rooms adjacent; good food; very comfortable; easy access; garage; terms moderate. 9d.; individual requirements complied with. Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Padd. 3599.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY Up to date. Quiet. Sunny. Warm rooms with running water, gas fires; highly recommended for excellent table and service; five minutes Tubes and omnibuses. Single from 2½gns. Padd. 2257.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most minutes West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses, central heating and coal fires. Cuisine and comfort specially studied. From 3gns. single, £6 double. Park 9173.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE,

139-141, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.5.

ABSOLUTELY reliable for good cuisine and attendance; box-spring beds and hair mattresses; gas fires, constant hot water; luxurious bath rooms; personal supervision; moderate terms. Frobisher 6276.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished; gas fires; hot and cold water; facing gardens; breakfast; terms moderate. Padd. 5661.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ACCOMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; box-spring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.—43, Stanhope-gardens. Kens 4300.

A MERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. LADIES OR GENTLEMEN. 136, Holland-road, W.14. Park 9183.

LADIES ONLY. Park 8957.
75, Linden-gardens, W.2.
19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. Kens. 1075.

126, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED BED and BREAKFAST HOUSE (newly decorated), just been opened fitted hot and cold water; gas or electric fires; close double, including breakfast, baths. Phone, Kens. 3241.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, one minute Holland Park Tube; 21s., 30s., 42s. inclusive service, constant hot water, use kitchen.—15, Clarendon-road, W.11. Park 8494.

HOLMFIELD PARK, BICKLEY.

ATTRACTIVE WINTER GUEST HOUSE, near station, 20 minutes City; central heating, gas fires; hard courts, golf; moderate.—Ravensbourne 0686.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, moderate terms, including breakfast; constant hot water; manservant.—19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9281.

MARBLE ARCH.

OFF BRYANSTON-SQUARE.

ATTRACTIVE beautifully FURNISHED SUITES and bed-sitting rooms, with service, for gentlemen of well equipped residence.—51, Upper George-street, W.1.

MARBLE ARCH.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS; constant hot water, excellent cuisine.—3, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 4688.

ATTRACTIVE SUITE with service.—Two large rooms, furnished, bath adjoining; every convenience; well recommended; one minute Park and Tube.—Ring Padd. 5238.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS with breakfast; in quiet house and road; suitable business gentlemen; terms moderate.—11, Chanticarde-gardens, W.12. Park 4514.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE SUITES, near Kensington Gardens; quiet, every comfort, very central; moderate terms.—Telephone, Park 7190, 18, Palace-court, W.2.

AT 22, DORSET-SQUARE, two min. BAKER-STREET STATION.—Attractive Bed-Sitting Rooms and Suites; meals; moderate. Ambassador 1814.

AT EARL'S COURT.—Fine BED-SITTING ROOMS with Breakfast and Bath, 26s. and 42s.; every comfort, convenient.—20, Nevern-square. Frobisher 2422.

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD.

AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2, board-residence from 3gns.; partial board from 2½gns.; now vacant, large double front bed-sitting room; excellent cooking and service. Park 1962.

AT 125, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.—Unfurnished FIRST-FLOOR SUITE with balcony; newly decorated; service; cuisine. Western 4671.

AT 6, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.—Comfortably FURNISHED RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, moderately equipped; inclusive with breakfast 25s. single, 35s. double.

AT 6, Sussex-place, South Kensington.—Large reception room, use of kitchen, with breakfast; bath same floor; also bed-sitting room; moderate; dinners optional. Kens. 3513.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

WHITE HALL.

AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 2gns., double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2974.

NORLAND HOUSE.

AT 51, 52, NORLAND-SQUARE, W.11; gas fires, constant hot water; good food and cooking (five-course dinner); bridge; partial from 37s. 6d. Park 6407.

THE NORMAN.

AT 10-11, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate (Minute Hyde Park).—Delightful ROOMS; gas fires, constant hot water; chef; from 2½gns. 'Phone, Padd. 1089.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.

AT 6-7, Prince's-square, W.2.—Best English cooking; constant hot water, from 2½gns. Park 7137.

AT 7, DEVONPORT-STREET, Hyde Park, W.2.—Well FURNISHED LARGE SITTING ROOM, Two Bed Rooms; electric light, gas fires, 'phone; meals as desired.

AT 8, EADNOR-PLACE, Gloucester-square, Hyde Park. BED ROOMS. Cooking, attendance. Recommended.

AT PORTMAN-SQUARE (28, Gloucester-place).—FURNISHED SERVICE ROOMS. Phone Welbeck 2125.

AT 40, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.—Cosy SUITE for two; 46 with board, or rooms 25s. with breakfast; facing gardens; close West End and Park.—Padd. 0131.

AT LANCASTER-GATE.—Large, most tastefully FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM in refined private house, fitted hot and cold water; single or double. 'Phone Padd. 2351.

At 7, OBSERVATORY-GARDENS.

Three minutes from Kensington High-street Station. Newly opened and Decorated. Furnished by Maples. MOST ATTRACTIVE CHAMBERS; divans; gas fires, rings, constant hot water, central heating. Western 1381.

THE NORFOLK.

AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d. Two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 3801.

AT 137, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE-ROAD, W.2.—Well Furnished DOUBLE and SINGLE BED-SITTING ROOMS from 25s. weekly; every convenience; breakfast if desired; superior house. 'Phone, Abercorn 4061.

AT 88, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W.10.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot water, bedside lights; breakfast, baths; from 2½gns., double 3½gns.—Flax 5584.

AUTUMN 1930.

HOLLAND COURT,

81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.
A First-Class Residential Establishment.
Before making winter arrangements call and inspect above, which is under the expert management of resident owner.

60 ROOMS.
Hot and cold water in bed rooms.
Many having own baths.
Highly recommended by guests in residence.
Terms from 3 guineas per week.
One minute from Holland Park Tube Station.
Telephone, Park 0264.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

BACHELOR'S newly decorated and tastefully FURNISHED SINGLE SERVICE ROOMS in quiet open position adjacent to Harrods Stores; fitted basins (hot and cold), gas fires; 2½-3 gns., including light.—9, Beaufort-gardens, S.W.3. Sloane 7658.

BACHELOR wishes to stay in boarding house, W.11 or W.2 district; terms 2½gns. Write Box J.1209, The Times, E.C.4.

Clubs, Guest Houses, and Private Families willing to receive Paying Guests.—Central.—Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. Vic. 7763.

BACHELORS' RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 3, PRINCE'S-STREET, E.C.4. Bed-sitting Rooms from 15s. 6d. weekly, or 5s. nightly, or Unfurnished.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED Self-contained SERVICE SUITES and Sitting Rooms; hot and cold water all rooms; everything new; quite out of the ordinary; prices from 2 guineas, inclusive of plain breakfast, service, and electric light.—112, Petersham-terrace, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 4739.

VICTORIA.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, single and double, divan beds, very comfortably furnished, with breakfast and attendance; moderate terms.—201, Warwick-street, S.W.1 (corner of Belgrave-road). Victoria 6214.

AT 7, PRINCE'S-SQUARE, W.2.—Bed-sitting Rooms; constant hot water; chef; from 2½gns. 'Phone, Padd. 1089.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.

AT 6-7, Prince's-square, W.2.—Best English cooking; constant hot water, from 2½gns. Park 7137.

AT 7, DEVONPORT-STREET, Hyde Park, W.2.—Well FURNISHED LARGE SITTING ROOM, Two Bed Rooms; electric light, gas fires, 'phone; meals as desired.

AT 8, EADNOR-PLACE, Gloucester-square, Hyde Park. BED ROOMS. Cooking, attendance. Recommended.

AT PORTMAN-SQUARE (28, Gloucester-place).—FURNISHED SERVICE ROOMS. Phone Welbeck 2125.

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AT LANCASTER-GATE.—Large, most tastefully FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM in refined private house, fitted hot and cold water; single or double. 'Phone Padd. 2351.

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Three minutes from Kensington High-street Station. Newly opened and Decorated. Furnished by Maples. MOST ATTRACTIVE CHAMBERS; divans; gas fires, rings, constant hot water, central heating. Western 1381.

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AT 137, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE-ROAD, W.2.—Well FURNISHED DOUBLE and SINGLE BED-SITTING ROOMS from 25s. weekly; every convenience; breakfast if desired; superior house. 'Phone, Abercorn 4061.

AT 88, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W.10.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot water, bedside lights; breakfast, baths; from 2½gns., double 3½gns.—Flax 5584.

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Hot and cold water in bed rooms.
Many having own baths.
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KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

BACHELOR'S newly decorated and tastefully FURNISHED SINGLE SERVICE ROOMS in quiet open position adjacent to Harrods Stores; fitted basins (hot and cold), gas fires; 2½-3 gns., including light.—9, Beaufort-gardens, S.W.3. Sloane 7658.

BACHELOR wishes to stay in boarding house, W.11 or W.2 district; terms 2½gns. Write Box J.1209, The Times, E.C.4.

Clubs, Guest Houses, and Private Families willing to receive Paying Guests.—Central.—Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. Vic. 7763.

BACHELORS' RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 3, PRINCE'S-STREET, E.C.4. Bed-sitting Rooms from 15s. 6d. weekly, or 5s. nightly, or Unfurnished.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED Self-contained SERVICE SUITES and Sitting Rooms; hot and cold water all rooms; everything new; quite out of the ordinary; prices from 2 guineas, inclusive of plain breakfast, service, and electric light.—112, Petersham-terrace, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 4739.

VICTORIA.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, single and double, divan beds, very comfortably furnished, with breakfast and attendance; moderate terms.—201, Warwick-street, S.W.1 (corner of Belgrave-road). Victoria 6214.

55, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

BED and BREAKFAST in superior Town Mansion, newly furnished, hot and cold water in every room, divans, gas fires; one minute bus and Tube, eight minutes West End. Rooms from 27s. 6d., meals as desired. Park 9846.

BED-SITTING ROOMS; breakfast, bath, light; in Hyde Park, W.; from 25s., gas fires.—52, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, W.1. Padd. 0118.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, 5s. 6d. daily, 35s. weekly; constant hot water.—86, Redcliffe-gardens (close Earl's Court Station). Flax. 6241.

BED-SITTING ROOM, double, also single; every comfort; meals as required.—Manageress, 10, Bryanston-street (one minute Marble Arch Station).

MARBLE ARCH

BED-SITTING ROOMS and SUITES, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; newly decorated; beautifully furnished throughout; from 38s., with breakfast, baths, light.—20, Cambridge-street. Ambassador 2952.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, also SUITE, clean, well furnished; every convenience; breakfast and dinner optional; minute Earl's Court. 'Phone, Frobisher 1231.

HYDE PARK.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast in Yorkshire lady's house; 2gns. single, 31s. 6d. each double; newly furnished and decorated; gas fires, etc. Zoë Upper George-street, Marble Arch. W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, double and single; breakfast optional; constant hot water, gas stoves; kitchenettes.—The Lotus, 57 and 58, Queen's-gardens, W.2.

BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET with breakfast; street, W.1. Apply Welbeck 9139, or call 9, Welbeck

BED-SITTING ROOMS, SUITES. Double and Single (divans); breakfast, 'phone, all conveniences; moderate tariff.—Millard, 54, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS (Ladies).—Luxurious, 5s. 6d. per day; every convenience; meals optional; from 25s. 6d. weekly.—60, West Cromwell-road (near station). Western 4811.

16, COLLINGHAM-PLACE, S.W.5.

BETWEEN GLOUCESTER-ROAD and EARL'S COURT STATIONS.—Quiet position.—LARGE SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM, first floor balcony; very well furnished; electric or coal fires; also bed-sitting room; every attention; good cooking; moderate terms.—Frobisher 2521.

BOND-STREET (near).—Nicely FURNISHED SINGLE BED ROOM gentleman's flat; £1 10s. weekly. Box 4503, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BRIGHT front SERVICE ROOMS, 125, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. From 27s. 6d. with breakfast, other meals optional, or inclusive terms.

CHELSEA.

CHARMING FURNISHED SITTING and TWO SINGLE BED ROOMS. Also several bed-sitting rooms. Breakfasts, baths, dinners optional. Fires and constant hot water.—Box 04980, The Times. 72, Regent-street, W.1.

55, WEST CROMWELL-ROAD, EARL'S COURT.

CHARMING DRAWING ROOM and BED ROOM, private bath. Also Bed-Sitting Rooms; gas fires, rings, constant hot water. Tele., Frobisher 3248.

CHELSEA.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; double 3½gns. At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Kensman 0423.

COLEHERNE CHAMBERS,

9, WEST BOLTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.
Newly opened Ground-floor Suite and Bed-Sitting Rooms, all fitted constant hot water, gas fires; with breakfast, 2-2½gns.; small room vacant, 1½gns. Close District and Tube. No. 30 bus passes. Flax. 8559.

COME to London and stay at the CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2, centre of everything; all rooms fitted hot and cold water; 6s. 6d. daily, including breakfast and use of lift in own room; from 35s. weekly. Other meals as required. Padd. 0051.

NEAR PARK-LANE.

COMFORTABLY furnished BED-SITTING ROOMS, lady's house, fitted running water, gas fires, 'phones on landings, central heating; meals by arrangement; moderate. Write Box 8011, The Times, E.C.4.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Gas fires, constant hot water.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

COUNTRY and OVERSEAS VISITORS desirous of the advantages of a Town House without its responsibilities are invited to write for brochure to Mrs. R. Tyler Cook, 19, Stanley-crescent, W.11. Every comfort, constant hot water and heating; separate tables; delightful garden. Park 2097.

DELIGHTFUL TOP FLOOR, three rooms; ground floor, bed-sitting room; Queen's Gate Kelvin 8448.—Box 210, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

EALING. — COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON, especially recommended for families; children's large play-room; laundry facilities; constant hot water; public rooms overlook Common; excellent food and service; terms from 2gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Ealing 1011.

EALING.—PAYING GUESTS. Newly furnished, large house; lovely residential district; good cooking; near stations, golf.—23, Blakesley-avenue. Eal. 4871.

8, PHILBEACH-GARDENS,

EARL'S COURT.—Exceptionally well-appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS, all fitted hot running water, gas fires; dinners optional; minute station. Frob. 2926.

FERNLEIGH COURT.—High-class PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 8, Fitzjohn's Avenue.—Every home comfort; tennis; hot water all rooms; terms moderate.—Hampstead 8080.

HYDE PARK.

FOR Gentlemen only.—Handsomely furnished rooms (divans). Breakfast, baths from 2gns. Constant hot water. Also suites.—14, Sussex-gardens.

FIRST-FLOOR SUITE, double bed and large sitting rooms include full board, excellent cooking, and individual comfort guaranteed.—46, Onslow-gardens, S.W.7. Kens. 4668.

62, STANHOPE-GARDENS, S.W.7.

FURNISHED Service Suites, newly decorated. Inclusive terms. Constant hot water; good cooking.

GOLDERS GREEN, one minute Tube Station.—One or Gentleman SOLE GUEST, private house; constant hot water.—19, Galmoe-road, Golders-green. Speedwell 8976.

GUESTS RECEIVED by well-appointed private house (quiet); 2 double bed room and dressing room now available; winter terms a really good cooking.—Kelvin 8619.

HAMPSTEAD.—ROOM, with use of bath and kitchen (all same floor), offered lady musician or reasonable figure if message required in same house; nice address; telephone. Write Box J.1486, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSTEAD, best part.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, ladies only, rent, to include electric light, 14s. to 18s. per week; gas fires; meals and service may be had if desired.—Apply resident housekeeper, 101 and 105, Broadhurst-gardens, and 139, Fellows-road, N.W.

HAREWOOD CHAMBERS,

74-80, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1. Museum 3941.
RESIDENTIAL ROOMS, fitted basins. Moderate terms.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED by gentleman, SUITES of ROOMS, attendance; Bed-Sitting Rooms if desired.—20, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, W.1

HYDE PARK.—Luxurious LOUNGE BED ROOMS from 25s.; quiet, private road; service; near Tube, Park, business; inquiries mornings or after 5.30. Flat 7, 79, Linden-gardens. Park 4065.

HYDE PARK.—Well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, and double BED ROOM, and kitchenette; electric fire; also bed-sitting room; meals if desired.—Chevalier-mansions, 37, Chevalier-street, Poplar. (Bus 15 passes door.) Phone, Padd. 2107.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

HYDE PARK.—FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, double and single; running hot and cold water, gas fires and rings; breakfast optional; vacancies, 12s. 6d. and 15s. Park 9949.

HYDE PARK, 37.—CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W., near Marble Arch.—SELECT RESIDENCE, central all parts; full or partial board; best English food. Padd. 2144.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

JUST OPENED, LUXURIOUS SUITES from 4½gns.; RED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, from 2gns.; strict and Table.—22, Elvaston-place. Western 6051.

KENSINGTON, W.8.—Charming FURNISHED ROOMS (divans), breakfast, 3½gns. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens. Park 6847.

KENSINGTON, near HIGH-STREET.—Unfurnished and Partly Furnished ROOMS; redecorated; constant hot water; service optional; from 20s. weekly.—30, Cheniston-gardens, W.8. Western 6023.

PURLEY, SURREY HILLS.

KNIGHTON PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 12 miles London; grounds' nine acres, near links; English food; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; library; garage; motor car available.—For tariff ph. Purley 1730.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, off Queen's-gate, comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities, but meals served in rooms as desired; constant hot water, central heating. From 25s.; double 35s.—24, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Kens. 2602.

LANCASTER-GATE.—SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires, electric cooking, comfort a speciality. Moderate.—Mrs. Clayton, 3, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

LAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES 2½, 2½ to 5 gns.; nominal subscription 5s.; Tube and buses all parts.—Lauderdale Residential Club, 138, Lauderdale-mansions, W.9. Abercorn 1717.

MARBLE ARCH.—FURNISHED SITTING, BED, and bath.—Reid, 121, Edgware-road, W.2 (entrance 123).

MAYFAIR.—Artistically FURNISHED ROOM in private high-class flat; every convenience; lift; moderate, gentleman person.—Ambassador 1876.

MAYFAIR.—Well FURNISHED SINGLE BED ROOMS; electric fires; breakfasts served.—Apply 6, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

MAYFAIR.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, also Bed-Sitting Room; good cooking, valeting; telephone.—33, Clarges-street.

MAYFAIR, 13, Charges-street.—Well-furnished top-floor single BED ROOM; running hot and cold water, electric fire, 'phone, valeting; £2 5s. 6d. weekly.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Telephone, Brixton 2803. Buses and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

NEWLY decorated FURNISHED SERVICE BED-SITTING ROOMS (divans), gas fires, hot and cold each room; breakfast; lounge four minutes Holland Park Central London Rly. Single 25s., double from 42s.—Mainwaring, 33, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 8623.

NEWLY decorated private APARTMENTS; hot and cold water; attendance; meals optional.—115, King Henry's-road, N.W.3. Prim. 4952.

ONE or TWO FOREIGN GUESTS welcomed cheerful English family; young people; opportunity speaking English all day.—Write Box H.927, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

OPPOSITE STATION. Large FURNISHED ROOMS, breakfast 3gns.; double 4gns.; central heating; constant hot water.—12-14, Harrington-road. Kens. 7807.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED in DRAYTON HALL, WEST DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX. Attractive country residence, occupying dry sheltered position in beautiful private grounds of 20 acres; old-world gardens, two tennis lawns (hard courts near); 12 miles; own poultry farm, vegetables and fruit; gravel soil; excellent cuisine; constant hot water, electric light; good trains, Paddington 30 minutes. Terms moderate. 'Phone, West Drayton 49.

PHYLLIS CHAMBERS.

BACHELORS' comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS, each fitted with h. and c. running water; Breakfasts, baths, light, and attendance at moderate inclusive terms. 48, Pavement-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Park 5097.

PICCADILLY and DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's SUITES at 4, 5, and 6 gns., including light, linen, and full service. Separate 'phones, lift and constant hot water.

QUEEN'S-GATE (just off).—Charmingly FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED ROOMS, from 25s.; running water, bath, breakfast included.—Write Box 4429, The Times.

REDECORATED THROUGHOUT.—18, Queensberry-place, off Kensington (close Station).—BOARD-RESIDENCE from 3gns.; fine reception rooms, cosy bed rooms, gas fires, constant hot water; good table.

REGENCY HOUSE, W.C.1. Museum 0508. Newly furnished, decorated; hot and cold all rooms; gas fires from 35s., including breakfast.—71, Gower-street.

SERVICE SUITES for two or three bachelors; overlooking gardens; 1 min. Gloucester-road; from 2½gns. 1 min. Tube.—Frobisher 2231.

41, MANCHESTER-STREET, W.1.

SINGLE BED-SITTING ROOMS; hot and cold water in all rooms; inclusive terms; moderate. Write including breakfast, lights, service.—Wright, 41.

SOUTH KENSINGTON. — FURNISHED SERVICE ROOM, second floor; two bed rooms, large sitting room, and bath; cooking, service included. First floor, very large drawing room, two large bed rooms; also large bed-sitting room, 3gns.; overlooking gardens; residential.—2, Cornwall-gardens, Gloucester-road. Western 3512.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOMS; constant hot water, gas fires; inclusive terms for breakfast, light, &c., Sussex-place. Kens. 3919.

SOUTH KENSINGTON CHAMBERS.—Newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS, bath, &c.; 30s.-2½gns. Gentlemen only.—11, Queensberry-place. West. 4506.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

4 and 5, BRAMHAM-GARDENS, S.W.5.
ACCOMMODATION of Well-appointed GUEST HOUSE; excellent cooking; every comfort; constant hot water; two lounges opening into garden. Flaxman 3560.

SURBITON.—Lady offers exceptional ACCOMMODATION to convalescent; two pleasant and spacious rooms available; quiet position, slight ground, nice garden; rail, bus and tram; easily accessible; Waterloo 20 minutes.—Write Box 6643, Samson Clark and Co., Ltd., 57, Mortimer-street, W.1. Gerrard 2931 Elmbridge.

THREE FURNISHED BED ROOMS, 27s. 6d. weekly, including light, baths, and attendance. 37, Fitzroy-street, fitted running hot and cold water; now vacant. Suitable ladies or gentlemen; also dinner, full Sundays. Telephone, Museum 6090.

TO GENTLEPEOPLE.—Well FURNISHED SUITES, adjoining Park Station; good service and catering; all meals served in own apartments; constant hot water; large garden; very quiet; gas fires; all rooms under personal management of owner.—Phone Hampstead 7637.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, newly decorated; constant hot water, gas stoves; two rooms, kitchen, use of bath optional.—35, Hornton-street, Campden Hill.

VICTORIA, 29, St. George's-road.—Miss Molyneux (late of Euston Hotel) offers attractive newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS; constant hot water; gas fires; divan beds. Near station, 125 bus passes door. Terms moderate. Vic. 2394.

WHITE HOUSE CHAMBERS.

AT RANDOLPH-CRESCENT, W.9. Twenty-five well Furnished Service Suites and Bed-Sitting Rooms from 25s.; gas fires; handsome lounge; under management, restaurant (FULLY LICENSED); Card Rooms, Billiards, Tennis Courts near Lord's cricket ground; Warwick-avenue Tube three minutes; 10 minutes (Baker-loo), direct bus service.—Secretary, Abercorn 3182.

Women of discernment live at

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS.

Office: 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 6427.
Watch News Bulletin "The Times," Wednesday.

W.C.1.—Comfortable Bed-Sitting Rooms; breakfast; 5s. daily, 27s. 6d. weekly.—54, Torrington-square, near British Museum. (Museum 6000.)

W.C.1 SQUARE.—UNFURNISHED ROOM, use bath; constant hot water, gas fires; 4-gns. monthly.—Write Box J.1209, The Times, E.C.4.

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Also 9, Nevern-square. Earl's Court. S.W.5. Well-appointed Rooms. Partial board from 2gns.

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A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL in QUIET POSITION, OVERLOOKING GARDENS. Gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms. Private sitting rooms, also bed-sitting rooms. Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met. First-class catering; owner supervises throughout. Full board from 3gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Frob. 3091.

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A FREE LIST of FAMILIES RECEIVING GUESTS in London, seaside, country. ALSO of HOMES for ELDERLY PEOPLE and INVALIDS.—All Souls Association, 3, All

Law Report, Nov. 24

SUMMARY OF CASES

The House of Lords—Lord Hailsham, Lord Dunedin, Lord Buckmaster, Lord Blanesburgh, and Lord Warrington of Clyffe—dismissed two appeals from Scotland raising the same point. The appellants in the first appeal, who were aerated water manufacturers, complained that the respondent, who was not a customer of theirs, had filled at his shop with mineral waters from a soda fountain bottles brought by customers which bore the name of the appellants. They contended that that was in violation of their right of property and sought to restrain him. The House of Lords held that there was no duty on the respondent to ascertain which bottles brought by customers were the appellants' property. (William Leitch and Co., Limited v. Leydon.)

The Court of Criminal Appeal—Mr. Justice Avory, Mr. Justice Acton, and Mr. Justice Talbot—dismissed the appeal against conviction of Edward John Kirby, who had been convicted at Norwich Assizes of the murder of a man named William Bertie Daines, and had been sentenced to death. (Rex v. Kirby.)

Mr. Justice Wright began the hearing of an action by the Banco de Portugal claiming over £1,000,000 as damages for alleged breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, in respect of the issue of certain Portuguese banknotes. The defendants deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, it was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence. (Banco de Portugal v. Waterlow and Sons, Limited.)

Mr. Justice Bateson held, on the summons taken out by Lord Inverclyde, who contended that the English Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the nullity suit filed by Lady Inverclyde, that the jurisdiction belonged exclusively to the country of the domicile—Scotland—and he dismissed Lady Inverclyde's petition. (Inverclyde v. Inverclyde.)

HOUSE OF LORDS

PROPRIETARY RIGHTS IN AERATED WATER BOTTLES

WILLIAM LEITCH AND CO., LIMITED v. LEYDON; A. G. BARR AND CO., LIMITED v. MACGEOGHEGAN.

(*Before* Lord Hailsham, Lord Dunedin, Lord Buckmaster, Lord Blanesburgh, *and* Lord Warrington of Clyffe)

The House to-day dismissed these appeals from interlocutors of the First Division of the Court of Session in Scotland and interlocutors of the Lord Ordinary (Lord Pitman) in actions of suspension and interdict in which the appellants were complainers.

The same point was raised in both cases.

The appellants in the first appeal were aerated water manufacturers carrying on business in Edinburgh, and the respondent was a grocer and hardware merchant, whose shop was situated also in Edinburgh. In his shop the respondent had a "Vantas" soda fountain by means of which he supplied customers with aerated beverages. Those beverages might either be consumed by customers on the premises, or might be taken away by them for consumption elsewhere. When customers desired to take their drinks away for consumption off the premises, they had to bring with them a bottle, jug, or other receptacle for the purpose, and it was on that footing that the supply of "Vantas" drinks was conducted. In practice the respondent had been used to accept from his customers the receptacles, whether bottles or otherwise, tendered to him for filling, without examination and without inquiring into his customers' right to use them, and occasionally bottles marked with the appellants' name were used in that way.

The respondent was not a customer of the appellants. The appellants were members of the Edinburgh and District Aerated Water Manufacturers and Beer Bottlers' Defence Association.

A Letter of Protest

On July 29, 1927, the association, on being informed by the appellants of the respondent's practice, wrote to the respondent as follows:—

> It has been reported to me that you have recently been filling aerated water bottles belonging to members of this Association with beverages from the soda fountain installed in your shop. This is an infringement of the right of property of the members in their bottles. Members do not part with the property in their bottles, and no one other than a member whose name is on the bottle has a right to use it. I enclose a list of the members' names, and enclose hereto a form of undertaking which you might write out on your own paper and return to me. Otherwise the Association will have to take further steps to ensure the adequate protection of their members' property.

The respondent made no reply to that letter.

In the present action the appellants complained that in the above course of trading the respondent from time to time received, and filled with aerated beverages, bottles embossed or otherwise marked with their name. The appellants maintained that such bottles were in every case their exclusive property, and that in receiving and filling them the respondent was violating their right of property. Interdict was sought to prevent the respondent from receiving or accepting from his customers bottles belonging to the complainers, and embossed, moulded, engraved, or otherwise impressed or marked with the complainers' name for the purpose of filling them with soda water, lemonade, kola, raspberry, or other aerated water or beverage sold to his customers, and drawn from or made by means of or with the aid of a "Vantas" soda fountain or other soda-water fountain or similar device containing or producing or aiding in the production of soda water, lemonade, kola, raspberry, or other aerated water or beverage not of the complainers' manufacture.

The Lord Ordinary assoilzied the respondent from the prayer of the note of suspension and interdict. On reclaiming note to the First Division of the Court of Session their Lordships by a majority (the Lord President, Lord Sands, and Lord Morison—Lord Blackburn dissenting) adhered to the interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary.

The second appeal was governed by the first.

Mr. James Keith, K.C., and Mr. J. L. Clyde (both of the Scottish Bar) appeared for the appellants in both cases; the Dean of Faculty (Mr. Condie Sandeman, K.C.), Sir Leslie Scott, K.C. (of the English Bar), and Mr. J. G. McIntyre (of the Scottish Bar) for the respondents in both cases.

Judgment

Lord Hailsham said that the appellants contended that there was a duty upon the respondent to refrain from using or assisting his customers to use any bottles that belonged to the appellants after receipt of the letter of July 29, 1927. Counsel for the appellants conceded that unless they could prove that all bottles having the appellants' name embossed on them were the property of the appellants their action must fail; but they claimed that they had established that fact and they contended that if that fact were established they had a right to insist that the respondent should examine the bottles tendered to him for filling and should refrain from filling them if they bore the appellants' name.

In his judgment there was no foundation in law for that contention. It was conceded that there was no contractual relationship between the appellants and the respondent, and the duty must arise, if at all, from the fact that the bottles were the property of the appellants. He could not see that the fact that those bottles belonged to the appellants gave them any right to insist on persons with whom they were in no contractual relationship examining the bottles tendered to them in the course of their trade to be sure that they were not bottles belonging to the appellants and being used for purposes to which the appellants objected. Counsel for the appellants conceded that unless he could establish that all bottles bearing their name were the property of the appellants his claim must fail and that he could not impose on the respondent the duty of investigation to find out whether any particular bottle belonged to the appellants or not; but he contended that there was a duty to examine the bottles and he sought to justify that claim by saying that it was very easy to make the examination.

He (his Lordship) did not understand on what legal foundation that distinction rested. Unless the appellants could establish that there was a duty on the respondent to ascertain which bottles were the appellants' property it seemed to him that their claim for an injunction must fail; if there was such a duty, then he did not see that it could make any difference in law whether the ascertainment was easy or difficult. In his judgment no such duty could be shown to exist and, therefore, the action must fail. This was the ground on which the dismissal of the action was based in the Court of first instance; and it was sufficient to dispose of the case. For the reason which he had given he thought that the interlocutor pronounced was correct and that this appeal should be dismissed with costs.

The other noble and learned Lords gave judgment to the same effect.

Solicitors.—Messrs. William Webb and Sons for Messrs. Ballantine, Haddow, and M'Lay, Glasgow (the Glasgow firm in the second appeal only), and Messrs. J. Miller Thomson and Co., W.S., Edinburgh; Messrs. Baileys, Shaw, and Gillett, for Messrs. Maclay, Murray, and Spens, Writers, Glasgow, and Messrs. J. and J. Ross, W.S., Edinburgh.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

CHANCERY DIVISION

COPYRIGHT IN OSCAR WILDE'S WORKS

HOLLAND v. METHUEN AND CO., LIMITED

(*Before* Mr. Justice Clauson)

His Lordship gave judgment that the agreements had not been determined in the action in which Captain Vyvyan Beresford Holland claimed a declaration that the copyright in the works of Oscar Wilde, which the defendants, Methuen and Co., Limited, had published, were his property as the administrator of the estate of Oscar Wilde, and that he was entitled to determine agreements under which the defendants had published the works. He also claimed that if the defendants printed any further copy of them they could only do so under and subject to the conditions of the proviso to section 3 of the Copyright Act, 1911, when that proviso should come into operation in respect of those works.

The plaintiff gave the defendants notice on April 8, 1930, to determine the agreements and of his intention to arrange for the publication of a complete edition of "De Profundis" as soon as the defendants had exhausted their current edition, and to publish, after November 30, 1930, a new edition of all the other works of Oscar Wilde.

Oscar Wilde died on November 30, 1900.

The defendants claimed that the rights and interests granted to them under the agreements were effectually vested in them for the term of the copyright which existed in the works under the Copyright Act in force before the Copyright Act, 1911—namely, 42 years from the date of the first publication; and that as owners of the copyright they were entitled to continue the production of the copies of the works during that period, and thereafter to exercise the rights of owners under section 24 of the Copyright Act, 1911, in addition to any rights which they might have as members of the general public under the proviso to section 3 of that Act.

The agreements, six in number, were made in 1904, 1905, and 1906, and one in 1914. The plaintiff's notice to determine the agreements did not include the agreement made in 1914 relating to "An Ideal Husband."

The defendants denied that the plaintiff was the owner of the copyright in the works.

Mr. Archer, K.C., and Mr. E. J. Macgillivray appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Conway, K.C., and Mr. S. O. Henn Collins for the defendants.

Mr. Conway, continuing his opening for the defendants, said that the agreements were, in effect, assignments of the copyright in the works, because, though the word copyright was not used in the agreements, the words in fact used—"sole right of publication"—comprehended everything that the word "copyright" meant. That the word was not used was quite immaterial, and what was comprised in the legal term "copyright" was assigned.

Mr. Henn Collins having followed on the same side,

Mr. Archer replied.

Judgment

Mr. Justice Clauson, in giving judgment, said that the plaintiff claimed a declaration that, by reason of his having given the notice dated April 8, 1930, to the defendants purporting to determine the agreements, the agreements had been determined. He also asked for a declaration that the copyrights in the various works were his property. Whether the notice to determine was good depended on whether the agreements contained provisions which would allow the plaintiff to determine them without the assent of the defendants before the term of the copyright expired.

His Lordship read the 13 clauses contained in the agreement dated November 23, 1904, relating to "De Profundis" and said that that agreement contained nothing which could entitle the plaintiff to bring it to an end otherwise than with the defendants' assent. There was no question under it of the sharing of profits, but royalties were payable to be measured by the number of copies sold and by reference to the published price. Further, it did not contemplate the publication of one edition only of the work. If the publishers refused to publish more than one edition there would be a breach of the agreement.

He had been referred to cases where the Courts had held on the construction of an agreement that a joint adventure had been constituted of such a character that it was determinable at will. But there was nothing in the document of 1904 which created anything of that kind. There was no right under it in the author or his representative to terminate the relations between himself and the publishers. There were other agreements with slight differences from that which he had read, but those differences did not differentiate them sufficiently to prevent him from coming to the same conclusion.

The plaintiff then claimed property in the copyright, and it might be of great interest and importance to him to have determined precisely the legal character of the rights conferred on the publishers by that series of agreements—whether they operated as assignments or licences. But circumstances did not authorize any declaration as to that at the present time, and it was important to say nothing now which might interfere with any right in the future. Accordingly, the action would be dismissed so far as it claimed a declaration that the agreements had been determined. There would be no other order except that the plaintiff should pay the defendants' taxed costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Parker, Garrett and Co.; Messrs. Field, Roscoe and Co.

COURT OF APPEAL

SIR HAROLD RECKITT'S CLAIM: APPEAL ALLOWED

RECKITT v. MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED

(*Before* Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, *and* Lord Justice Slesser)

The Court read considered judgments allowing this appeal by Sir Harold James Reckitt, Bt., from the decision of Mr. Justice Rowlatt, dated June 30, 1930, in favour of the defendants, Midland Bank, Limited.

Sir Harold Reckitt's claim was for a declaration that he was entitled to recover from Midland Bank, Limited, £17,890, the proceeds of 15 cheques wrongfully and fraudulently drawn by Lord Terrington, as the plaintiff's attorney, on the plaintiff's banking account with Barclays Bank, Limited, Hull, and wrongfully and fraudulently paid by Lord Terrington into his account with the defendants, and which he said the defendants negligently received; damages for conversion; and, alternatively, £17,890 as money had and received by the defendants to the use of the plaintiff.

The defendants denied that in receiving or dealing with the cheques they were guilty of negligence. Alternatively, they said that they had received payment of the cheques for a customer in good faith and without negligence and they relied on the provisions of section 82 of the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882. In the further alternative, they said that by granting the power and authority to draw cheques to Lord Terrington and by failure to object to the drawing of the cheques the plaintiff was estopped from relying on any want of authority in Lord Terrington.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt gave judgment in favour of the defendants, and the plaintiff appealed.

Mr. Schiller, K.C., and Mr. G. Robertson appeared for the appellant; Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., and Mr. D. B. Somervell, K.C., for the respondents.

Judgment

Lord Justice Scrutton, in giving judgment, said that, in whatever way the case was approached, the vital question was whether the bank had such notice of the fraudulent character of the cheques as to put them on further inquiry with regard to the transactions under which the cheques were drawn, so that if the bank did not make such inquiry they were guilty of some breach of legal duty which made them liable to Sir Harold Reckitt. The Court was bound by the authorities to hold that there was in this case conversion by the bank of the cheques in question and of their proceeds. The innocence of the bank that they were converting was no defence to them at common law. But the bank might clear themselves from liability by proving a defence under section 82 of the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882. That defence must be that the bank received from a customer—that was Lord Terrington, who had no title or a defective title thereto—certain crossed cheques in good faith and without negligence.

Negligence involved a duty, which, as explained in Bissell and Co. v. Fox Brothers (1 *The Times* L.R., 452), was a duty, imposed by section 82 itself, to the true owner not to deal with his cheques or money in a way contrary to his interests, if the bank had notice of unusual circumstances connected with the transaction to put them on inquiry.

Approaching the matter from the point of view of conversion, and the good faith of the bank being admitted, the bank had to prove with regard to each cheque absence of notice of any facts sufficient to put them on inquiry.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt had said that section 82 had nothing to do with the case because he did not accept the position that there was *prima-facie* conversion. But he (Lord Justice Scrutton) did not understand how the Judge dealt with the authorities which bound him and the Court of Appeal to hold that there was in this case *prima-facie* conversion which could only be excused by proof under section 82.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt had arrived at the conclusion, with which he (Lord Justice Scrutton) agreed, that the vital question was whether the bank had, in the circumstances, knowledge or notice putting them on inquiry in the case of each cheque. He assumed that this case was governed by the later power of attorney (given in 1925) which authorized Lord Terrington to draw cheques on Sir Harold Reckitt's account. But it was clear that a bank knowing of that power would not be authorized to deal with cheques drawn under it if the bank had knowledge or notice that the cheques were being used by Lord Terrington for unauthorized and fraudulent purposes. A provision at the end of the power of attorney, referred to as the ratification clause, stated:—"And the principal hereby for himself his heir executors and administrators ratifies and confirms and agrees to ratify and confirm whatsoever the attorney . . . shall do or purports to do by virtue of these presents." That clause could not have any effect in a case where the person taking the cheque had knowledge or notice, from the circumstances of the case other than the power-of-attorney signature, of the doubtful character of the cheque.

His Lordship then referred in detail to the facts of each cheque. The result of that detailed examination was that the appeal should be allowed and judgment entered for the plaintiff for £13,490, being the face value of 12 of the cheques impeached.

Lord Justice Greer and Lord Justice Slesser delivered judgments to the same effect.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Nicholl, Manisty and Co.; Messrs. Coward, Chance and Co.

COURT OF APPEAL

Lord Justice Lawrence was unable to take his seat in Court yesterday owing to a slight attack of influenza.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

£1,000,000 CLAIM BY PORTUGUESE BANK

BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED

(*Before* Mr. Justice Wright)

The hearing was begun of an action in which the Banco de Portugal, of 148, Rua do Commercio, Lisbon, bankers to the Portuguese Government, claim damages for alleged breach of contract, negligence, or conversion from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, of Great Winchester-street, E.C.

The Banco de Portugal say that, in 1922, they entered into certain contracts with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for the printing and supply of Portuguese banknotes. They allege that one of the terms of those contracts was that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons should take all necessary precautions to prevent forgery of the notes and that they would not print notes from the same plates except on the express authority of the bank and for delivery to the bank. The bank allege that, in breach of the contracts, or negligently and in breach of duty, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, in 1925, printed a quantity of banknotes from the plates made to the bank's specification and delivered them to an unauthorized person, a Dutchman named Marang, in London.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, that damage was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Le Quesne, K.C., Mr. D. B. Somervell, K.C., and Mr. H. L. Parker appeared for the plaintiff bank; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. Bensley Wells, and Mr. Theodore Turner for Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

Mr. Bevan, in opening the case, said that the claim was for more than £1,000,000. It arose out of the fact that, in 1925, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons printed a large quantity of Bank of Portugal notes without any authority from the bank. Those banknotes were circulated and a large number of them were met. It was in respect of the money paid against those notes that the bank made their claim.

Bank's Power to Issue Notes

The Banco de Portugal had been established for a good many years and it had from the Portuguese Government the exclusive right of issuing banknotes for circulation in Portugal, Azores, and Madeira. Another bank, the Banco National Ultramarino, had an exclusive right to issue notes for circulation in Portuguese colonies.

In 1922 Messrs. Waterlow and Sons were employed by the bank to print a large quantity of banknotes. In 1923 and 1924 600,000 banknotes, each of 500 escudos (roughly, £5) denomination, were printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons and were delivered to the bank. They were called "Vasco da Gama" notes, because they had a portrait of Vasco da Gama, the circumnavigator, in the left-hand corner. To produce those notes dies and plates had to be prepared and those dies and plates remained in the possession of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons.

"On December 4, 1924," said Mr. Bevan, "there appeared, out of the blue, a gentleman who has been known as Marang, although he had a longer name which was more difficult to pronounce. He came to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons with a letter of introduction from a Dutch printer with whom, apparently, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons had a slight acquaintance. Mr. Marang saw Sir William Waterlow, who was at that time chairman of the defendant company. He told a story which, on the mere statement of it, we submit, was an incredible story, and he produced documents then and later all, or most, of which not only invited suspicion but shouted for it.

"It now transpires that he was one of a gang of international forgers and 'sharps' who had hatched a plot which was so full of leaks and holes that it is amazing that it met with the success which it did. In substance, the story he told was this. 'The finances of the Portuguese Colony of Angola,' he said, 'are very low. A Dutch group of financiers are going to the rescue of the Government. Here are two contracts and a power of attorney.'

"One contract, which was purported to be made between the Governor of Angola and a Mr. Reis, acting on behalf of a Dutch syndicate, provided for the printing, by that syndicate, of notes to the face value of 100,000,000 escudos. The other contract purported to be between the Banco de Portugal and the Governor of Angola, and by it the bank authorized the Governor to have the notes printed. Attached to these documents were specimen notes of 1,000 and 500 escudos face values. Those specimen notes were of an earlier issue than that which bore the portrait of Vasco da Gama. They bore a portrait of John de Devos, the poet.

"Messrs. Waterlow and Sons pointed out to Mr. Marang that those notes were printed by another firm, but, as Mr. Marang said that he was in a hurry, they produced specimens of the Vasco da Gama notes and said that those were the notes which they had printed. Mr. Marang said that he was content to have Vasco da Gama notes substituted for notes of the type that was appended to the contracts.

"Impudent Forgeries"

"Those contracts were impudent forgeries," Mr. Bevan declared.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, he continued, telegraphed to Mr. Romer, their representative in Lisbon, and wrote, shortly reciting what had taken place between them and Mr. Marang. They told Mr. Romer that Marang would shortly present himself with a letter of introduction and would settle the matter finally with the Minister in Lisbon and said that Mr. Romer was then to get the express authority of the Bank of Portugal to enable Messrs. Waterlow and Sons to execute the order. Neither Marang, nor any emissary of his, turned up at Lisbon. Mr. Romer, who was very uneasy about the matter, sent to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons telegrams and letters of warning. He said that the Bank of Portugal were not entitled to print notes for colonial circulation. He also said that all sorts of reports were current in Lisbon regarding matters about which it was difficult to write.

"Those warnings were disregarded," said Mr. Bevan. "In due course Mr. Marang turned up again in London and eventually, instead of the authority which they had instructed Mr. Romer to obtain from the bank coming to them from the bank by way of Mr. Romer, the authority which they got purported to come in the form of a letter by the governor of the bank delivered by the hand of Mr. Marang. Mr. Marang impressed the greatest secrecy on Messrs. Waterlow and Sons. So secret was the matter, he said, that only a few members of the board of directors of the bank knew anything about it. He said that it was essential that every communication passing between Messrs. Waterlow and Sons and the bank, or *vice versa*, should pass through his hands. From first to last, every letter, with one exception, which Messrs. Waterlow and Sons wrote to the bank was handed to Mr. Marang. It was, of course, never delivered to the bank. Mr. Marang or his associates forged a reply which, in due course, was given to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons.

"All Bank of Portugal notes had series and numbers. When the time came for numbering the issue ordered by Marang, Marang supplied to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons series and numbers which were identical with series and numbers of notes which had already been supplied in 1924 on the express authority of the bank. As a result, every note delivered to Marang and circulated by him and his associates in Portugal had the series and number of a note which had been authorized a year previously by the Banco de Portugal. The bank found it impossible to distinguish one note from another.

"The notes were packed in suit-cases and were delivered to Mr. Marang early in 1925. After one or two discreet inquiries whether any directors of the Bank of Portugal had come over to see Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, or whether any visit by any such directors might be expected, Mr. Marang placed a second order for 380,000 notes of the face value of 500 escudos each. They were again printed with series and numbers identical with those of authorized notes. They were exact reproductions of the authorized notes, printed by the bank's own printers, from the bank's own plates and on the same paper."

When the notes were first circulated no one knew. Early in December, 1925, however, the bank found in their possession four pairs of notes so identical in appearance that they were wholly unable to distinguish the one of a pair from the other. The bank telegraphed to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons saying that there had been a forgery of notes and asking that an expert should be sent out to them. Messrs. Waterlow and Sons did not send an expert. The bank were given no information either with regard to the notes having been ordered by Marang or with regard to any possible distinguishing marks between the authorized issue and the Marang issue. The bank were kept at arm's length and got no help at all.

Meanwhile the notes were being presented. In those circumstances the Banco de Portugal gave notice to withdraw the whole of the authorized Vasco da Gama issue. Except for some 4,000 or 5,000 notes, the whole issue was got in before the end of December.

"Happily," said Mr. Bevan, "although 580,000 of these notes were printed, they were not all put into circulation. The bank has paid against 209,718 of these 500 escudos notes to the sterling value of £1,106,691. In addition, certain expenses have been incurred, including the cost of withdrawing the authorized notes and printing a new issue."

Referring to the contract purporting to be signed by the Governor of Angola, which he alleges Mr. Marang produced, Mr. Bevan said that the wording of the document was spread out and space wasted so that the last page was left with only the signatures and a few words. It was impossible to say to what other documents that page of signatures had originally been attached.

Mr. Justice Wright asked what had happened to Marang and his associates.

Mr. Bevan replied that Reis and another man had been tried at Lisbon and sentenced to 25 years' transportation. They were appealing against the sentence.

His Lordship.—How many years will it be before the appeals are heard?

Mr. Bevan.—I understand that they will be heard about Christmas. Marang was tried at The Hague, where his case was that he was a perfectly innocent agent. "I think that that was accepted," said counsel, "but that, on some more technical matter, he was convicted and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. The prosecution appealed and the sentence was increased to two years. That, however, was a matter of no moment to Mr. Marang, because he was not in Holland at the time and he has not been there since." (Laughter.)

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Travers Smith, Braithwaite and Co.; Messrs. Johnson, Jecks, and Colclough.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

LADY INVERCLYDE'S PETITION DISMISSED: NO JURISDICTION

INVERCLYDE, OTHERWISE TRIPP v. INVERCLYDE

(*Before* Mr. Justice Bateson)

His Lordship, in a considered judgment, held that the Court had no jurisdiction to hear a petition for a decree of nullity presented by Lady Inverclyde, otherwise June Howard-Tripp, of Holford-road, Hampstead, against Lord Inverclyde, on the ground of his alleged incapacity. He dismissed Lady Inverclyde's petition for a decree of nullity and her petition for alimony *pendente lite*, and gave leave to appeal.

Lady Inverclyde presented her petition on August 1, 1930. Lord Inverclyde appeared under protest to the jurisdiction, and it was agreed that he was domicile in Scotland. It was submitted on his behalf that the Court of the domicile had exclusive jurisdiction. For Lady Inverclyde it was submitted that the English Court had jurisdiction.

The previous proceedings were reported in *The Times* of November 12 and 13.

Mr. Cotes-Preedy, K.C., and Mr. Victor Russell appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. T. Bucknill, and Mr. F. L. C. Hodson for the respondent.

Judgment

Mr. Justice Bateson, in giving judgment, said that the respondent succeeded. The main petition stated that the petitioner went through a form or ceremony of marriage with the respondent on March 21, 1929, in London; that the respondent was, and ever since had been, incapable of consummating the marriage; that the respondent was domiciled in Scotland, and resided in London and Castle Wemyss, in the county of Renfrew; and that the petitioner was domiciled in Scotland and resided in Hampstead.

The respondent entered an appearance under protest on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction. Summonses were taken out to dismiss the petition, and also Lady Inverclyde's petition for alimony *pendente lite*, on the ground of no jurisdiction.

Assuming for the purpose of the present proceedings that the facts stated in the petition were true, he had to determine whether the Court had jurisdiction to try a suit for nullity on the ground of impotence when the parties were domiciled abroad.

Referring to counsel's arguments, his Lordship said that Mr. Cotes-Preedy urged that inasmuch as the ecclesiastical Courts had always had jurisdiction in nullity cases where the parties were resident within the jurisdiction, and the Divorce Act of 1857 transferred the old jurisdiction to the High Court; and as since 1858 the Divorce Court had always exercised jurisdiction over nullity cases where the parties were married or resident in England, it followed that there was jurisdiction in the present case. Mr. Cotes-Preedy said that the ecclesiastical Courts made no distinction in the kind of nullity, whether for impotence, or want of formality, or illegality, and that the only essential was residence in the jurisdiction. He said that all the cases supported his view, except observations in Salvesen or Von Lorang v. the Administrator of Austrian Property (43 *The Times* L.R., 609; [1927] A.C., 641), which were *obiter*.

The Respondent's Argument

On the other side, Mr. Birkett argued that a suit for nullity on the ground of alleged impotence was quite different from a suit for nullity on other grounds, the first being a suit to avoid a marriage which, in essence, was one to dissolve it. The marriage was voidable, not void, as in cases of informality or illegality, such as bigamy or absence of parental consent. The marriage was a marriage till one of the spouses sought to get rid of the tie. In the other cases—*e.g.*, in bigamy—there had never been a marriage at all. Domicile of the parties, Mr. Birkett submitted, at any rate since Le Mesurier v. Le Mesurier ([1895] A.C., 517) was an essential of jurisdiction in a suit for dissolution of marriage, and must equally be so in a suit to dissolve a marriage on the ground of nullity for impotence. He added that the decree in nullity suits for impotence affected the status of the parties and was a judgment *in rem*, just as a decree of divorce affected status and was a judgment *in rem*, and that the Court of the domicile was the only competent Court to grant a decree affecting status.

In his Lordship's opinion, Mr. Birkett's argument was sound. The marriage being voidable and not void, and the decree involving an alteration of status, and being a judgment *in rem* binding on all the world, there could be no jurisdiction in that Court unless the parties were domiciled in England.

If the principle that jurisdiction depended on domicile in a divorce suit for dissolution of a marriage was sound, it must equally so apply in a suit for dissolution of marriage for impotence. Both in the United States and in Scotland a suit on the present ground took the form of a suit for dissolution.

His Lordship traced the development of the essentials for jurisdiction in divorce in England, and said that residence gave place to domicile, which was finally established by the House of Lords in Le Mesurier v. Le Mesurier (*supra*). He cited dicta in the case of Salvesen (*supra*) from Lords Haldane, Dunedin, Phillimore, Blanesburgh, and Warrington which, in his view, put it beyond doubt that the opinion which he had expressed was the right one. The dictum of Lord Phillimore in Salvesen as to the ground of impotence covered the present case precisely, and the House of Lords had to decide whether a foreign decree was a conclusive judgment *in rem*, and they did so decide.

Concluding, Mr. Justice Bateson said that it was much more expedient to have the certainty of one Court and one Court only giving judgments *in rem* and deciding the question of status of married persons.

His Lordship made no order as to costs, leaving the petitioner to take any action which she might be advised on that question.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Dawson and Co.; Messrs. Armitage, Chapple and Co.

*** The judgment will be reported in full in *The Times* Law Reports.

76 DECREES MADE ABSOLUTE

(*Before* Mr. Justice Langton)

The decrees *nisi* in the following 76 Matrimonial Causes were made absolute to-day:—

Skaia, S. v. Skaia, F. J.; Ward v. Ward and Cubey; Jones, E. M. v. Jones, C. F.; Smith v. Smith and Green; Hazell, F. M. v. Hazell, E. A.; Kershaw, R. v. Kershaw, J. I.; Wood v. Wood and Roques; Beaumont v. Beaumont and Steele; Coppen, G. E. v. Coppen, H. E.; Hester, F. M. v. Hester, C. W.; Starz, L. v. Starz, A. M.; Ford v. Ford and Gibbons; Newton, A. v. Newton, H.; Goldberg, G. v. Goldberg, I.; Blommekoper v. Blommekoper and Ayland; Durnand, E. M. v. Durnand, M. H. M.; Money v. Money and Barton; Carman v. Carman and Wheble; Griggiestone v. Griggiestone and Gibbs; Packard, I. E. v. Packard, G. R.; Webb v. Webb and Baker; Flynn v. Flynn and Livermore; Mann v. Mann and Potter; Harding, H. B. B. v. Harding, W. E.; Peters, C. v. Peters, F. R.; Cooper v. Cooper and Ford; Blackburn v. Blackburn and Low cited as Lowe, Laurence, S. v. Laurence, C.; Richardson v. Richardson and Gray; Greenaway, E. E. v. Greenaway, C. J.; Cecil, W. v. Cecil, C. E.; Barber v. Barber and Wade; Melton v. Melton and Coats; Gosse, G. A. G. v. Gosse, F. H. G.; Douglas, E. v. Douglas, D. W.; Harrison, R. M. v. Harrison, A.; Minchin, W. F. v. Minchin, H. F.; Stevens, L. E. v. Stevens, H. C. M.; Bell, D. E. v. Bell, W. A.; Temple v. Temple and Gaiger; Burton-cum-Cadd v. Burton; Phipps v. Phipps and McMahon; Berset, B. v. Berset, M. P.; Hartman, D. A. v. Hartman, P. W.; Kenyon-Slaney v. Kenyon-Slaney and Gibbons; Denning v. Denning and Evans; Seal v. Seal and Wagg; Price, B. A. v. Price, W. J.; Wyatt v. Wyatt and Watson; Sutton, M. E. v. Sutton, W. R.; Gill, L. v. Gill, A. J.; Welcomme v. Welcomme and Woodhall; Strecker v. Strecker and Mashiter; Burchell, R. L. v. Burchell, C. T.; Hunn, D. N. v. Hunn, K. W. Cases in District Registries.—Clark, F. J. v. Clark, J.; Bates cum v. Pearson, v. Jones; Griffiths, J. v. Griffiths, E. S.; Darlow, E. D. v. Darlow, T. F.; Armitage v. Armitage and Day; Pickbourne v. Pickbourne and Bunting; Lakin, L. D. v. Lakin, A. H.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

CHANCERY DIVISION

(*Before* Mr. Justice Maugham)

A COMPANY AND SHARE TRANSACTIONS: WINDING-UP IN RE VULCAN COPPER MINES, LIMITED

His Lordship made an order for the compulsory winding up of Vulcan Copper Mines, Limited, whose registered offices were at Victoria-street, E.C., on the petition of contributories to the value of £60,845.

Mr. F. K. Archer, K.C., and Mr. H. A. H. Christie appeared for the petitioners; Mr. Spens, K.C., and Mr. H. S. G. Buckmaster for two directors; and Mr. A. E. Woodgate, Mr. J. G. Strangman, Mr. Ronald Haylor, Mr. Alan Welsh, and Miss Ruth Thompson for supporting contributories.

Mr. Archer said that a fortnight ago the Court had made an order for the compulsory winding up of Broad Street Press, Limited. The Vulcan Company's shares were used by Broad Street Press, Limited, to extract money from the public. The Official Receiver had been making investigations, and there was a fund of £30,000 in the company's bank account. A provisional liquidator had been appointed and this petition presented; and it was suggested that the Court should wind up the company to protect that fund, so that those investigating the matter might be able to see what the circumstances were.

The company was a Rhodesian company, and there was a capital of £600,000. The one certain thing was that there was a fund of £28,282 3s. 8d. to the company's credit at Barclays Bank. It was not proved what that money was, but it looked as if it had been subscribed as money for shares.

Mr. Justice Maugham.—The petition suggests that the company is mixed up with Broad Street Press, Limited. I should like to hear what is said about that.

Property in Rhodesia

Mr. Spens said that he appeared for two English directors, a Mr. Bonner and a Mr. Spragge, who were asked to become directors by a Mr. Newbury, whom they had known for many years. Mr. Newbury was concerned with the vendor company. There had been subscribed £66,200 in 10s. shares, and there was an agreement with the vendor company whereby that company purported to sell three blocks of property in Rhodesia for £512,000, payable in 1,000,000 shares and £12,000 cash.

Mr. Justice Maugham.—Does anybody know whether these moneys existed at all? Do the properties exist, and has the company satisfied the directors that these things are worth sixpence?

Mr. Spens said that the existence of the property was proved. A Mr. Brian Pearson, a qualified engineer, had been instructed to go and inspect the properties and report on them. His report had not been received. The directors were prepared to act as the Court should think fit.

Mr. Spens added that Mr. Bonner and Mr. Spragge had no connexion with Broad Street Press, Limited.

Mr. Justice Maugham asked whether they had satisfied themselves about the purchases, or whether they were controlled by someone not before the Court. A person buying coppermining interests needed to have the evidence of at least one competent engineer before him. Here were the two English directors who both said that these arrangements were made before they joined the board.

Mr. Spens said that there was no evidence to show what sort of institution the vendor company was. His clients were quite prepared to assist the Court in any way to have a full investigation.

Mr. Archer said that Vulcan Copper Mines, Limited, issued their certificates direct in London to people found by Broad Street Press, Limited. The present case was proved to be connected with Broad Street Press, Limited.

Mr. Justice Maugham asked how the company could receive applications for shares unless it either issued a prospectus or took advantage of the travellers of Broad Street Press, Limited, and whether the truth was not that every single shareholder in Vulcan Copper Mines, Limited, was procured by Broad Street Press, Limited.

Mr. Spens said that that was so, and that the company had taken advantage of the travellers of Broad Street Press, Limited.

Judgment

Mr. Justice Maugham, in giving judgment, said that Vulcan Copper Mines, Limited, was incorporated in April, 1930, under the laws of Southern Rhodesia, with London offices in Victoria-street. The directors were a Mr. Bonner and a Mr. Spragge in London, and two persons resident in Bulawayo. The petition alleged, and he could find no denial of the allegation, that the company was brought into existence by Broad Street Press, Limited, to enable the latter to defraud the public here of money by soliciting subscriptions for shares. Broad Street Press, Limited, owned a newspaper called *Finance*, a share-pushing newspaper, and, by circulating *Finance* and getting travellers to go round England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, caused a large number of people to sell shares in honest concerns and to buy shares in concerns which, as it chanced, included Vulcan Copper Mines, Limited. And it was alleged that there would be enormous profits.

Vulcan Copper Mines, Limited, entered into an agreement for the purchase for £512,000 of certain properties in Africa. There was a description in the agreement of alleged mining rights, but it did not appear that there existed any particulars of them, or of the property, and the Official Receiver had not found at the company's office any papers containing such particulars. It did not appear that the whole of the purchase consideration had been paid, or that, if the assets existed, the company could develop them or work the properties. He (his Lordship) had cause to suppose that the reason why those things did not appear was because there was no possibility of giving evidence to show that any board meetings had been convened or held. He had to conclude that Vulcan Copper Mines, Limited, was in a true sense a creature of Broad Street Press, Limited, controlled for the purposes of the gross frauds which the latter had been carrying out at the expense of unfortunate people. There would be the usual order.

Solicitors.—Messrs. William Easton and Sons; Messrs. Eves and O'Connor; Messrs. Wordsworth, Marr, Johnson, and Shaw; Mr. Fred W. Perkins; Mr. Matthew

Sporting News

RACING

THE BIRMINGHAM MEETING

VICTORY OF GO EASY

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Birmingham November Meeting under National Hunt Rules was begun yesterday in wet weather, which probably accounted for the comparatively small attendance of visitors. The going was heavy.

H. S. Harrison, the Bangor-on-Dee trainer, won the first two races of the afternoon, the Smethwick Selling Steeplechase with Socrates and the Steohford Selling Hurdle with Chatham. In the former event Socrates and Count Volta drew out with a clear lead of some 10 lengths after going about half a mile. Entering the Straight they were a long way in front of the rest of the field, but Count Volta was then beaten and began to jump to the right, and Socrates went right away to win in a canter by 15 lengths from Second National, with Crousеatha third. Harrison's second winner was Chatham, who is now an eight-year-old and had not won a race since he was a two-year-old. The race requires little description as Chatham made all the running and won by five lengths from Front Row, with Southern Hue the same distance away third.

According to the market on the next event, the Coleshill Steeplechase, Harrison was expected to complete a treble with Icelander, who started a short-priced favourite. The best that he could do, however, was to finish second to Nincompoop, the outsider of the field of six, who took the lead about a mile from the finish and won easily. Decollete, who was well backed, was third. There was a most exciting finish to the Sutton Hurdle, for which Peter L, also trained by Harrison, was a good favourite. Nosiamas made the running from Bachelor's Runner and Old Ann until the Straight was reached, at which point the last-named was sent into the lead and Go Easy and Peter L improved their positions. They were joined by Orbril at the last hurdles, and in a fine finish Go Easy just won by a neck from Peter L, who beat Orbril by a head for second place. Nosiamas was fourth.

The Three-Year-Old Hurdle brought out a field of 16, and Swan Upping, who had won her last two races, was made a pronounced favourite. The early running was made by Irish Peach, who was still in front at half-way, followed by Trisotin, Nursewood, and Essex Beacon. Nursewood challenged between the last two hurdles and, holding off Essex Beacon on the Flat, won by four lengths, with Irish Peach third, five lengths behind the second. The afternoon's programme was then concluded with the Aston Steeplechase, which was won by Chevalier III., who ran Aspirant out of it in the run-in to win by four lengths. Orbed was third, a long way behind.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Newmarket for several years has quite held its own with the jumpers, and I feel confident they will do well during the coming season. All the fences have been put in good order, and the Links Course provides one of the best schooling grounds that could be found anywhere. T. Leader has quite a good-looking string to start the season with, and no doubt it will be added to in the next few weeks. Captain Whitaker will do well, and J. Aitken should win a race or two with Merced, who has been shaping well lately.

There was little doing on Saturday with the exception of a good mile and a half gallop done by Observatory and Balrennett Hill, and I believe the first-named will prove a good horse. T. Leader had a field day on Thursday last. He took the majority of his horses to the Links Course, when he stripped Rathcoole and Sandy Hook (Fish riding) and sent them a useful gallop of nearly two miles over fences, and his horses shaped in their best style. Another good gallop was that done by Swift Rowland (trainer riding) with Aitken's Merced (Fish riding). This gallop was over hurdles, and the last-named horse gave every satisfaction. F. Barling will have two or three jumpers, and in Venetian Blind he will find he has a useful animal.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

1.0.—Socrates, WIN 2s. 9d., PLACE 2s. 3d.; Second National, PLACE 2s.

1.30.—Chatham, WIN 21s. 6d., PLACE 20s. 6d.; Front Row, PLACE 6s. 9d.; Southern Hue, PLACE 20s. 6d.

2.0.—Nincompoop, WIN 6s., PLACE 2s. 9d.; Icelander, PLACE 2s. 9d.

2.30.—Go Easy, WIN 7s. 6d., PLACE 5s. 9d.; Peter L, PLACE 4s. 3d.; Orbril, PLACE 11s.

3.0.—Nursewood, WIN 207s., PLACE unbacked; Essex Beacon, PLACE 6s.; Irish Peach, PLACE unbacked.

3.30.—Chevalier III., WIN 8s. 3d., PLACE 7s.; Aspirant, PLACE 3s. 6d.; Orbed, PLACE 7s.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

BIRMINGHAM MEETING

KING'S NORTON STEEPLECHASE.—Smoke Cloud. March Brown II.

SELLING THREE-YEAR-OLD HURDLE.—Sea Wrack. TAMWORTH STEEPLECHASE.—Privil's Pride.

LEICESTER MEETING

DECEMBER HURDLE.—Fairy Olive. Pounce.

TOWN SELLING HURDLE.—Artabanus, Connie Duff.

SILEBY STEEPLECHASE.—Charity Dack.

NEWBURY MEETING

JUVENILE MAIDEN HURDLE.—Furlough.

JUVENILE SELLING HURDLE.—Sea Wrack.

OPEN STEEPLECHASE.—K.C.B.

CRANBOURN STEEPLECHASE.—Kakushin.

MISCELLANEOUS

SANDOWN STEEPLECHASE.—Kakushin.

KEMPTON PARK ENGAGEMENTS.—Ennis Bridge, Grand Canal, Don Sancho, Her Last.

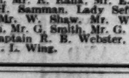
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Silver Whip, The Nurse.

COURSING

THE WATERLOO CUP

The following are the nominators for the Waterloo Cup, which will be decided on February 11, 1931, and following days:—

Mr. Edwin Baxter, Mr. J. H. Bean, Mr. S. W. Beer, Mr. H. Bell, Major C. Blundell, Mr. C. L. Bradley, Mr. K. Brown, Sir R. W. Burbidge, Mr. R. H. Cleare, Mr. Thomas Coot, Mr. T. G. Curtis, Mr. H. Dyke Dennis, Mr. S. M. Dennis, Mr. J. R. Dennis, Mr. J. A. Dewar, Mr. W. Ellis, Mr. F. Fawcett, Miss R. Fawcett, Mr. J. W. Fullerton, Captain K. J. Gladstone, Mr. D. J. Gorey, Mr. D. Graham, Mr. M. G. Hale, Mr. N. Hardy, Mr. J. A. Harrop, Mr. Thomas Harte, Mr. J. Hedley, Mr. W. Heyworth, Mr. G. H. Hilliard, Mr. J. H. Hull, Colonel Sir John Humphery, Mr. J. L. Jarvis, Mr. J. Atkinson Jowett, Lord Lonsdale, Mr. H. McAlinden, Sir Malcolm McAlpine, General R. McCalmont, Mr. J. E. Marshall, Mr. D. Mayall, Major J. Milnes, Mr. F. C. Minoprio, Mr. T. A. Morris, Mr. P. E. Noble, Mr. C. G. Osborne, Mr. F. J. O'Sullivan, Major H. Peel, Mr. H. C. Pilkington, Mr. T. Ramsden, Mr. R. Rank, Mr. R. V. Rayner, Lord Rosebery, Sir H. Samman, Lady Sefton, Lord Sefton, Mr. J. Shaw, Mr. W. Shaw, Mr. W. J. Slipper, Mr. A. Gordon Smith, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. G. F. Tennison, Lord Tweedmouth, Captain R. B. Webster, Mrs. Sofer Whitburn, and Mr. A. L. Wing.



The liquid with the solid reputation

Schweppe

The Original

SODA WATER

BIRMINGHAM PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—THE SELLING THREE-YEAR-OLD HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. One mile and a half, over six flights of hurdles.

	St	lb
ANNIE YUPON (Mr. G. A. Adams) ..... Prichan	10	9
TRAMPA (Captain J. Campbell) ..... Hosker	10	9
CATAWAUS (Mr. ——Chatterton) ..... F. Taylor	10	9
POSSESSED HILL (Mr. T. Davidson) G. Armstrong	10	9
aMANX MIST (Mrs. T. W. Elsor) ..... Yapp	10	9
HAKI REY (Mr. C. S. Green) ..... Cox	10	9
AMBADY (Mr. J. Hall Watt) ..... J. Hall	10	9
AHEART OF GOLD (Mr. F. G. Hurt) ..... Hurt	10	9
VIVACIOUS (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... J. Scott	10	9
TELL'S RIDGE (Lord Londesborough) H. A. Brown	10	9
RONDEAU (Mr. E. N. Lyons) ..... Thrale	10	9
aMUTE SWAN (Mrs. H. S. Martin) ..... Gilbert	10	9
CHRISTOPHER (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) De Mestre	10	9
DONATION (Mr. B. Nicholls) ..... Private	10	9
KNOCK AWAY (Mr. R. C. Pearson) C. Piggott	10	9
CLAQUE (Mr. Randall) ..... O. Anthony	10	9
TANGERINE BOY (Mr. F. Thrale) ..... Thrale	10	9
ADLON (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	10	9
GUILCAGH (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	10	9
LORD BROMWICH (Mr. J. E. Whiting) Whiting	10	9
CAMEBONIA (Mr. W. Yapp) ..... Yapp	10	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

HAKI REY, E. Piggott; ABSOARL, Mr. West; HEART OF GOLD, E. Fawcett; VIVACIOUS, W. Stott; TELL'S RIDGE, A. Kelly; MUTE SWAN, J. Ward; PLAGUE, G. Pellerin; MANX MIST, ——.

1.30.—THE BIRMINGHAM SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
KISSER (Mr. G. Beeby) ..... Beeby	a	12	7
aATTEMPT (Mr. F. G. Hurt) ..... Hurt	a	12	0
AURSETIA (Mrs. Peas) ..... Peas	a	11	12
NEWTOWN WONDER (7lb. ex.) (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... Langlands	a	11	12
BALLYSPINNER (Mr. S. McMorran) McMorran	a	11	11
WEST COUNTRYMAN (Mr. W. Parrish) ..... Rinell	a	11	10
MAXTOI (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Fenwick-Palmer) ..... Fenwick-Palmer	a	11	7
BLOOD ORANGE (Mr. A. C. Scott) ..... J. Hall	a	11	7
aFAR FLIGHT (Mr. H. A. Brown) ..... H. A. Brown	a	11	7
GALLAGH (Mr. W. Smyth) ..... W. Smyth	a	11	5
NEDLOG (Mr. F. E. Peck) ..... Hurt	a	11	5
REDSHANK (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	11	3
FELIX II. (Mr. T. L. Irving) ..... Mulholland	a	11	2
aBATH CHAP (Sir G. Congreve) ..... Hurt	a	10	10
KING DENNIS (Mr. G. P. Sanday) ..... Sanday	a	10	9
FOLANGE (Mr. G. Elliott) ..... Elliott	a	10	7
FOXLATRY (Mr. F. W. Brook) ..... Thompson	a	10	7
PASOL (Mr. R. Renton) ..... Renton	a	10	5
ALDERBURG (Miss N. Paull) ..... Private	a	10	5
aGUIDANCE (Mr. J. Hobsken) ..... Bletsoe	a	10	1
STREAM (Colonel M. Lindsay) ..... Lindsay	a	10	0
THREE FEATHERS (Mr. G. Clayton) ..... Clayton	a	10	0
THE MERCHANT (Mr. D. E. Hutchinson) ..... Osborn	a	10	0
SIDE GLANCE (Mr. M. A. Morris) ..... Newey	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ATTEMPT, ——; AURSETIA, W. Parvin; WEST COUNTRYMAN, C. Rees; MAXTOI, J. Moloney; FELIX II., A. Waudby; BATH CHAP, R. Fawcett; FOLANGE, Mr. G. Elliott; GUIDANCE, F. Maxwell; STREAM, G. Bowden.

2.0.—The TAMWORTH HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 250 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
BLARIS (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) ..... W. Payne	a	12	7
aSARALIE (Mr. C. R. Taylor) ..... Coulthwaite	a	12	7
aBIRLING (Mr. William Wilson) ..... Esterby	6	11	0
KILLIA (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..... H. Harrison	6	10	13
RICHSTER (Lady Pearkyn) R. Piggott	a	10	9
aOXCLOSE (Mr. A. Hall Watt) ..... Renton	6	10	9
IRISH DOLLY (Colonel C. de Paravicini) ..... Paravicini	a	10	7
AHMED BEN (Mr. E. C. Nolan) ..... Storie	6	10	7
BRECONIAN (Sir D. Llewellyn) ..... Lindsay	a	10	3
OBSERVATORY (Mr. D. Crossman) ..... Whitaker	5	10	2
FOG HORN (Mrs. Tilleard) ..... Sanday	a	10	0
HIKARI (Major R. L. McCreery) ..... I. Anthony	a	10	0
aGARRABYE (Mr. T. H. Harrison) ..... Private	a	10	0
BLUE BAG (Mr. Montague Evans) ..... I. Anthony	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BLARIS, R. Lyall; GRAKLE, K. Piggott; BIRLING, J. Moore; KILLIA, T. Cullinan; OXCLOSE, Mr. Elliott; IRISH DOLLY, H. Hodgkinson; ARMED BEN, F. O'Hara; BRECONIAN, G. Bowden; FOG HORN, A. Waudby; HIKARI, D. Morgan; BLUE BAG, D. Williams.

2.30.—The KING'S NORTON HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles

	Yrs	st	lb
BRAVE MAY (Mr. F. W. Keen) ..H. Harrison	a	12	7
SUCKLEY (Mr. T. L. Walker) ..... Rimell	a	11	13
aPRIDE OF THE MORNING (Sir J. Carew Pole) ..... Gosden	a	11	11
REDAN (Sir G. Abercromby) ..... E. Piggott	a	11	7
TOY BELL (Mrs. R. D. Cohen) ..... Powell	a	11	7
LORD FLAME (Mr. F. Goodville) ..... Hurt	a	10	9
MYTHOLOGIST (Captain R. E. Sassoon) Martin	a	11	7
SWIFT NEWS (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) ..... P. Dyke Dennis	5	11	4
DELARUE (Mr. J. B. Snow) ..... Beeby	a	11	2
GREAT SAND (Lord Londesborough) ..... R. A. Brown	a	11	2
SIR SHAUN (Lady Glenapp) ..... Barrett	a	11	0
GAY ROSS (Mr. W. F. Williamson) ..Private	5	11	0
SANS BLAGUE (Mrs. G. Pease) ..... Pease	a	10	12
YOUNG PRINCE (Mr. W. Reardon) ..... J. Reardon	a	10	12
IRISH LANCER (Lord Abergavenny) Whitaker	6	10	11
RATHLUCE (Mr. H. Deterding) ..... E. Payne	a	10	9
ALL OVER (Lord Marchanley) ..... Thompson	a	10	9
BALLASPORT (Sir Harold Wernher) I. Anthony	6	10	9
SILVER GRAIL (Captain J. R. Powell) ..Powell	a	10	9
COLDSTREAM (Mr. R. Reardon) ..... Reardon	a	10	9
POMMELLED (Mr. D. Faber) ..... Rayson	5	10	7
aDECOLLETE (Captain D. Fitzgerald) Martin	5	10	6
ATTALA (Mrs. D. Rogers) ..... In Ireland	a	10	4
aASTRARY (Mr. S. S. Green) ..... Cox	5	10	0
MISS GAYNUS (Mrs. A. S. Beliville) ..... Hall	a	10	0
MURKY PAST (Mr. F. Osborn) ..... Osborn	a	10	0
aMELROSE (Mr. A. Taylor) ..... W. Renwick	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BRAVE MAY, J. Walsh; SUCKLEY, W. Stott; PRIDE OF THE MORNING, F. Brookes; MYTHOLOGIST, ——; SWIFT NEWS, J. Moloney; GREAT SAND, J. Kelly; SIR SHAUN, T. Morgan; SANS BLAGUE, W. Speck; YOUNG PRINCE, ——; RATHLUCE, ——; BALLASPORT, D. Williams; SILVER GRAIL, ——; Miss GAYNUS, G. Wilson; MELROSE?, Mr. G. Elliott or F. Powell.

3.0.—The BURTON HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles and five furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
DUKE OF FLORENCE (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp	a	12	7
BARON JOHN (Mrs. C. T. Aldridge) ..... Stubbs	a	12	2
WRETHAM (Mrs. Hannay) ..... F. A. Brown	5	12	4
aSWIFT ROWLAND (Mrs. Chester Beatty) ..... T. E. Leader	a	12	2
aSANDRA (Mr. H. G. Hunt) ..... H. Hunt	a	12	2
LAIRD (Mr. J. C. Lund) ..... E. Parker	5	11	11
BYNAC (Mr. J. A. Campbell) ..... Thomson	a	11	11
LADY ARTHUR (Mr. A. Mundy) ..H. Harrison	a	11	10
aSOMXUS (Mr. T. B. Ellis) ..... W. Payne	a	11	10
GALAXI (Mr. H. Glover) ..... H. Hunt	5	11	9
CEDARE (Mr. F. G. Walker) ..... Rimell	5	11	9
RELATION (Mrs. R. D. Cohen) ..... Powell	a	11	7
JACOBITE (Mr. S. A. Taylor) ..... T. E. Leader	6	11	7
DOVEFIELD (Mr. ——Rilll) ..... Butcher	5	11	5
PURPLE WAVE (Mr. J. R. Porter) ..... Porter	5	11	4
FAIR PAULINE (Mr. H. Adams) ..... Newey	6	11	3
CARAMOND (Mrs. G. Greenslade) ..... J. Hall	a	11	2
aSTARKADER (Miss M. Drake) ..F. Armstrong	5	10	12
DONAGHADEE (Lieutenant-Commander F. W. B. Leake) ..... J. Burns	a	11	0
GREAT SAND (Lord Londesborough) ..... H. A. Brown	a	11	0
CONTRABAND (Mr. J. Lidbury) ..... R. Piggott	a	11	0
GOLDSCOTE (Mrs. N. Roberts) ..... Roberts	4	10	12
WHITE MOUNTAIN (Major Newland Hillas) ..... Bullock	a	10	12
SPONTOON (Major T. E. Jesson) ..... Pearce	a	10	11
JACOB (Mr. A. M. Woodford) ..... Saxby	6	10	11
HEREWITH (Mr. A. C. Bostwick) ..I. Anthony	6	10	9
DESERT SHRUB (Mr. ——Hamer) ..... Carr	a	10	9
LANGSIDE (Mr. G. Elliott) ..... Wint	a	10	9
BUCKNE (Mr. H. J. Brueton) ..... Hudson	a	10	7
JOHN O' LONDON (Mr. W. Clarke) ..E. Piggott	a	10	7
LEMBURY (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp	a	10	7
aWINNERSH (Mr. F. E. Peck) ..... Hurt	a	10	7
MURKY PAST (Mr. F. E. Osborn) ..... Osborn	a	10	6
DUPLICATOR (Mr. G. K. Barker) ..... Whiting	a	10	5
BUCKSOME LADY (Mr. W. R. Bissill) ..Bissill	a	10	4
aBYRON (Mr. G. Reed) ..... Pulford	a	10	4
GUERRILLERO (Mr. E. N. Willett) ..... Willett	a	10	4
WEE DON (Miss M. Lark) ..... R. Payne	a	10	4
IRON MAN (Mrs. J. W. Elnor) ..... Yapp	5	10	3
BUCKS CLOVER (Miss N. Paull) ..... Private	a	10	2
CAILIN DUBH (Mr. J. Powell) ..... J. Scott	6	10	2
BURLEY ADELIA (Mrs. A. C. McCowen) ..Saxby	5	10	2
STANEY (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) P. Dyke Dennis	a	10	0
LIGHT (Mr. F. Wint) ..... Wint	a	10	0
RECKLESS GAL (Mr. C. Chesters) ..... Rimell	a	10	0
SERVING MAID (Colonel C. de Paravicini) ..... Paravicini	a	10	0
SOUNDLESS (Mr. J. McLean) ..... McGuigan	a	10	0
COPYBOOK (Mr. D. D. Stewart) ..... Stewart	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SWIFT ROWLAND, T. Leader; SANDRA, Owner; BYNAC, A. Waudby; SOMXUS, W. Payne; DOVE'S PRIDE, A. Walsh; FAIR PAULINE, W. Stott; CARAMOND, Mr. West; STARKADER, R. Lyall; GREAT SAND, J. Kelly; SPONTOON or CONTRABAND, J. Miller; LANGSIDE, Mr. G. Elliott; BYRON, ——; BUCKNE, G. Goswell; LEMBURY, G. Pellerin; WINNERSH, R. Fawcett; WEE DON, W. Gurney; BURLEY ADELIA, W. Speck; STANSTY, K. Piggott; SERVING MAID, H. Hodgkinson.

3.30.—The BROMFORD MAIDEN HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
THE TORCH (Mr. V. T. Thompson) ..F. Hartican	4	12	12
PETARD (Mr. J. Herrington) ..... Renton	4	12	12
SONNY FITZ (Mr. E. P. Barthropp) Barthropp	6	12	7
LION HEART (Mrs. J. Carruthers) R. Colling	5	12	7
NEWNHAM MOTH (Mr. H. Deterding) R. Payne	5	12	7
CARBINEER (Lord Glanely) ..... L. Anthony	5	12	7
ROMAN GENERAL (Lieutenant-Commander E. W. B. Leake) ..... Burns	5	12	7
GOLDEN MONARCH (Mrs. R. Levy) ..... Powell	4	12	7
SILENT LAD (Mr. J. V. Rank) ..... Evans	4	12	7
SAINT FORTUNAT (Mr. J. Rhodes) ..... Rhodes	a	12	7
FLAMBENT (Mrs. G. Robinson) ..... Philip	5	12	7
MISSISSIPPI (Sir H. Samman) ..... Bailey	5	12	7
MUSTARD CLUB (Captain R. E. Sassoon) Martin	5	12	7
CAUSTIC (Mr. A. H. Walker) ..... Rowland	6	12	7
PLANAWAY (Mr. G. Barclay) ..... Barclay	5	12	7
PERGAMUS (Mr. H. Boulton) ..... Bullock	4	12	2
aKENMURE LODGE (Mr. A. Critchley) ..... Pearce	4	12	2
CAPOT (Mrs. N. F. Davis) ..... Clancy	4	12	2
GOLDEN CORK (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) Barthropp	4	12	2
JANIZARY (Mr. J. T. Dimont) ..... J. Scott	4	12	2
aCAVENDO (Mr. W. Easterby) ..... Easterby	4	12	2
MERANO (Mr. ——Emanuel) ..... Duller	4	12	2
PERVIZON (Mr. J. F. Franklin) ..... Private	4	12	2
CZAR GAME (Mr. F. P. Gilbert) ..... Gilbert	4	12	2
GREENGOOSE PRINCE (Sir J. Grey) ..... Stubbs	4	12	2
ASHLAR (Mr. J. Hobsken) ..... Bletsoe	4	12	2
ROCKY CAPE (Mr. G. S. Langlands) G. Langlands	4	12	2
BUCKS MAIDEN (Mr. E. N. Lyons) ..... Wright	4	12	2
aHIT THE DECK (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) Barthropp	4	12	2
BLUEBEARD (Mr. S. Oram) ..... Pearce	4	12	2
aBARRIDON (Mr. F. E. Peck) ..... Hurt	4	12	2
COURTESY (Mr. F. E. Peck) ..... Hurt	4	12	2
aLORD OF THE LOCH (Mr. W. J. Peck) ..Bazley	4	12	2
PERLASTER (Mr. F. J. Pollitzer) ..V. Smyth	4	12	2
CADENABBIA (Major W. B. N. Roderick) ..... R. Gordon	4	12	2
OLIVER CROMWELL (Mr. A. C. Scott) ..... J. Hall	4	12	2
DIANA DEAR (Lord Stalbridge) ..... Stalbridge	4	12	2
MEVERLING (Mr. D. Thomas) ..... MacColl	4	12	2
CAPON (Sir Harold Wernher) ..... I. Anthony	4	12	2
ROSY COVERT (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..I. Anthony	4	12	2
MISS PASSPORT (Lord Wolverton) ..... Pease	4	12	2
THE CRUSADER VI. (Mr. R. C. Bush) ..Bullock	3	10	12
COTTAGE PIE (Mr. F. W. Keen) ..... H. Harrison	3	10	12
NOVO BURGUS (Mr. T. H. Smith) ..... Newey	3	10	12
ST. CECILIA (Mr. D. D. Stewart) ..... Stewart	3	10	12

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

NEWNHAM MOTH, ——; CARBINEER, D. Morgan; ROMAN GENERAL, Mr. W. Burns; PERGAMUS, C. Hanks; KENMURE LODGE, J. Miller; CAVENDO, J. Mason; OLIVER CROMWELL, ——; MERANO, P. Donoghue; BARRIDON, R. Fawcett; LORD OF THE LOCH, R. Lyall; DIANA DEAR, ——; MEVERLING, G. Bowden; CAPON, D. Williams; ROSY COVERT, R. Everett; THE CRUSADER VI., Owner; COTTAGE PIE, J. Walsh; NOVO BURGUS, G. Pellerin. W. Gurney rides either Newnham Moth or Diana Dear.

BADMINTON

UNIVERSITY MATCH TO-DAY

The Badminton match between Oxford University and Cambridge University will be played this afternoon at the Crystal Palace Club, Sydenham. Play will be begun at 3 o'clock, and the teams will be:—

OXFORD.—SINGLES.—E. L. Seyd (Gresham's and University) (captain); T. W. B. Ambrose (Fettes and Kebble); R. T. Dyson (Bootham and Jesus); E. Girling (U.C.S. and Keble); R. A. F. Brenan (Monkton Combe and Wadham); E. H. W. Gardiner (Bushy and Berthold). DOUBLES.—Seyd and Ambrose; Dyson and Brenan; and Girling and Gardiner.

CAMBRIDGE.—SINGLES.—D. E. F. Causey (Maplethorpe and Corpus Christi); D. A. Ferreira, Sr. (Xavier's, Bombay, and St. Catharine's); F. Wynter-Blyth (Sedbergh and Magdalene) (captain); F. D. M. Williams (Brentwood College, Canada, and St. John's); G. W. J. (Geneva Observatory and Caius); W. A. J. Rushbrooke (Harrow and Trinity). DOUBLES.—Wynter-Blyth and Causey; Williams and Ferreira; and Grayson and Rushbrooke.

HUNTING

BEAUFORT AND V.W.H. JOIN FORCES

THE BEAUFORT met at Tockenham Wick yesterday. From Crestwood hounds ran by Grittenham School and Hooker's Gate into the Cricklade country, past the Shrub to Flaxlands, then into Webb's Wood, making two rings outside before going on to Red Lodge, which was reached after a good hunt of an hour and 15 minutes, with a six-mile point. Hounds joined the Cricklade pack at Red Lodge, both running together for another hour in this woodland, being eventually stopped from fresh foxes.

THE BEDALE met at Spennithorne Village yesterday and found in a spinney near Hallworth House. Hounds ran through Spennithorne Wood, crossed the Leyburn railway, and hunted through Givendale Wood to Harmby Moor, losing their fox at Forty Acres after a slow hunt of an hour on a wretched scent. Hounds drew some coverts blank, but found in Small Plantation, near Spennithorne Station. They could only hunt very slowly by the Spennithorne Coverts nearly to Harmby, and lost the fox. Another from the Scroggs soon beat hounds.

THE BERKELEY met at Lower Almondsbury yesterday, and, although the weather was boisterous, hounds could run well. They found in the Almondsbury Marsh and raced to Knole Park, where they marked to ground. Finding again at Baker's then ran over Littledown to Kington and Marlwood. The best hunt was from Kington Grove to Stock Grove and Heywood. Hounds crossed by Wolsridge, went over the Bristol and Gloucester road, and were eventually stopped in darkness at Itchington after a very good run of an hour.

THE OLD BERKELEY kept their appointment at Chalfont St. Giles. An hour was spent in Hodgemoor, but the fox would not leave this large covert and, scent not being good, a move was made to Rogers Wood. Hounds found at once and were soon racing away. A good stout fox and scent had evidently improved the going on through Brentfords and past the Water Tower. At Coleshill the fox was viewed across the road close to Coleshill House, and hounds raced on through the valley into Bears Wood. There was no check here, and on they went through Woodrow into Rough Park and on to Summerfields, thence left-handed through Rough Park again and Coleshill Spinney into Hundred Acres. There he got to ground in the Green Dell less than a minute in front of the pack. This was a splendid hunt of one hour and 15 minutes without a check and was very fast.

THE BICESTER met at Oakley yesterday in boisterous weather. After drawing Horneage Coppice blank hounds found in Boarstall Wood, where they were hunting some time before forcing their fox away to Brill, where he went to ground. Finding at once in Piddington Wood hounds ran nicely through Arncott Big Wood; their fox, being badly headed, turned back through the Little Wood to Muswell Hill and, turning right-handed through White Cross Green to Horton, was lost.

THE BLACKMORE VALE met at Tripps Limekiln yesterday. Finding in Ashcombe hounds soon killed their fox. Hunting another they circled towards Caunde Marsh Wenlock and marked to ground below Hayden Hill. There was a slow hunt from Holt's round Plumly. A Hayden Hill fox led hounds an extraordinary line. After a circle of Hanover and Goathill scent improved, and hounds raced to Bowling Green, going through Milborneport Churchyard, the Main Street, and Cross House Garden to Crendly, being stopped at Purse Caundle Corner.

THE BLANKNEY met at Thorpe Tilney Hall yesterday and did not find till 1.30 at Maw Wood. Hounds ran through Blankney Wood to Hicks Holt and, coming back to Blankney Wood, spent some time there. The fox then came away towards Maw Wood and got to ground after a hunt of 90 minutes. Blankney Rose and Nest Hills were blank and hounds did not draw again.

THE BROCKLESBY, after meeting at South Killingholme yesterday, did little with their first fox from Halton's Covert owing to the storm, but when they found again in Carr Leys they worked very patiently for an hour and 40 minutes, first near Roxton Wood, then to the railway, where they checked. Hitting off the line again they ran back through Carr Leys, Thomas's Wood, Irongate Wood, and Major Wood to the railway, finally being beaten beyond Habrough Station. Scent was very poor all day.

THE COTTESMORE met at Clipsham yesterday in torrents of rain, it hardly being reasonable to hunt. Hounds were first taken to Greetham Wood and, in a deluge, could make nothing of a fox that ran from Greetham Village. A fox from Cottesmore Gorse was hunted round Barrow Village back to the Gorse. By now the weather had considerably improved and hounds picked up a fox at the Kennel Spinney, and hunted well on a poor scent by Chapel Farm past Watkins Gorse into Cottesmore Wood. They were run out of scent beyond the Thorns bordering Exton Park.

THE GRAFTON met at Cornhill yesterday in rough weather. A fox from the osiers got to ground near Bugbrooke Downs. From Stowe Wood a nice hunt took place in and around the Stowe Villages, hounds eventually killing in Stowe Pits. A fast hunt followed from Everdon Stubbs by way of the village, right-handed past Weedon Lodge, through Stowe Wood, down the valley to the brook, right-handed with Farthingstone on the left to Mantles Heath, from where hounds coursed their fox through Hen Woods back to Mantles Heath and killed.

THE MEYNELL met at Hilton yesterday and had good sport. Finding several foxes in Hilton Gorse, they had a nice hunt towards Church Broughton, back to the gorse, then out past Hoon Hall, to ground at Claypit Hill. The fox was bolted and killed. From Foston Top Covert they ran fast by Church Broughton, then left-handed towards Mackley House, and back to Sapperton, where they lost among fresh foxes. They had another fast hunt from Broomhill Pithole by Dalebrook and Mackley to Sapperton, where the fox disappeared.

THE MIDDLETON (EAST) met at Gilling yesterday. Hounds found in the Big Wood, ran by Brandsby Dale, and, turning short of the village, ran through Peel Wood and marked the fox to ground near Yearsley after a hunt of 45 minutes. They found again at Brandsby Dale, ran nearly to the High Wood, and came back to the dale. The pack then divided. One lot ran hard towards Ampleforth, came back to Gilling Big Wood, crossed Yearsley Moor, and turned to Newburgh, being stopped at Yearsley after 50 minutes without a check.

THE PYTCHLEY had stormy weather at Sywell yesterday. Hounds found in Sywell Haze, but nothing could be made of it. The next fox from Overstone Park was chopped in Ecton Warren. Another fox, going on from the warren, quickly escaped. Then from Boughton Covert hounds ran nicely for Merry Tom, but after crossing the brook ran by Brixworth Allotments to a kale field and ran back over the brook by Moulton Grange and Hog Hole for Overstone Grange, where scent failed. The last find was in Mr. Mather's kale at Holcot. Running to Walgrave Mere, hounds swung back to Sywell Wood, but, not crossing the road, they left Hanningtон on the right and ran for Gib Wood, then came round right-handed nearly to the Red House, where this stormy, though enjoyable, day ended.

THE QUORN met at Walton yesterday in a very heavy storm with drenching rain. Hounds did not find at any of the Burton Spinneys, and the conditions were improving by the time a fox was found in Walton Thorns. The bitch pack then hunted in good style for 40 minutes. They ran parallel with the brook for some distance before crossing it, then continued past Burton and Wymeswold to Ella's Gorse, where the fox went to ground.

THE V.W.H. (CRICKLADE) met yesterday at Braydon School. Finding at once in Red Lodge, hounds hunted here for some time. Going away to Buryhill the fox turned sharp back into Red Lodge, where hounds clashed with the Duke of Beaufort's pack, who had brought a fox from Greatwood. Both packs hunted on in this big woodland for some time before being stopped. Hounds were then separated. They found again, but did very little good.

THE WARWICKSHIRE found a brace on foot in Marraway yesterday, and ran nicely at the start and then slower to Hampton Gorse, where the fox was lost. In the afternoon Lingy Furlong held a capital show of foxes. One was soon killed and another was hunted out to Drybank, where sc

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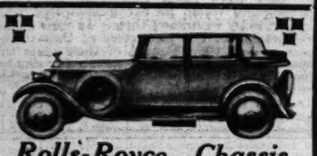

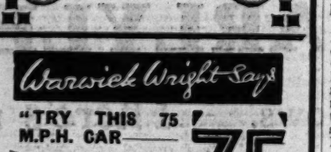

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Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

CAMBRIDGE BEAT NEWPORT

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

Cambridge met Newport on a wet and treacherous ground at Cambridge yesterday, and, although they got the ball out from nearly every scrummage and developed many passing movements, the opposing defence was all but too much for them. The University won by the only try of the match, a try which was scored towards the end of the first half and was unconverted.

Compared with the brilliant form of Oxford at Newport some few weeks ago, the play of the Cambridge backs was surprisingly ineffective. The scrummaging of the forwards, however, exceeded all expectations. Newport, at the moment, are not a great side—their pack was outstayed by a lighter pack of London Welshmen on Saturday—but it must have been a long time since one of the leading Welsh clubs was so often beaten for the ball. Newport must have paid heavily for this failure but for one or two things. The going no doubt slowed down to some extent a faster back division than their own, but there also had to be taken into account the exceptionally fine defence of the men behind the scrummage, assisted by a very courageous scrummage half-back, the younger brother of H. M. Bowcott, and one or more of the back-row forwards, who fell back very promptly each time that the ball was heeled out on the Cambridge side. The close marking and tackling of the Newport backs, supported by some excellent fielding and kicking to touch by Everson at full back, could hardly have been improved upon. The Cambridge attack was tested very severely indeed in such conditions.

Newport had in the field Ralph, one of the best stand-off half-backs now playing, Morley on the right wing, and Watkins, who always is ready for a run, on the left. Neither of these players, however, had more than an occasional and fleeting chance to beat the Cambridge defence, which was better than that which faced the Harlequins but still had a pronounced weakness in the centre. The Newport passing, on the rare occasions that such a thing occurred, was too slow and mechanical in midfield, where Newport again had their most veteran forward playing as a centre three-quarter back. Ralph accomplished just enough individually to show that he was a first-class player. Bowcott could only distinguish himself by falling on the ball to pull up numerous efforts by the Cambridge forwards. Among the latter were to be noted Greenwood and Brook in the open and Williams especially in the lines out. The whole pack, however, deserve an honourable mention for the way in which they got in the first shove and refused, even in the most wearing moments of the second half, to let their solid and experienced opponents out-rush them more than once or twice. To beat a Welsh pack for the ball and hold them in the close rushes and maul's on a wet afternoon was an achievement, and indicated an improvement in the Cambridge forward play.

Collison, of the mid-field players, most often showed signs of being able to penetrate a splendidly organized defence. It was, however, Phillips, the stand-off half-back, who was the steadiest of the backs, and it was by using his wits that he found a way to score the only try. Cambridge had been pressing the Newport goal-line hard, but, although Tanner and Greenwood each had had Everson cornered, the repeated rushing, passing, and long punting ahead were producing no tangible results. On this occasion the ball was heeled back quickly from a maul, and under cover of the moving mass of players Phillips short-punted ahead, followed up very quickly, and regained the ball as it bounced a yard or so short of the goal-line. Two Newport men tackled him, but a fraction of a second too late to prevent him diving over for a try. Askew's place-kick was straight but short of the cross-bar. Both sides were awarded a fair number of penalty kicks, and once Morgan made a clever mark in the Cambridge "25," but it was not a good day for place-kicking.

Hordern, it may be mentioned, kept the Newport pack hard at it all the time, and, although he could not make them get the ball, he helped to prevent the Cambridge team from ever getting on top. The pace of Tanner on the left wing almost defied marking, but even he was held well in check in the end.

The teams were:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—J. G. Askew (Emmanuel), back; R. W. Smeddle (St. Catharine's), L. H. Collison (St. John's), J. A. Tallent (Clare), and C. C. Tanner (Pembroke), three-quarter backs; J. L. H. Phillips (Trinity Hall) and F. W. Simpson (Trinity Hall), half-backs; J. J. A. Embleton (Caius) (captain), F. W. P. Brook (Emmanuel), D. M. Marr (Caius), T. H. Williams (Jesus), G. M. Greenwood (Christ's), G. E. Valentine (St. Catharine's), A. R. Ramsay (Trinity Hall), and J. G. Watherston (Corpus Christi), forwards.

NEWPORT.—W. A. Everson, back; J. C. Morley, J. R. Edwards, R. C. Herrera, and K. B. Watkins, three-quarter backs; A. R. Ralph and J. E. Bowcott, half-backs; H. C. Day, R. H. Peacock, R. A. Green, E. J. Shiner, C. Slade, W. C. Morgan, F. H. S. Evans, and P. Hordern, forwards.

CLIFTON BEAT MARLBOROUGH

Clifton beat Marlborough in the Clifton Close, after a very close game, by two goals and a try (13 points) to a try (3 points).

The rain and mud favoured the strong Marlborough pack, whose wheeling and close dribbling were features of the game. The Clifton pack, however, though outweighted, held their opponents in the tight, and also made many good rushes. Outside the scrummage Clifton held a decided advantage. Here they showed far more thrust and ability to do something with the slippery ball. Bainbridge, R. K. Jones, and Merrett scored tries from good Clifton movements, all wide out, but Darlington converted one of them. Following an intensive forward attack Beadle slipped round the blind side of a scrummage to score for Marlborough.

The teams were:—

CLIFTON COLLEGE.—K. C. Kinnersley, back; E. M. Bainbridge, H. G. Lyons-Montgomery, N. S. Merrett, and R. K. Jones, three-quarter backs; G. St. C. Darlington and C. W. Rankine, half-backs; W. E. Carr, G. F. K. Morgan, N. S. S. Warren, F. C. Scott, D. H. Jones, N. O. Brown, C. M. Meade-King, and N. J. C. Pickles, forwards.

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE.—F. F. Parker, back; N. K. Branch, R. H. E. Gladstone, K. S. Robinson, and N. W. L. Austin, three-quarter backs; N. H. F. Pickard and R. W. Beadle, half-backs; M. S. Page, E. S. Nicholson, R. E. Prescott, K. J. Fess, J. W. Seamer, F. M. Argyle, J. J. Walker, and J. H. Beacher, forwards.

OUNDLE v. ST. PAUL'S

Oundle beat St. Paul's at Oundle by three goals, a penalty goal, and four tries (30 points) to one goal (5 points). Oundle again showed improved form, M. A. Johnson, the scrummage half-back, and H. D. Cockburn, at stand-off half-back, playing with good understanding. N. L. A. Jewell, in the centre, did not make the mistake of passing too soon, but showed ability to make the most of an opening. The forwards as usual played a good game and outplayed their opponents, though the latter kept at it gamely till the end.

St. Paul's opened the scoring when G. G. Schneerson intercepted a pass, ran through to score, and converted his own try. After that Oundle attacked, and K. C. Fyfe kicked a penalty goal. After play in which the Oundle backs did everything short of scoring, and a forward rush in which P. Beesly charged down the full-back's kick, N. C. Moss gathered the ball to score a try, but the kick failed. For the rest of the first half there were many good runs and saves, the only score being a try by Fyfe. After the interval Oundle's superiority was more clearly marked. Another try by Fyfe, far out, was converted by Lord, and shortly afterwards R. G. Willows ran in for Lord to convert his try. K. C. Fyfe coming into the line in the centre, ran from the half-way line to score a try, and from the kick-off Oundle scored again without their opponents touching the ball, a perfect example of backing up forwards finishing off an open side attack. One more try followed, scored by Cockburn, whose passing throughout had been superb considering the damp conditions, and it was converted by J. R. C. Lord.

The teams were:—

ST. PAUL'S.—P. M. Wiseman, back; C. T. Pascall, G. G. Schneerson, C. K. Harwell, and R. B. I. Crofts, three-quarter backs; E. R. Hutt and A. W. G. Radingham, half-backs; M. Feiwel, G. P. Wright, H. Hanbury-Webber, K. G. Evans, K. E. R. Readhead, W. Meese, K. D. Lewis, and A. B. Cunis, forwards.

OUNDLE.—F. J. M. Shepley, back; K. C. Fyfe, N. N. Begg, N. J. A. Jewell, and R. G. Willows, three-quarter backs; M. A. Johnson and H. D. Cockburn, half-backs; J. R. C. Lord, M. T. Maw, G. D. Hartham, P. Beesly, P. R. S. Bankes, W. F. Milligan, N. C. Moss, and G. B. Shaw, forwards.

GENEVA v. LAUSANNE

A match was played at Lausanne on November 22 between teams representing Geneva and Lausanne, including many English players. The muddy state of the ground prevented good play, but the Lausanne team adapted themselves better to the bad conditions, and eventually won a hard game by 24 points to three.

The Geneva team were not so much weaker as the score would suggest, and the fact that one of their forwards was injured after 10 minutes' play, and took no further part in the game, rather handicapped them. Lausanne led at half-time by 13 points to none through tries scored by Thonney (two) and Higgs. Frankfort converted two. After the interval Geneva played better together, but Lausanne went further ahead with tries by Thonney, Morley, and Michaud, Frankfort converting one. Just on time Baldwin, the left-wing three-quarter back, made a magnificent run of 40 yards to score Geneva's only try.

The teams were:—

LAUSANNE.—Michaud, back; Bonofield, Gallopines, Huber, and Higgs, three-quarter backs; A. Roy and Strub, half-backs; Pensevreyre, Chase, Malherbes, Thonney, B. Roy, Heath, Morley, and Frankfort, forwards.

GENEVA.—De Mottier, back; Duce, Baldwin, De Barry, and Robertson, three-quarter backs; Hawkins and Moravier, half-backs; Smyth-Figgott, Suter, McGuffie, Jaccard, Cooper, Furi, Smithers, and Whitehead, forwards.

FRENCH TRIAL TEAM

TOULOUSE, Nov. 24.—The French Rugby football selectors had an unenviable task in choosing the French international trial teams yesterday and, after assembling early in the evening, they did not finish their task until the small hours of the morning. The team to represent France against the Rest was chosen as follows:—

Magnol, back; Samatan, Gerald, Baillette, and Augras, three-quarter backs; Hagel and Seuria, half-backs; Ribere, Gallia, Duhaut, Majerus, Bousquet, Choy, Amberi, and Ducios, forwards.

This team contains 13 international players. It is noteworthy that Majerus, Ambert, and Haget belong to some of the 12 clubs which recently withdrew from the French Federation. —*Reuter.*

DEATH OF MR. R. D. PATTERSON

The death was announced yesterday of R. D. Patterson, a well-known former Irish Rugby International. A native of Belfast, Patterson, in his early days, played with Manchester and Liverpool up to 1904. He represented Ulster, and later Leinster, when he won his cap with such prominent players as Dickie Lloyd, George Killeen, and James J. Sealy. Patterson represented his country on eight occasions, securing caps against Scotland, Wales, and France in 1912, and against England, Scotland, Wales, France, and South Africa in the following year.

RUGBY CLUB RECORDS

(Up to and including November 22)

	P.	W.	D.	L.	For	Pts. Agst.
Aberavon	12	6	2	4	85	64
Abertillery	13	8	3	2	91	46
Artists Rifles	8	3	1	4	86	87
Aston Old Edwardians	11	6	1	4	94	95
Bank of England	10	7	0	3	118	72
Barclays Bank	9	4	0	5	73	86
Barnsley	9	4	2	3	47	40
Barnstaple	14	11	1	2	232	52
Bath	13	6	2	5	138	96
Beckenham	10	8	0	2	198	53
Bedford	10	7	0	3	121	53
Berkshire Wanderers	10	6	0	4	97	76
Birkenhead Park	7	4	1	2	101	72
Birmingham	11	1	1	9	46	137
Birmingham University	9	4	1	4	110	96
Blackheath	13	4	1	8	125	157
Bradford	12	3	2	7	100	111
Brighton	10	9	0	1	108	75
Bristol	11	10	0	1	155	39
B.T.H. (London)	10	8	2	0	102	36
Broughton Park	12	1	3	8	34	147
Cambridge University	11	9	0	2	331	67
Canterbury	16	8	0	8	107	163
Cardiff	24	11	4	9	201	201
Catford Bridge	14	7	0	7	119	144
Cavendish	7	4	0	3	98	54
Centymca	7	3	0	4	55	59
Charlton Park	9	0	0	9	32	155
Chartered Bank	10	6	1	3	154	67
Chelmsford	8	5	0	5	84	53
Cheltenham	11	8	0	3	128	63
Chiltern	8	5	0	3	84	79
Chingford	9	4	2	3	93	79
Civil Service	9	2	2	5	45	101
Clifton	11	7	0	4	101	80
Cockermouth	12	6	1	5	106	70
Coventry	13	9	0	4	231	112
Cross Keys	14	8	2	4	96	44
Customs Sports	9	3	2	4	74	73
Derby	10	7	0	3	83	36
Devonport Services	12	3	1	8	88	134
Durham City	10	9	0	1	206	38
Esher	10	5	2	3	85	89
Exiles	11	9	0	2	216	64
Finchley	9	2	1	6	57	128
Fylde	12	5	0	7	181	137
Gloucester	13	6	3	4	146	89
Gosforth	12	9	1	2	155	39
Guildford	8	6	1	1	111	60
Gur's Hospital	11	6	0	5	170	137
Halifax	13	9	2	2	195	84
Harlequins	9	7	0	2	176	71
Harpenden	8	3	1	4	94	77
Harrodian	9	6	0	3	107	97
Harrogate Old Boys	11	7	1	3	134	82
Harrow	10	7	0	3	101	48
Hartlepool Rovers	12	4	1	7	103	132
Headingley	11	5	1	5	185	100
Hinckley	11	8	1	2	124	36
H.A.C.	10	5	0	5	87	122
Hoylake	11	3	1	7	58	114
Huddersfield Old Boys	12	8	0	4	88	53
Ilford Wanderers	9	4	0	5	54	73
Ilkley	13	5	0	8	92	122
K.C.S. Old Boys	9	7	0	2	153	84
King's College Hospital	11	4	0	7	103	161
Kingston	9	4	1	4	101	148
Leicester	13	7	2	4	145	115
Lensbury	9	7	0	2	148	89
Leytonstone	11	6	1	4	140	105
Liverpool	9	6	0	3	92	59
Llanelly	12	8	3	1	124	38
Lloyds Bank	9	3	2	4	75	74
L.C.C.	6	3	2	1	53	31
London Hospital	10	5	1	4	81	71
London Irish	9	7	0	2	90	31
London Scottish	9	3	1	5	89	162
London Welsh	10	7	1	2	132	39
Macclesfield	11	7	0	4	142	51
Maidstone	8	4	1	3	110	35
Manchester	11	2	0	9	63	152
Metropolitan Police	8	7	0	1	124	38
Metrovick	10	4	1	5	92	97
Midland Bank	10	6	1	3	155	55
Moseley	11	2	1	8	64	120
National Provincial Bank	13	10	0	3	127	98
Neath	13	8	0	5	160	75
New Brighton	10	4	1	5	110	132
Newbury	10	8	0	2	199	30
Newport	15	8	3	4	165	100
Northampton	12	6	0	6	130	115
North Durham	10	8	1	1	185	86
Northern	10	4	0	6	67	151
Northern Assurance	9	5	0	4	92	111
Nottingham	10	7	1	2	118	71
Nuneaton	10	8	0	2	131	70
Old Albanians	9	2	0	7	39	143
Old Alleynians	8	5	0	3	127	75
Old Bancroftians	10	9	1	0	182	30
Old Blues	12	4	1	7	93	138
Old Brightonians	10	3	2	5	113	112
Old Brocklesians	8	6	0	2	73	34
Old Caterhamians	10	8	0	2	177	47
Old Colfeians	10	5	0	5	103	90
Old Cranleighans	10	6	0	4	133	119
Old Croydonians	8	6	0	2	146	41
Old Dartfordians	10	9	0	1	190	28
Old Dunstonians	9	0	1	8	17	132
Old Edmundians	5	3	0	2	51	63
Old Edwardians	9	4	0	5	51	83
Old Fettesians	9	6	2	1	141	40
Old Emanuel	9	4	1	4	52	100
Old Fullerians	7	3	0	4	62	57
Old Haberdashers	7	4	1	2	64	80
Old Johnians	9	6	0	3	118	52
Old Juddians	9	8	0	1	99	51
Old Leysians	9	1	0	8	58	156
Old Merchant Taylors	9	4	1	4	82	91
Old Mid-Whitgiftians	9	5	0	4	108	91
Old Millhillians	9	5	0	4	99	83
Old Nottinghamians	10	8	1	1	185	56
Old Paulines	11	7	0	4	119	120
Old Reigatelans	8	3	1	4	142	72
Old Redingensians	9	8	0	1	98	28
Old Rutlishians	9	6	0	3	209	91
Old Stortfordians	9	3	0	6	72	98
Old Tiffinians	7	4	0	3	84	72
Old Westcliffians	9	6	1	2	131	46
Old Whitgiftians	9	7	0	2	123	59
Old Wimbledonians	8	3	0	5	70	79
Osterley	9	2	0	7	59	115
Otley	12	8	0	4	119	119
Oxford Exiles	8	2	0	6	59	89
Oxford University	11	6	1	4	135	113
Park House	9	5	0	4	68	69
Percy Park	10	5	1	4	88	100
Plymouth Albion	11	9	0	2	134	69
Polytechnic	9	5	2	2	62	51
Pontypool	15	11	2	2	163	69
Preston Grasshoppers	12	2	2	8	76	197
Redruth	14	12	0	2	182	47
Richmond	10	2	1	7	88	156
R.N.C., Greenwich	14	8	0	6	185	154
Rosslyn Park	11	8	1	2	134	50
Rugby	15	9	0	6	201	118
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	10	2	0	8	53	145
St. Mary's Hospital	9	5	0	4	80	70
St. Thomas's Hospital	10	2	1	7	71	137
Sale	11	9	0	2	263	65
Saracens	9	5	0	4	131	62
Sidcup	8	8	0	0	164	31
Southend	9	7	0	2	110	68
Staines	8	6	0	2	199	33
Standard Bank S.A.	8	3	1	4	94	53
Streatham	10	2	0	8	72	166
Stroud	12	8	0	4	124	178
Sutton	10	3	0	7	88	126
Swansea	12	5	1	6	137	105
Taunton	11	6	0	5	116	106
Thanet Wanderers	8	4	1	3	110	44
Toc H	10	10	0	0	220	24
Torquay	14	12	1	1	165	94
Twickenham	11	1	0	10	49	211
Tyldesley	11	7	0	4	152	89
U.C.S. Old Boys	10	5	0	5	131	89
United Banks	2	2	0	0	28	18
United Services	10	2	2	6	86	144
U.S. Chatham	11	4	1	6	104	116
Upper Clapton	10	2	0	8	131	123
Wakefield	12	7	0	5	159	105
Warlingham	9	3	0	6	83	121
Wasps	11	11	0	0	219	31
Waterloo	10	7	0	3	145	109
Wellingborough	10	6	0	4	99	104
Westbley	10	8	2	0	121	17
Westcombe Park	9	5	0	4	69	173
West Hartlepool	11	8	0	3	106	54
Weymouth	8	3	0	5	77	84
Westleigh	11	9	0	2	202	55
Westminster Bank	10	3	1	6	69	91
Wimbledon	8	7	1	0	89	25
Winchester	8	6	1	1	158	37
Windsor	7	1	0	6	22	102
Woodford	11	6	0	5	122	62
Worcester	10	9	0	1	127	65
Worthing	9	3	1	5	61	99

SCHOOL MATCHES

Balliol Royal Academy v. Campbell College.
Reading School v. Whitgift School.
Stamford School v. Oundle School II.

HOCKEY

The members of the Australian Women's hockey team were received by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace yesterday morning.

The Cheshire women's team, which is engaged in a short Southern tour, visited Goodmayes yesterday, when they were beaten by an Essex XI. by five goals to none.

BILLIARDS

NEWMAN'S SPLENDID BREAK

The return match between Newman and McConachy in the international tournament was begun at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday. Each is in receipt of 7,000 start, but while Newman has won two of his four games, McConachy has lost all four of his matches. Newman had the satisfaction of making a four-figure break during the first session of the game, an achievement of exceptional merit. Newman scored 1,509 altogether for an average of 188, while McConachy made 260 for an average of 32.

The fastest breaks in modern play include, as a rule, a large number of close cannons. There are few finer exponents of this phase of the game than Newman, and after scoring 85 points by open play, he made a run of 70 cannons. After some top-of-the-table play Newman secured position at the left corner pocket and played the balls along the top cushion and down to the right middle pocket in a run of 113 cannons, the strokes being made very quickly. Newman continued to play splendidly, but at 735, when he made a straight winner, the ball hit the shoulders of the pocket before it went down. When the break had reached 811 Newman had to make a *massé* cannon when the position was a difficult one, and a few strokes later a clever little kiss-cushion cannon enabled him to regain position. These were the only strokes which appeared to give Newman any real concern. He passed the ninth hundred with another run of 74 cannons, and completed his fifth four-figure break of the season in the course of a little open play. If the applause which greeted Newman's achievement is any indication, the popularity of the big break is as great as ever. Newman made only a few more strokes and missed a thin white loser.

McConachy had chances, but he missed a top-cushion cannon, and at his next visit, after scoring 38, he played a long range losing hazard weakly and left himself a very difficult screw loser, which he failed to make. After scoring 211 Newman made a good run of 124, and, with his opponent failing again, Newman added a break of 112, all but the last six points in which were made by close cannons.

The scores at the interval were:—Newman (receives 7,000), 8,509; McConachy (receives 7,000, in play), 7,260.

Giving another very fine display in the evening, Newman made a break of 927 (unfinished), and completed the first day's play with a lead of 2,099. Newman scored 1,292 for an average of 161, while McConachy made 442 for an average of 49.

When, a few visits later, McConachy missed the first object ball in playing a very thin ball-to-ball cannon after scoring 61, Newman increased his advantage with a very good break of 927 (unfinished). In the early part of the break Newman made several small runs of cannons, of which the highest were 33 and 36, but the feature of his play was the clever manner in which he controlled the run of the balls for the top-of-the-table game. He made one brilliant thin cushion cannon, which enabled him to retain position, and he completed the fifth hundred with another run of 76 cannons. Continuing to score easily by all-round play, Newman made another run of 70 cannons, and played out time, requiring another 73 points to reach four figures.

The closing scores were:—Newman (receives 7,000) (in play), 9,801; McConachy, receives 7,000), 7,702.

McConachy won the snooker at 84 to 45, making a break of 55, and the closing scores were:—Newman (receives 200), 325; McConachy, 108.

LINDRUM AT LEICESTER

What may be regarded as the key match in the Empire Billiard tournament was begun at Leicester yesterday, when Lindrum met Davis. Each has won three matches, but Davis leads by reason of his higher aggregate.

Scoring was slow all through the initial session, and Lindrum once closely inspected the new balls before asking the marker to look at them. He had the better of the play, and scored 809 against 376, his chief breaks being 147, 215, and 146, 66 points in the last break being scored off the red ball. Davis had breaks of 125 and 106. The scores at the interval were:—Davis (receives 7,000), 7,376; Lindrum (in play), 809.

The closing scores were:—Davis (in play), 8,443; Lindrum, 1,267.

W. Smith, the Darlington professional, who won the Championship twice, made his first appearance in London yesterday, when he began a fortnight's match with S. Smith, the young Doncaster player. W. Smith is attempting the severe task of conceding his opponent 1,000 in the match.

The interval scores were:—S. Smith (receives 12,000, in play), 12,523; W. Smith, 907.

The play in the evening went in favour of W. Smith, who scored 840 for an average of 120, while his opponent made 475 for an average of 59. S. Smith increased his unfinished run to 134, and later in the session he made breaks of 87 and 175. W. Smith made a break of 207 at his opening visit, the first stroke being a fluke, and he added runs of 164, 81, and 343 (unfinished).

The closing scores were:—S. Smith (receives 12,000), 12,998; W. Smith (in play), 1,747.

SCOTTISH SCHOOL MATCHES

FINE VICTORY BY FETTES

Fettes beat Edinburgh Academy at Fettes by a goal, a penalty goal, and four tries (20 points) to nothing. The ground was very wet indeed, and rain or snow fell during the greater part of the game. The Academy backs were well supplied with the ball at the start, but after 10 minutes' play Hunter took the ball well and scored a try for Fettes. Soon afterwards Norwood was sent in by Macpherson, and a penalty goal completed the scoring before half-time.

Hunter scored two further tries from kicks ahead by Macpherson, and Norwood scored between the posts after a run from near half-way. Fettes were the faster side, and their backs handled the wet ball splendidly. Their forwards were effective in the loose and heeled at the right time. The Academy were seldom dangerous, and their forwards once nearly scored, but the ball went into touch in goal.

The teams were:—

FETTES.—W. J. S. Ewan, back; R. T. S. Norwood (captain), A. MacIntyre, G. G. Kerr, and F. A. R. Hunter, three-quarter backs; P. G. Grant and A. I. S. Macpherson, half-backs; I. S. Graham, D. C. McConnachie, R. W. N. L. Ross, T. H. Miller, J. R. Nimmo, T. L. Wark, R. N. Hobson, and J. G. Workman, forwards.

ACADEMY.—H. A. Reid, back; P. Bell-Scott, G. G. Grant, H. M. Murray, and J. M. Smith (captain), three-quarter backs; A. D. H. Carson and L. J. Dunnett, half-backs; T. G. C. Murray, H. J. S. Matthew, I. M. Macrae, J. Richardson, C. Alexander, C. W. M. Smith, R. W. Stevenson, and J. F. Watt, forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. J. C. Dykes, Glasgow Academicals.

MERCHISTON BEATEN

Merchiston were defeated for the first time in a School match this term when Loretto beat them at Musselburgh by a penalty goal to nothing. The match was close, and Merchiston had a big share of the play, but could not score.

The teams were:—

LORETTO.—J. M. Mackay, back; H. E. Harvie, H. Gilchrist, D. A. Howell, and G. M. Ferguson, three-quarter backs; A. R. Holmes and R. D. Cox, half-backs; A. H. Marlow, M. M. Mitchell, R. O. Murray, R. W. Waterhouse, A. Almond, G. Ferguson, W. A. Burnett, and P. H. Dunn, forwards.

MERCHISTON.—D. R. S. Milne, back; J. C. Stothard, H. B. Burgess, J. R. Swan, and J. Stiell, three-quarter backs; R. S. Ritch and J. S. Orrar, half-backs; G. Aitchison, J. F. G. Dingle, I. M. Robertson, D. H. W. Brown, D. A. Acheson, J. M. Agnew, R. H. Ross, and J. S. McConnachie, forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. P. C. Hoberman, Watsonians.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

MALVERN BEAT BRAD

Parliament

THE AGRICULTURAL BILL

"KANGAROO" CLOSURE MOTION

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY, NOV. 24

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

COVENANT AND PACT

WHITE PAPER PROMISED

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he would lay a full report on the proceedings of the last Assembly of the League of Nations and its committees in regard to the proposals made for harmonizing the Covenant and the Pact of Paris, showing in each case the attitude taken by his Majesty's Government to the suggested changes.

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Burnley), said:—Yes, sir. I am prepared to lay a White Paper dealing with the proposed amendments of the Covenant of the League and the attitude in relation thereto both of his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and of the other Governments represented at the Imperial Conference.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA IN RUSSIA

SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle, N., U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he had received any complaints that British anti-Bolshevist propaganda was being carried on in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics; and whether any such propaganda was, to his knowledge, being carried on.

Mr. HENDERSON said:—No complaints of the nature suggested by the hon. member have been received.

SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE.—Will the right hon. gentleman devote his attention to the allegation in the Soviet Press that the British Government is carrying on propaganda in that country?

Mr. HENDERSON.—I am afraid I have something else to do than to run after such statements. (Ministerial cheers and Opposition cries of "Oh!")

Mr. SMITHERS (Chislehurst, U.).—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the bulk of the Press in Russia is official, and that it is his duty to look after it? Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.).—Is the right hon. gentleman not aware that this accusation was made against the Lena Goldfields Company, and that that was the ground for turning them out of Russia? REAR-ADMIRAL BEAMISH (Lewes, U.) asked the right hon. gentleman whether he had any knowledge of any propaganda of the kind being carried out. Mr. HENDERSON.—I can add nothing to what I have already said.

THE FILM "HELL'S ANGELS"

Mr. DAY (Southwark, Central, Lab.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs what answer he had returned to the German Government with reference to the protest made against the exhibition of the film in London entitled *Hell's Angels*.

Mr. HENDERSON said:—No protest against the exhibition of this film in London has been received from the German Government.

SPEED LIMITS IN ROYAL PARKS

LIEUT.-COL. MOORE (Ayr Burghs, U.) asked the First Commissioner of Works if he would consider some means of lighting the speed-limit notices now posted up at the entrances to the Royal Parks so as to ensure adequate visibility at night.

Mr. LANSBURY, First Commissioner of Works (Bow and Bromley).—The boards at present erected are experimental and, where it is proved to be necessary, will be replaced by notices in reflecting material or illuminated signs.

SIR W. BRASS (Clitheroe, U.) asked what Mr. Lansbury meant by the word "experimental." Did he mean that the speed limits were to be taken off or kept on? Mr. LANSBURY.—The speed limits, so far as I am concerned, will be kept on, and may be reduced.

NATIONAL MARK SCHEME FOR BEEF

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture (Swindon), replying to Mr. HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.), said that, notwithstanding the opposition to the National Mark beef scheme which still existed among certain sections of the trade in Birmingham, the number of sides graded and marked had mounted rapidly during the last 10 weeks and the ground lost when local difficulties first arose had been more than recovered. That reflected a growing and insistent public demand for National Mark beef, and he was hopeful that the wholesale salesmen would recognize that it justified a reconsideration of their attitude, which caused extra expense and serious inconvenience to many retail butchers in the city as well as adding to the cost of the scheme to public funds.

In reply to supplementary questions, Dr. ADDISON said that extension of the scheme to another city was being considered.

RECONSTRUCTION AT WHITEHALL

SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle, N., U.) asked the First Commissioner of Works whether the reconstruction at Whitehall would involve provision for an increased number of Civil servants; and for how many persons accommodation would be provided.

Mr. LANSBURY.—The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. In regard to the second part, I anticipate that it will be possible to provide accommodation in the new building for approximately 7,500 persons.

PICTURES IN THE ART GALLERIES

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.) asked the Prime Minister whether he would consider adding to the Bill to enable the trustees of the National Gallery to lend their pictures a clause to empower the trustees to sell such pictures and drawings now stored at the National Gallery and the Tate Gallery as might be declared to be only of slight interest and not usually exhibited, and to use the proceeds of sale for the purchase of other works of art of greater interest and suitable for permanent exhibition.

Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham).—The effect of the hon. member's proposal might not be advantageous, and, in any event, it will not be possible to deal with it in the forthcoming Bill about loans of pictures overseas.

WOMEN AND LAND UTILIZATION

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR (Plymouth, Sutton, U.) asked the Minister of Agriculture whether women were to share in any special facilities for training provided by the Ministry at demonstration centres or elsewhere under the new Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill; and whether instruction in rural domestic economy was to be incorporated in the existing services for agricultural education, in order to meet the needs of the women members on the new family farms and holdings.

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture (Swindon).—The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative if the women to whom the noble lady refers are desirous of obtaining small-holdings and are otherwise suitable as tenants. I will consider the question of special facilities for training the wives and daughters of prospective small-holders. In reply to the second part of the question, I may explain that courses in rural domestic economy are already recognized by the Ministry of Agriculture as eligible for aid under its regulations, and I have no reason to doubt that where there is a local demand for this kind of instruction the local authority concerned will take steps to provide it.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE

DEBATE ON THURSDAY

Mr. MACDONALD, replying to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), said that it was proposed to take the Unionist motion of censure on the Government for their handling of the Imperial Conference on Thursday. (Opposition cheers.) It would be necessary, in view of the urgency of the Cunard (Insurance) Agreement Bill, to take the Committee stage of that measure on Thursday.

THE LAND BILL

MR. MACDONALD'S STATEMENT

Mr. MACDONALD moved the following motion:—"That, notwithstanding anything in any Standing Order of this House, Standing Order No. 27A, relating to the power of the Chair to select amendments, shall apply with respect to proceedings in the Standing Committee to which the Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill is allocated." He said that nothing was doing the House of Commons more damage in public opinion than the leisureliness of its deliberations and work. (Ministerial cheers.) That was particularly true in a time like this. One had to steer between Scylla and Charybdis; there must be ample right of discussion, and the House and the Committee must be careful that no question of importance and no consideration or aspect of the problem was stifled by closure. On the other hand, they must get work done, and steps must be taken by every party to see that the House maintained a reputation as a business-like Assembly in conducting the affairs of the nation. (Cheers.) A Committee of the House had been set up to consider the whole question of procedure and to advise on ways and means to expedite their work, but in the meantime certain business had to be done. The Agricultural Land Bill was an urgent Bill, and was full of opportunities for unreasonable delay. (Ministerial cheers and Opposition laughter.) The Bill, if it was to be effective, ought to be in operation at the beginning of the year. If this winter was of no avail, if springtime came, and if the local authorities and other authorities concerned in carrying out the Bill had no powers—if the Bill was still hovering between life and death—a whole 12 months of most precious time would be lost. With fair and full discussion the Bill, he believed, could leave the House of Commons quite comfortably before the Christmas adjournment.

He was not asking for any new power in the motion. On July 6, 1921, Sir A. Chamberlain moved a resolution applying the "kangaroo" closure to the Railways Bill in a Standing Committee. Mr. Lloyd George and Sir D. Maclean on that occasion supported the motion. He (Mr. MacDonald) noticed that some newspapers had said that because the Labour Government were a minority Government they had no business to move a resolution such as this. The Bill had received a second reading in the House by a very good majority. The Government might be a minority Government, but the Bill was not a minority Bill. (Ministerial cheers.) It was therefore endowed with the right of being debated and discussed upstairs in a reasonable way, and he had the right to ask the House to protect it against unnecessary and unreasonable delays. (Cheers.)

MR. BALDWIN'S CRITICISMS

Mr. BALDWIN said that the Prime Minister had spoken of the House losing caste with public opinion because of the dilatoriness of its proceedings. That might be true to some extent, but there was a great deal of danger of their being blamed for complicated legislation passed through Parliament so quickly that its defects were only recognized when it came before the Courts for interpretation. (Opposition cheers and Ministerial laughter.) The leisureliness of their proceedings enabled a Bill to have a thorough examination in both Houses, and made it, so far as was possible, water-tight against actions and suits at a later date. He did not know who the parent of the "kangaroo" was. Mr. Asquith, he believed, claimed its parentage, but he had always believed that Mr. Lloyd George had something to do with it—(laughter)—because the kangaroo was an animal noted for the speed with which it could cover the ground, the accuracy of its leaps, and its care for its young. (Renewed laughter.) The "kangaroo" was a very useful weapon in the armoury of the Government, but it was a weapon that ought not to be used too often, and it had not often been imposed until a Bill had had, at any rate, a run in the House. The advantage of that was that, when a Bill had been under examination for some time, private members would feel that they had had their opportunity, and there would be much less soreness on the part of the Opposition. That was important because, after all, the business of the House could only be carried on by compromise, and whenever the House became irritable it was bad for business, as well as for tempers, and, in certain instances, for their manners. (Laughter and cheers.) When an Opposition had not been obstructing they did resent measures that smacked of coercion. (Cheers.)

The main objection was the transference upstairs of powers which were exercised on the floor of the House. (Hear, hear.) Quite apart from the question of experience, the Chairman of Ways and Means had the corrective force of the whole House of Commons behind him. He was constantly at work there all the year round. But the Chairman upstairs could not gain that experience and had not the corrective force of the House of Commons. He (Mr. Baldwin) could not conceive circumstances in which he could make himself responsible for such a motion. As to the Railways Bill, the two cases were not at all on all fours. The Railways Bill was infinitely more complicated than the Agricultural Bill: it had been before a Committee for weeks, and they had arrived at the end of the Session, late in July. But they were now at the beginning of what ought to be a long, prolific, and happy Session. (Laughter.) The use of the "kangaroo" was unjustifiable except on the floor of the House, and then only in cases of emergency. Was this a case of emergency? When the Government came into office and Mr. Thomas, then Lord Privy Seal, said that there were certain emergency measures they desired to get through, the Opposition gave him everything he asked for. No one, therefore, could say that when there was an emergency the Opposition did not help the Government. The Government were now establishing a precedent which, if followed, they might regret far more than the Opposition.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SUPPORT

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs, L.) said that it was a reflection on the House of Commons itself to argue that six members could not be produced who could discharge the functions of a chairman with judgment and fairness. This procedure had been made full use of by every Government as something that was an essential part of Parliament. The idea that the clarity of a Bill was improved by prolonged discussion was a sentiment that could only be expressed without real experience of committees. The result of prolonged discussion had been that the Government had always to make concessions against their own judgment and buy off opposition, thus rendering the Bill more ineffective. As to the argument that only if there had been any obstruction there might be occasion for this motion, there never had been an Opposition which did not obstruct—it was, more or less, their business to make difficult the carrying through of legislation opposed to their fundamental principles. He was supporting this motion for the very reason that the Opposition were opposing it; he believed in the Bill and they did not. That was the real reason, and he was quite sure that the Opposition would take advantage of the motion themselves in due course.

He had never taken up the position that this motion was illegitimate. There was no doubt at all that the House was on its trial. They would be tested as a Parliament by whether they could do the nation's business. If there was any condemnation on the part of the nation it was not on the ground that they were not talking enough; it was on the ground that there was too much talk and too little work. This Bill dealt with an emergency, and if it were carried through and administered as an emergency Bill it would contribute to solve that emergency and have a permanent effect on the industrial position in this country. For that reason he supported the motion.

SIR D. HERBERT (Watford, U.) said that he was not entirely against giving the power of the "kangaroo" to Standing Committees, because he thought it might work with certain alterations of procedure. His main objection to the motion now was that it should be moved at a time when the whole of these questions were to be the subject of inquiry by a Select Committee. He appealed to the Prime Minister to withdraw the motion for the present and see how he got on in Committee.

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE (Stafford, U.) said that he was one of those private members who took a very vocal part in opposing the use of the "kangaroo" closure in the Committee stage of the Railways Bill of 1921, which had been quoted as a precedent by the Prime Minister, and he contended that there was an essential difference between that case and the present one. The Bill in this instance had not yet entered the Committee stage. Why should the Prime Minister assume that from the start in the Committee there would be factious opposition? He deplored this further extension of a proposal for curtailing the rights of private members.

CAPTAIN BOURNE (Oxford, U.) said that members of the Labour Party did not realise that the simplest way of getting legislation through the House was by agreement, and that legislation could not be expedited by such methods as the Government proposed.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.) said the precedent of 1921 was not paralleled in any respect by the circumstances of the present time. There was no justification of urgency for the step which the Government were now taking. He admitted that unlimited time could not be given to any discussion, but the longer he sat in the House the more he learned from its discussions and the more he was convinced that the stability of the Constitution and the continuity of their programmes were immensely dependent upon such discussions. It was to be remembered that concurrently with the growth of the power entrusted to the Speaker of the House and its Chairman of Committees it was recognized that a complete absence on their part from party conflicts was essential if they were to exercise those powers, not only with impartial judgment but, what was equally important, if it was to be felt in all parts of the House that the powers were exercised with impartial judgment. They could not take the Chairmen of Committees sitting upstairs out of the House for all party purposes, by giving them the same position of impartiality and detachment as had been given to the Speaker and the Chairman of Committees in the House. The Minister of Agriculture was the last Minister whose Bills he would facilitate by restricting discussion upon them. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer when Dr. Addison was a Minister before. He remembered the right hon. gentleman's utter indifference to finance; how his zeal outran his discretion; how easy he found it to spend money on small-holdings which would probably be a loss to everyone concerned; and on small houses which had burdened the country with a deplorable debt (DR. ADDISON.—"Two hundred and fifty thousand houses")—250,000 houses at a cost so prohibitive that it had hampered the efforts of the country ever since.

SIR B. PETO (Barnstaple, U.) opposed the motion. Mr. KNIGHT (Nottingham, S., Lab.) said he was satisfied that the motion was necessary and hoped the Government would have the courage to revive it on other occasions.

AN AMENDMENT

SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.) moved the following amendment:—

> That this House declines to invest the chairman of one Standing Committee with such powers as may result in the curtailment of the rights of members to the free discussion of one of the chief measures of the Government programme, and declares that it will await the report of the Select Committee on Procedure before assenting to any such changes in procedure.

CAPTAIN GUNSTON (Thornbury, U.) seconded the amendment.

The amendment was supported by Mr. G. LOCKER-LAMPSON (Wood Green, U.), SIR W. BRASS (Clitheroe, U.), and Mr. SMITHERS.

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture (Swindon), in reply, said that the Railways Bill of 1921 was much more complicated than the Bill with which they were now concerned, but there was no question then of the incapacity of Chairmen of Committees to select amendments. If this power was not given to the Chairman they would experience the same obstruction as took place in the Committees on the Consumers' Council Bill and the Road Transport Bill last Session. With regard to Sir A. Chamberlain's reference to him (Dr. Addison) as the dangerous man in charge of the Bill he had hitherto refrained from replying to such remarks, but he would remind the right hon. gentleman that he (Sir A. Chamberlain) was Chancellor of the Exchequer at the time, and, as he was aware, the financial part of the housing scheme was not recommended by him (Dr. Addison) but was contrary to his recommendations. (Ministerial cheers.) Therefore he thought that it was not quite fair for the right hon. gentleman to say what he had said. If they were to justify Parliamentary institutions they must make sensible adaptations of procedure to enable them to transact the necessary business.

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) and SIR D. NEWTON (Cambridge, U.) having spoken against the motion, the House divided.

The amendment was rejected by 250 votes to 160—Government majority 90.

CAPTAIN A. HUDSON (Hackney, N., U.) moved an amendment to provide that the power of selection proposed to be given to the Chairman of the Committee on the Bill should not extend to any amendment which on account of privilege was incapable of being inserted in the Bill in the House of Lords. Finance, he said, was an important part of the Bill, and dealing with finance was the privilege of the Commons. It was vital just now that every item of Government expenditure should be thoroughly and drastically examined.

MAJOR G. DAVIES (Yeovil, U.) seconded the amendment.

DR. ADDISON resisted the amendment, which was negatived by 244 votes to 134—majority, 110.

Mr. W. MORRISON (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, U.) moved an amendment to provide that the power of selection should not extend to amendments to any amendment proposed by the Government. He said that when the Government moved an amendment to the Bill it would be a new proposal, and ought therefore to be fully discussed.

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) seconded the amendment.

DR. ADDISON said that there was no desire to deprive any private member of his right to speak. All Government amendments were called by Chairmen of Standing Committees, and all amendments to Government amendments were called if they were matters of substance. The amendment now proposed, however, would give to some irresponsible person the right to string on to a Government amendment all kinds of unimportant amendments, and by taking away the power to limit discussion on them it would defeat the very purpose of the resolution.

LIEUT.-COL. ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) said he did not want to obstruct the Bill, but if they were going to be treated in this way they would obstruct it.

DR. ADDISON said he did not want to be unreasonable and he would give the amendment friendly consideration if he were given an explicit pledge that it would not be used to cause undue delay or unfair multiplication of amendments.

LORD E. PERCY (Hastings, U.) said he would have been glad to give the undertaking but he had never known an amendment moved in Committee which the Minister in charge did not consider frivolous and dilatory. (Ministerial cries of "Oh.") It was very unsafe to give pledges which depended entirely on personal interpretations of words, because those pledges would always arouse accusations that they had been broken. For that reason he could not give the right hon. gentleman the undertaking for which he asked.

After further debate the amendment was rejected by 250 votes to 128—majority, 122.

The motion was carried by 252 votes to 127—majority 125.

EDUCATION (SCHOOL ATTENDANCE) BILL

The House went into Committee on the Education (School Attendance) Bill, Mr. DUNNICO, Deputy Chairman of Committees (Consett, Lab.), in the Chair.

The consideration of Clause 1, which provides for the raising of compulsory school age to 15 years and for maintenance allowances, was continued.

LIEUT.-COL. HENEAGE (Louth, U.) moved an amendment to add the following words to subsection (1), which relates to the change of age:—

"Provided that, in the areas of county councils, the parent shall have the right of interrupting the period of school attendance after the age of 14 years for the purpose of sowing, setting, cleaning, or harvesting a crop or for the purpose of receiving instruction in agriculture or handicrafts for a period of not more than 60 school attendance days in any one year not including holidays under arrangements to be made by the local education authorities."

He said that in this country children were kept at school for a longer time in the year than they were in any other country. They were kept at school about 200 days in the year, and if it was the intention that that should be done between the ages of 14 and 15 a guarantee was needed that in rural areas they would have a chance of learning their job. The difficulties which they had under the present system in learning ordinary rural pursuits were intensified by the high standard of attendance kept in this country, the average, be understood, being about 88 per cent. of the 200 days.

SIR C. TREVELYAN, President of the Board of Education (Newcastle, Central), said that the House had decided that the school age should be raised to 15, but that did not preclude the possibility of some kind of exemption. (Opposition cheers.) This particular form of exemption was about the worst that could possibly be devised. A child could not learn the industry in 60 days, and if he were taken out for that period his educational career would be broken to such an extent that he would get no advantage from it. The exemption would also cause chaos in the arrangements in the schools. At present children were taken to farms to see what was going on, and local education authorities frequently arranged for the holidays of schools to suit seasonal activities in the country. There were even such seasonal holidays as the hop-picking holidays in the London schools. He was, however, sure that the majority of the House did not want to curtail the number of days' teaching which the children were given.

SIR E. SHEPPERSON (Leominster, U.) declared that the amendment would remove some of the evils which the Bill would do to agriculture. He asked the Minister not to place an impossible burden on rural areas.

Mr. SMITH-CARINGTON (Rutland and Stamford, U.) said that it was essential for the children themselves to acquire a dexterity that could only be acquired in early years. Rural schools were not equipped to give education with a rural or agricultural bias.

Mr. CROOM-JOHNSON (Bridgwater, U.) said that the Minister had shown no confidence in the good sense of education authorities in rural districts. Country districts would be upset by the withdrawal of children from the harvest.

Mr. KEDWARD (Ashford, L.) said it was absolute nonsense to talk about children in the rural areas receiving vocational training in farming between the ages of 14 and 15. It would be more honest for hon. members to admit that they were ready to exploit the children merely for the sake of 60 days' cheap labour.

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL (Kinross and West Perth, U.) supported the amendment. She said that Denmark, our keenest competitor in agricultural produce, had a definite part-time school system to enable children above 10 to assist at harvesting. She did not want children to be taken away from school if it could be at all avoided, but where other labour was unobtainable she thought there was no harm in taking the children for a few days from school to help their fathers and mothers on their holdings. If the Bill passed without any arrangement being made for the withdrawal of children for seasonal occupations, it would add to the difficulties which small-holders already had to face.

Mr. MORGAN JONES, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education (Caerphilly), said he had had experience as a teacher of the effect of the absence of children during the hop-picking season. They were away for a month or five or six weeks and absolute chaos was produced in his class. If the suggestion that 60 days should be allowed were carried out, that would make 12 weeks in addition to the 12 weeks of holiday, so that for certain children there would be an exemption of nearly six months out of a year from school. That was a terrible demand and would ruin the educational effort of the teacher for the year. It was not contended that the children should be led to believe that they ought not to work on the land. On the contrary, he hoped to see in the rural schools in future far more attention given to practical instruction, so that the children might equip themselves adequately for the vocation of the countryside.

SIR J. LAMB (Stone, U.) supported the amendment.

CAPTAIN E. EVANS (University of Wales, L.) said that if hon. members were opposed to the principle of raising the school age let them say so, but do not let them pretend to be in favour of that principle and at the same time try to side-track the proposal by amendments of this kind. The amendment was administratively impossible, and educationally it was hopeless.

LORD E. PERCY said the Government were setting out on a policy of small-holdings, but they laughed to scorn the experience of every county where small-holdings had been successful. That experience showed that small-holders depended upon the assistance of their families, and it was necessary to have a considerable degree of flexibility in the administration of the school attendance laws.

The closure having been carried by 258 votes to 134—Government majority, 124—the amendment was rejected by 256 votes to 137—Government majority, 119.

Progress was reported.

The House adjourned at 20 minutes past 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 4.15

Colonial Naval Defence Bill, Committee. Lord Auckland, question on R 101 inquiry.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Education (School Attendance) Bill, Committee.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Peers' War Memorial, Chairman's Room, at 3.30. Special Orders: Rochester, Chatham, and Gillingham; Heathfield and District; Plymouth and Stonehouse, and Stoke-on-Trent Gas Orders, 1930; Yorktown (Camberley) and District Gas and Electricity Order, 1930; Aldershot District (Godalming Transfer, &c.); Ashbourne Rural and Sudbury Districts; Hasel Grove and Bramhall (Extension); Cleckheaton and Liversedge (Amendment); South-West Northumberland; East Cornwall; Hamilton (Extension); Llanfrechfa Upper (Extension); Carlisle (Extension); Portheawl; Whitehaven (Extension); Portsmouth (Extension); Grantown-on-Spey; and Lathom and Burscough Skelmeadale and District Electricity Orders, 1930, Chairman's Room, at 4.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee B, Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill, Room 10, at 11.30.

SIR T. INSKIP ON TRADE DISPUTES ACT

GOVERNMENT DIFFICULTIES IN DRAFTING REPEAL

Sir Thomas Inskip, M.P., Attorney-General in the last Conservative Government, speaking at King's College Conservative Association last night, referred to the proposed repeal of the Trade Disputes Act.

SIR THOMAS INSKIP said:—"We may find that it is a question upon which the Government will finally be defeated. They say that they are determined to repeal it at the earliest possible moment, yet it has been postponed for the last 18 months." He outlined the four main sections of the Act which declared that the general strike was illegal. He asked "To which of these objects is the repeal to be directed? Is it to be directed against one, or all, or only some of them? It will be very difficult to repeal the Act without doing something of which the general public would not approve."

If the Act declared that the general strike was illegal, then it would seem that the repeal must make it legal. Similarly in regard to intimidation, the repeal would confine that only to acts or threats of personal violence, while in regard to a political levy it would mean "contracting out"—namely, that a man would be marked. In the event of the Government making up its mind to repeal the Act, would they declare the general strike legal or re-establish the old state of affairs, which left the issue very confused?

"My own impression is that the repeal will probably take the cowardly course of leaving it in a state of uncertainty as to whether it is legal or illegal or what is a general strike?"

Referring to the position of Civil servants, he said that if the repeal was carried through presumably Civil servants would be able to join any trade union. "We must not allow those who are public servants," he said, "to be embarrassed by those who have no such duty. I believe the Government's delay can be explained by the difficulty of deciding how far to go and their extreme doubt as to whether the genuine working man, trade unionist or not, really desires the emancipation which they propose by repealing the Act."

MR. G. W. FORBES AT BRADFORD

NEW ZEALAND AND THE WOOL TRADE

The party of the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. G. W. Forbes, which has been in the West Riding during the week-end, visited Bradford yesterday to see the working of the mill of Salts (Saltaire), Limited, and also visited Bradford Technical College. They were entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor, Alderman Alfred Pickles.

Mr. GEORGE WHITAKER, president of the British Wool Federation, expressed the hope that criticisms from Bradford would be taken by wool-growers as being made with the desire to promote the joint interests of growers and consumers alike.

Mr. FORBES said that conversations he had had in Bradford seemed to indicate that the present market would be very poor. He hoped, however, that growers would meet the market, because to hold up wool was bound to delay recovery. In New Zealand everything was being done to increase the purchases of British goods. It was realized at the Imperial Conference that there were problems here which New Zealand did not have, and he did not think it would be any use this country doing anything in relation to preferential trade unless it were done freely, and with the feeling that it was wise. But a great deal more could be done than was being done to-day in getting together in connexion with supply and demand.

A REPLY TO MR. SNOWDEN

Mr. R. C. RODGERS, a past president of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, speaking at a meeting of the council yesterday, said that the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer last Saturday was very regrettable. Mr. Snowden had told the world that the British manufacturer who was struggling to get business was relying too much on tradition, and that he would not apply himself to new methods to meet changed circumstances. He (Mr. Rodgers) did not believe that that statement was true. The conditions under which those factories and their workpeople were compelled to work were brought about by a much too rigid adherence to tradition which it was in Mr. Snowden's power to alter. Mr. Snowden's speech was very deplorable in view of the proximity of the British Industries Fair, where they were trying to get more world buyers. The PRESIDENT (Mr. John Bellis) said that Mr. Snowden's speech was not one which would have been expected from a man of any party at the present time, considering the state of British industry.

EAST RENFREW BY-ELECTION

LABOUR CANDIDATE'S DIFFICULTIES

NO RECOGNITION YET

Candidates: Lord Douglas and Clydesdale (U.). Bailie T. Irwin (Lab.). Mr. W. O. Brown (Scottish Nat.).

Polling: Friday.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, Nov. 24

Another day has passed without the Labour candidate in the East Renfrew by-election having received formal recognition from the National Labour Party, but to-night at 7 o'clock Mr. P. J. Dollan, chairman of the Scottish I.L.P. Committee, stated that the negotiations with the object of securing recognition were still going on between the various parties concerned, and that he personally still entertained a strong hope that a successful issue would be reached and the conflicting positions reconciled.

The definite fact thus emerges that Eccleston-square has not yet banged, bolted, and barred the door against Bailie Irwin: on the other hand, it has not yet let him in, and polling day is Friday. A decisive announcement is now promised for to-morrow afternoon.

Meanwhile the divisional election committee, in default of speakers representing the Labour Party, have had to fall back for their programme during the remaining days of the campaign on Mr. Maxton, Miss Jennie Lee, Mr. J. McGovern, Mr. Campbell Stephen, Mr. Fenner Brockway, and Mr. Buchanan. Sir Oswald Mosley also to-day telegraphed to Mr. Irwin promising to speak for him on Thursday night and adding, "Your return to Parliament will be a message to the Government that the country demands action to deal with unemployment. I would urge all electors to vote for you on these grounds whether or not they agree with your full policy. For these reasons you have my warmest support." The Socialist candidate in his printed election address, now issued, advocates Government steps to make wage reductions impossible and to establish a living wage for all industrial workers. The following passage dealing with Russia may be quoted:—"It is essential that we make every possible effort to develop full trading relationship with Russia. As a result of prejudice and unsound management of our financial and credit system many orders are being lost to this country."

NATIONALIST GRIEVANCES

The squabble over Bailie Irwin's "recognition" by the Labour Party does not concern the electors generally. Their decision on Friday will be between Lord Clydesdale, as the candidate of the Conservative Party and claimant for the seat won by the late Mr. MacRobert, and a candidate who stands for thoroughgoing Socialism.

The intervention of a third candidate put forward by the Scottish Nationalist Party is more serious for the Conservatives than the enthusiastic party organization behind Lord Clydesdale and the workers for the Conservative cause are at all inclined to admit. Mr. MacRobert's margin in a straight fight last year was only 1,563 votes. There are 53,000 electors, and any defections to the impossibly idealistic cause of Scottish Nationalism are likely to be much more numerous among the middle-class voters than among the trade union workers. The Conservative candidate's prospects are good. Lord Clydesdale has an attractive personality as a vote-seeker, and the direction of political feeling in the country is adverse to the Labour Government because of its dismal failure to check industrial depression and unemployment; yet even 1,000 votes for the Nationalist will be a dangerous offset to these advantages.

Scottish Nationalism has advanced recently from the demand for Home Rule to one for Dominion status and complete nationhood within the British Commonwealth of Nations, and, however quixotic this idea may seem in England, it is pressed here by Mr. Brown and his sympathizers under the cloak of quite a formidable array of Scottish grievances for which self-determination is alleged to be the only remedy. Among such grievances I was to-day supplied with the following list:—(1) Scotland's quite disproportionate share of the suffering inflicted by unemployment; (2) The present Parliament's inability to recognize that the problem of Scottish agriculture is utterly different from that of English agriculture, and not susceptible of the same remedies or reliefs; (3) the refusal of help for the Scottish fisheries industry in its distresses, although one man in eight in Scotland gets his living out of sea fisheries; (4) the failure of the British Government and Parliament to recognize that forestry is an immensely more important part of Scottish land economy than it will ever be in England; (5) more and more rapidly Scotland economically is being transformed into a group of inferior branch establishments of industrial organization, which under the progress of rationalization are likely to be closed down, as is indicated already in the trend of shipbuilding southwards.

INFERIOR STATUS

To all these the Scottish Nationalist Party adds the grievance of inferior status, and points to the fact that Scotland has no direct representation on the League of Nations and had none in the recent Imperial Conference, whereas the Irish Free State ranks as an independent nation at Geneva and had five representatives at the Imperial Conference. It is further urged that the Parliament of the United Kingdom renders Scotland now no separate account of what is done with taxes raised in Scotland. These are strings that are harped upon by the Nationalist candidate, and they make a certain appeal to Scottish sentiment, where this is sufficiently detached from the starker realities of current politics.

The weather has become very unfavourable to electioneering, but Lord Clydesdale had good audiences at afternoon meetings to-day, and the questioning showed understanding and interest. The Conservative candidate puts the depressed economic condition of the country into the foreground in all his speeches and presses the Conservative policy of safeguarding of industry, without representing it to be the panacea for all our ills. This afternoon he quoted the benefits of existing safeguarding duties as illustrated in the opening of a motor-tire works near Glasgow, which gives a large amount of employment in East Renfrewshire. He was asked about working class housing and about the Government Bill for compulsorily raising the school age. In reply he said that the improvement of housing was a proper subject of public expenditure and he thoroughly approved of such outlay. He objected to the Bill for raising the school age as an undue interference with liberty and as involving cost which the country simply cannot afford.

BRITISH RESPONSIBILITY IN INDIA

LORD LINLITHGOW'S VIEWS

LORD LINLITHGOW, addressing a meeting in Glasgow last night on India, said this great problem could be solved, he was personally persuaded, only by the due admixture of head and heart. Neither alone would serve.

Sympathy, affection, and respect must not be allowed to lead us, on whom the responsibility lay, into courses which would jeopardize the integrity of India or plunge a continent into internecine strife and bloodshed without limit, with the set-back of all material progress and the collapse of law and individual liberty; but on the other hand to show the wisdom and statesmanship that recognized that the whole environment in which Britain had for more than a century held her place in India was changing, and to take wise and timely steps to adapt ourselves to the new conditions, was to display, not weakness, but strength. The world grew smaller day by day, and an end to the rivalry and disharmony between East and West was an urgent and overwhelming need, not only for Britain, but for the whole of mankind. Let them move forward with courage and faith, hand in hand, Indian and Briton, in this tremendous adventure, this unique experiment, commending their high endeavour to the blessing of Almighty God.

FORMER VICAR'S APOLOGY

The Pelton (Durham) parish church dispute has been settled. The former vicar, the Rev. E. A. Merryweather, has expressed his sincere regret for any defamatory statements he may have made concerning the three parishioners whom he excommunicated, and unreservedly withdraws them. In view of the vindication of the characters of these three persons and the payment of their costs the contemplated High Court action for slander has been withdrawn. Mr. Merryweather resigned the benefice after the Bishop of Durham had ordered him to cancel the excommunications.

ISSUE DOUBTFUL AT WHITECHAPEL

THE JEWISH VOTE

Candidates: Mr. Leo Guinness (U.). Mr. Barnett Janner (L.). Mr. James Hall (Lab.). Mr. Harry Pollitt (Com.).

Nominations: To-day. Polling: December 3.

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. H. Gosling (Lab.)	13,701
Mr. F. H. Sedgwick (L.)	4,521
Mr. L. Guinness (U.)	3,417
Labour majority ..	9,180

Nominations will be made to-day in the by-election in the Whitechapel and St. George's Division of Stepney. As Mr. Pollitt, the Communist, has issued an address it is assumed that he will go to the poll, and there will therefore be four candidate before the electors.

A few months ago a political fight in Whitechapel would have aroused comparatively little interest. The seat seemed to be a secure possession of the Labour Party. The first Socialist majority in 1922 was only 428, but in succeeding contests the Labour vote grew, and last year Mr. Gosling had a margin of more than 9,000 over a Liberal opponent, with Mr. Guinness, the present Conservative candidate, at the bottom of the poll. After the Conservative victory at Shipley, however, there is a feeling that anything may happen, particularly in a constituency where the attitude of the Government on the Palestine Mandate has to be explained to Jewish voters, who number 14,000 in an electorate of 37,000. Zionist resentment and trade union dissatisfaction about the futility of the Labour policy on unemployment place Mr. Hall in an unfortunate position, and it would not be going too far to say that his party is nervous. The best that the Socialists can hope for is that, as Mr. Hall, is an executive member of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the dock and riverside men will transfer to him the loyalty they gave to Mr. Gosling.

Both Mr. Guinness and Mr. Janner believe that not only will there be thousands of Labour abstentions but that voters who at the General Election accepted Labour promises at their face value will this time support other candidates. What is in doubt is the side to which these returning prodigals will lean. Mr. Guinness submits that every vote given to a Liberal candidate must be wasted. The Liberals, he says, offer no hope of successful resistance to the Socialist Government, and are not in a position to pursue or carry out a definite independent policy of their own. Mr. Janner, on the other hand, declares that "a vote for the Tory is a vote lost." The Liberals are making a special bid for the Jewish vote. Mr. Janner is a member of the Jewish Board of Deputies, chairman of the Jewish Friendly Societies, and president of the N.W. London Zionist Society, and is on the committee of the direct subscribers to the English Zionist Fund. He states in his election address that he is an active Zionist and Nationalist and that he strongly resents the anti-Jewish action of the Government which has rightly caused the strongest condemnation throughout the world.

Mr. Guinness is pleased with the progress he has made since he opened his campaign. He is spending 12 hours a day in the constituency and is making personal contact with the largest possible number of electors. At open-air meetings he invites questions instead of speaking at length. The questions are asked, but the meetings are orderly and helpful. Rowdiness is confined in this election to the Labour meetings, where Communist interruptions are noisy and abusive. Mr. Guinness said yesterday that in his view the general disability of the Socialists to run the country properly would decide the result of the contest. There was great interest in the unemployment question. The Socialists spent the whole of their time making promises which they could not keep. They had done nothing to find work and instead they seemed to be doing much to take work away. He considered that it was coming to be realized that the Conservatives were the people who always found work and benefited the workers.

There are about 3,000 non-resident Jewish electors on the register. For the most part they are occupiers of business premises, and it is expected that with few exceptions they will go to the poll.

Mrs. Maud Haslingden Russell, who died on Saturday at Bury Court, Yapton, Sussex, was the daughter of T. W. Robertson (1829-1

CORNISH ARSENIC CASE

MISSING WOMAN'S LETTER

"I AM INNOCENT"

The inquest on the body of Mrs. Alice Thomas, wife of a farmer, living at Trenhorne Farm, Lewannick, Cornwall, who died on November 4, was opened at Plymouth yesterday.

A letter was read from Mrs. Hearn, who was in close touch with the Thomases, and for whom the police have been searching since her disappearance after the death. In this letter to Mr. Thomas she declared "I am innocent. . . . My conscience is clear." The Plymouth city analyst said he had found arsenic in each organ of Mrs. Thomas's body, and there was no question that there had been a fatal dose. The inquest was adjourned until to-morrow.

On the CORONER (Mr. J. A. Pearce) being assured that Mr. Thomas was willing to give evidence he was called.

The CORONER.—I caution you that any evidence you give might be used in future proceedings if necessary. Are you quite prepared to give further evidence? Mr. Thomas. —Yes, sir.

Mr. Thomas said that he and his wife were married 20 years and Mrs. Thomas had enjoyed very good health. He should call her a robust woman. Last summer he noticed some red places on his wife's shoulder. They were very similar to ringworm. On October 18 last his mother, who had been staying with them, returned to her home near Bude and it was arranged that he should take her. His wife suggested that Mrs. Hearn should accompany them. His wife and Mrs. Hearn were very good friends. He had known Mrs. Hearn about four or five years. He and his wife often had trips in the car with Mrs. Hearn. On October 18 nothing was said about having tea at Bude before getting to Bude. On arriving at Bude they pulled up outside the Globe Hotel and he left the ladies, arranging to meet them at 5 o'clock. He always used to go off on a little outing like that. Whoever the women were in the car, they went off on their own and he went off on his own.

SANDWICHES AT BUDE

Mr. Thomas, whose face was very pale, asked for water, which he sipped frequently during his evidence. He said his wife ordered a pot of tea, some cakes, and bread and butter in Littlejohn's Café, Bude. Mrs. Hearn took out some sandwiches and asked them to have some. As far as he remembered he took one and then his wife, and then Mrs. Hearn, but he could not be sure who took the first one. He could not say whether, after the three sandwiches had been taken, there were any more left. He had only one. He did not think Mrs. Thomas had more than one, but he could not say. He was certain that Mrs. Hearn also had one. The sandwiches consisted of fish; he told by the taste.

The CORONER.—Did you ask Mrs. Hearn what they were made of?—Yes, since my wife was taken bad.

What did she say?—She said they were made of tinned salmon.

Mr. Thomas said that he had later a feeling of sickness, and he went and had two drops of whisky. After that the feeling passed. His wife said she had a "sweetie" taste in her mouth, and asked him to get some fruit. He bought some bananas and gave them to her. At Whitstone he got out of the car and stood on the grass, where his wife vomited for several minutes. Mrs. Hearn also got out and assisted him in holding his wife up. His wife was very weak when they reached home, and he and Mrs. Hearn got her to bed. When he told his wife he was going to fetch a doctor she said, "No, I do not want any doctor and I do not want any brandy. I shall be all right to-morrow." He fetched a Dr. Saunders. Mr. Thomas said that his wife suggested that Mrs. Hearn should stay and look after her. The prescriptions ordered by Dr. Saunders were carried out. His wife came downstairs on three days before she was taken to Plymouth, and also sat up in her bedroom on two afternoons.

On Wednesday, October 29 he noticed that his wife was not getting on so well, and on that day the doctor suggested that she should be taken to the infirmary. Up to that date he thought she was getting on nicely. The doctor came every day except once, and during all that time, October 18 to October 29, Mrs. Hearn did the cooking. He got his wife tea the first thing in the morning, but during the day Mrs. Hearn would sometimes take her tea and other food. His wife ate light food. It was all prepared by Mrs. Hearn. He had not given any information to her relatives about her being ill until Wednesday, October 29, because his wife did not wish him to.

Do you not think it would have been better, notwithstanding what your wife had said, to have notified her family?—Yes.

Further questioned by the CORONER, Mr. Thomas said on the Wednesday he went to tell Mrs. Parsons (his wife's mother) and brought her back in his car. She stayed on and took charge of his wife, and prepared her food.

Did she prepare all your wife's food from that time to the time she was taken to Plymouth?—She used to prepare most of it, but Mrs. Hearn may have cooked the Sunday dinner. Mrs. Parsons slept with Mrs. Thomas on the night she arrived, and the next day Mrs. Thomas seemed to be much better. She seemed to improve from then onwards.

A BOTTLE OF TABLETS

The CORONER impressed upon Mr. Thomas the need to try and remember everything that occurred on November 2, and Mr. Thomas said he believed that Mrs. Parsons prepared the tea they had that morning, but he was not certain.

Were you told by Mrs. Parsons that she had given her one genasprin?—Yes.

Did you give her one more?—Yes, I understood she was to have another 10 minutes later.

Did you take the tablet from a bottle on the mantelpiece?—Yes.

Who brought that bottle into the house?—Mrs. Hearn brought the bottle from her house.

How long ago?—During that week so far as I remember.

Do you know if anybody else in the house took those tablets?—No.

Do you know if there were any left in the bottle?—No.

Mr. Thomas said that at the time he was sleeping in a separate room. About 11 o'clock he heard a noise and went to his wife. Mrs. Parsons was there. She said: "The genasprins seem to have upset her. She does not seem so well."

WIFE NOT INSURED

Mr. Thomas said that his wife was not insured. She had £100 in the Launceston Housing Scheme, and also some money in War Bonds, but he did not know how much, or whether she had drawn it out. She managed her money affairs and he managed his. He did not know what money she had at all.

The CORONER.—Can it have been very much?—No, Sir. I should not say so.

The CORONER then questioned Mr. Thomas regarding articles containing a poison which might have been on the farm.

Mr. Thomas said that he had never obtained arsenic in his life. He had some sheep dip which was bought perhaps five or six years ago or even longer. He thought it was last used about two years ago. There was no disinfectant in the house at the time of his wife's death, and had not been for about 12 months. He had rat poison, which was locked in his desk in the dining room. He also had some worm tablets, which were kept on a shelf in the kitchen with various other things used on the farm.

The CORONER then questioned the witness about Mrs. Hearn. He said his wife never objected to her coming to the house. They were ordinary friends; they were neighbourly. Mrs. Hearn lived two gun shots away; not more than three. He and Mrs. Thomas were friendly with Mrs. Hearn's sister, Miss Everard.

Did you ever give your wife any cause to be jealous of Mrs. Hearn?—Never, Sir.

Was your association with Mrs. Hearn a perfectly friendly one as neighbours?—Yes.

LOAN TO MRS. HEARN

Did you ever lend Mrs. Hearn money?—Yes, Sir, on December 17, 1928.

Why do you remember it was the 17th?—Because I referred to my cheque book and my bank book. I gave her a cheque for £38.

Did she ask you for this money?—I cannot say whether she asked me downright or whether I offered. I think I offered. She had mentioned something about wanting money. She said she had lost a friend in Harrogate and that friend helped her with money. She added that after the friend died the friend's son demanded the money.

That was why you offered to lend her money?—Did she give you an acknowledgment for it?—Not then.

Did you ask her for one?—No, Sir. I never asked her for an acknowledgment. She had offered to give me one at different times, but I did not ask her for it until after my wife's death.

Why did you ask for an acknowledgment then?—Well, sir, we were sitting by the fire and I think that in the course of conversation I said that my wife's death was a big blow to me and a terrible worry and expense. I asked her to stay on with me a little time. I said that I could not say what my plans would be, but I could not go on like that. I gave her to understand that I should not be requiring her afterwards. I did not say it unkindly to her. I put it in a polite sort of way. I think it was then that I said I hoped to have some acknowledgment of my money.

A LETTER FROM MRS. HEARN

Mr. Thomas said that when Mrs. Hearn did not return to his house he went down to hers to see if she were there. He rang the bell, but could not get a reply. He made inquiries of a neighbour, Mrs. Spears, and she suggested that one or other of them should go into the houses. They did not go in.

What made you think of going to the police?—Well, I wondered what had happened to her. She had been looking bad the last two or three days.

Did you think she had gone away with any intention of coming back or of committing suicide?—I didn't know what to think. I just wondered what had happened.

Mr. Thomas said he reported the matter to the police, and he and a police-sergeant entered the house through a bedroom window. There was no trace of Mrs. Hearn. The following day he received a letter from Mrs. Hearn bearing the Launceston postmark.

The CORONER then read the letter, which was as follows:—

Dear Mr. Thomas.—Good-bye. I am going out if I can. I cannot forget that awful man and the things he said. I am innocent—innocent. [The Coroner said that these two words were underlined.] She is dead, and it was my lunch she ate. I cannot bear it. When I am dead they will be sure I am guilty, and you at least will be clear. May your dear wife's presence guard and comfort you still.—Yours, A. H. My life isn't a great thing, anyhow, now dear Minnie's gone. I should be glad if you send my love to Bessie and tell her not to worry about me. I will be all right. My conscience is clear, so I am not afraid of the afterwards. I am giving instructions to Webb about selling the things, and hope you will be paid in full. It is all I can do now.

Mr. Thomas said that the "Minnie" referred to was Miss Everard, a dead sister of Mrs. Hearn, and the "Bessie" was another sister. The reference to being paid in full meant, he thought, the £38 he had lent her. He took the letter to the police. Since then he had no heard of, or seen, Mrs. Hearn.

A juryman.—Did you mention the loan to Mrs. Thomas?—No.

Do you think that your wife knew that you had lent this money to Mrs. Hearn?—I think so.

Can you suggest where she got the information from?—No, except that I said that I had done a kindness to somebody.

In reply to Mr. Pearce, who represented the Chief Constable, the witness said that the sandwiches were small ones. He noticed nothing peculiar about them. The genasprin tablets were swallowed like a pill.

Mr. Thomas said that after the death of Mrs. Hearn's sister the friendship between his family and Mrs. Hearn increased. His wife used to make junkets and cream which he sometimes took to Mrs. Hearn.

Replying to Mr. Wilson, the witness said that the friendship with Mrs. Hearn was with the approval of his wife.

Mr. Wilson.—Had you any suspicion from the time of your wife being taken ill at Bude and Mrs. Hearn's disappearance that your wife was suffering from anything else than food poisoning?—No, sir.

"THIS IS POISON"

Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, of Falcon-terrace, Bude, mother of the last witness, said that she had been in the habit of visiting Trenhorne Farm for a month every year. She was last there for the month previous to October 18. Her daughter-in-law had never shown any dislike for Mrs. Hearn. She was at the farm on the day of the funeral, November 8, and the day after she heard Mr. Percy Parsons say: "This is poison. It must be cleared up." He added something about the sandwiches having come from the farm, but she contradicted him. Mrs. Hearn said several times that she would not forget what "that horrid man Parsons" said. She seemed very depressed and had lost her appetite, and said something about life not being worth living. On Monday, November 10, she said that she was going to "run up" to her home. She had not been seen since. She first heard about the sandwiches on the day of the funeral. There was a rumour going around that her daughter-in-law died from poisoning.

Mr. George Herbert Mathew, a Launceston grocer and chemist, said that on July 30, 1926, he received a letter from Mrs. Hearn as follows:—

Dear Sir.—Re weed-killer referred to in enclosed letter. I should be glad if you will send it to me at Congdon shop as you will not be delivering this way. I am told McDougall's powdered weed-killer is sure of putting in order the neglected portion of my garden, which is quite enclosed. If there should be any restrictions about sending it out instead of handing it to me will you kindly send me a similar portion of another which you can recommend for the purpose.

In pursuance of the order he supplied to Mrs. Hearn on August 4 some powdered weed-killer and the account was debited to Miss Everard in his ledger. It was paid for in the usual course. The weed-killer was described as practically all arsenic. All arsenic supplied by chemists must be coloured, according to the Poisons Act. Some was coloured with soot and some with indigo. That coloured with soot showed a greyish colour and that with indigo a blue colour.

The CORONER.—Have you any record of any other poisonous substance being ordered by Mrs. Hearn or by her sister?—No.

Mrs. Elizabeth Spears, of Trenhorne House, Launceston, said that she lived next door to Mrs. Hearn.

Mr. Pearce, representing the police.—How many people have died in Mrs. Hearn's house since you lived there?—Three. A very old lady, Mrs. Aunger, Mrs. Hearn's aunt, and Miss Everard.

What has been the nature of their illnesses—has it been sickness and diarrhoea?—I think there was sickness.

The CORONER.—We must bear in mind that these deaths were duly certified by a medical practitioner in each case.

QUESTIONS TO DOCTOR

Dr. Graham Saunders, of Launceston, said that he was called to see Mrs. Thomas on October 18 and found that she was not particularly collapsed, but her pulse was rather rapid and she complained of severe cramp in the legs.

The CORONER.—That is an important item.

Dr. Saunders said that he saw Mrs. Thomas every day until her removal to Plymouth except on October 28 and November 2.

The CORONER.—During all this fortnight what did you diagnose?—I thought it was ptomaine poisoning. It flashed across my mind at once that it might be something else.

What is that?—I thought there was a possibility of arsenical poisoning. Some of the symptoms are common both to ptomaine poisoning and to arsenical poisoning.

Were not the symptoms all along like those of arsenical poisoning?—Looking at it now, yes.

Could it not have been diagnosed earlier?—I diagnosed ptomaine poisoning.

Are the symptoms of ptomaine poisoning the same as arsenical poisoning?—I should say not now, but at the time I thought it was ptomaine poisoning.

But were there not definite symptoms of arsenical poisoning which might have been diagnosed at an earlier date—such as cramp in the leg?—You can also get cramp in ptomaine poisoning.

In reply to Mr. M. Pearce, Dr. Saunders said that he suggested that Mrs. Thomas should take two genasprin tablets to aid her sleep. He said that not more than two should be taken.

FATAL DOSE OF ARSENIC

Mr. Thomas Tickle, the Plymouth city analyst, stated that he had received in sealed jars organs from the body of Mrs. Thomas and he found arsenic in each organ. From his preliminary examination there must have been a substantial quantity, but how much he could not exactly say.

In the liver did you find that the quantity of arsenic amounted to two-thirds of a grain?—Yes.

Can you definitely say in this case that there must have been a fatal dose in the organs you have examined?—There can be no question about that.

Mr. Tickle added that so far as he had made his analysis he would expect to find more than four grains in the body.

The Foreman of the Jury.—Can we from the analysis of those four organs more or less substantiate when the dose may have been administered?—It is more precisely a medical question. It would depend on the purging and vomiting which ensued after the last interval. His experiments had not yet led him to determine whether the poison in this case was the ordinary white powdered arsenic, the arsenic from weed-killer or the arsenic from sheep-dip.

The Foreman.—Will you be sure of that when you have completed your analysis?—I cannot say that I will be able to carry the result to that extent. It depends on what arsenic is left in the body whether I can reach that decision.

The inquest was adjourned until to-morrow.

LORANG ON TRIAL

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED

EVIDENCE FOR DEFENCE CONCLUDED

Further progress was made at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Swift, in the trial of Francis Lorang, 49, described as a company director, who is alleged to have committed certain frauds in connexion with the Blue Bird petrol and oil companies. The accused man continued his evidence and was cross-examined by Mr. Fulton. After re-examination by Mr. St. John Hutchinson, the evidence for the defence was concluded, and the trial was adjourned until to-day.

The charge against Lorang is that, while he was a director of Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, he made, circulated, or published a false statutory report of the company, with intent to deceive or defraud shareholders or creditors of the company; and that, as a director of Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, Blue Bird Oil Importers, Limited, Blue Bird Oil (Foreign), Limited, and Blue Bird Holdings, Limited, he fraudulently took and applied for his own use or benefit, or for uses or purposes other than those of the companies in question, £69,898 and other sums belonging to the companies.

Lorang pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. Eustace Fulton and Mr. G. B. McClure appeared for the prosecution; Mr. St. John Hutchinson, Mr. Derek Curtis Bennett, and Mr. C. Leo Burgess defended Lorang; Mr. Linton Thorp and Mr. C. J. T. Pensotti, Mr. Stephen Benson and Mr. Clive Tottenham, and Mr. S. R. Sidebottom held watching briefs on behalf of interested parties.

Mr. Lorang, continuing his evidence, said that when the offer was made by Jentgen Frères, the French firm, it was decided to support the market in the Petrol Company's shares because the French group made it a condition of the postponement of that offer that the Petrol Company's and the Foreign Company's shares should be kept above par. That arrangement was decided upon at conferences in London between representatives of the French group and Mr. Trye, Mr. Piejus, and himself.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON then questioned Mr. Lorang as regarded the final arrangement of the French group as to the prices they were to pay for the shares of the companies. The final arrangement in the settlement of October 29, 1928, said Mr. Lorang, was 32s. per Ordinary share of the Importers Company and 10s. 6d. per Deferred share; 22s. for the Motor Preference shares and 10s. 6d. for the Motor Ordinary.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON.—Did they agree subsequently to buy shares in the Petrol Foreign?—No, they did not buy any shares in Petrol Foreign; they introduced subscribers into the Petrol Foreign Company, but that had nothing to do with the completion of the offer. About £32,000 was paid in application money in respect of that company.

How did the Foreign Company affect the Holdings Company?—If the shares of the Foreign Company and the Petrol Company had not been kept up at or above par it would have destroyed the chances of the Holdings Company to go through later. That company was being formed to complete the offer in respect of the Motor shares and the Oil Importers shares. The French group were to take up 800,000 shares, but it was understood that if they did they expected that the issue would be a success and over-subscribed. Therefore it was in the interests of the shareholders that the Foreign and the Petrol companies' shares should be kept at or above par.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON.—And if any of the companies had collapsed the offer would not have gone through?—No, at that time it was very important to keep the head of the Motor Company above water.

UNDELIVERED SHARES

Referring to shares which he said had been bought with money which had passed through his account, Mr. Lorang said that he had found that some of those shares had not been delivered yet, and many of them had been made out and delivered at their offices, when he was not there, in nominees' names, and the position, even to-day, was that he did not know all the nominees. All those shares were now in the possession of the company. He had not had the benefit of the shares, and the money was paid out for them with the knowledge and consent of the directors.

Mr. Lorang also emphatically denied that he had ever dictated any letters in the Blue Bird Companies' offices. All the correspondence was done by Mr. Piejus.

The JUDGE (to Mr. St. John Hutchinson).—There are in the last 30 counts of this indictment some 30 items of figures which it is said your client received and which it is said he fraudulently converted to his own use. The prosecution have proved up to now, and so far it has not been disputed, that these various figures have found their way from the banking account of one or other of these companies into the banking account of Mr. Lorang. I understand your answer to be: Perfectly true, these figures have come into my bank account, but I have expended them all for the purposes of the company and have not converted them to my own use. That is the whole case?—Yes.

Do you say in relation to any one of these figures that you have dealt with it in any particular way?—You mean, to take a specific figure paid into Mr. Lorang's account and show that it was paid out.

Mr. Lorang explained that they could not put their fingers on any particular figure because they were paid in in varying amounts and paid out in varying amounts, and the totals showed that they paid out more than was paid in.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON.—That is really the whole defence, that these moneys have been paid us, and we have in fact paid out more, and that was done with the knowledge and consent of the directors.

PARTIES' CONTENTIONS

The JUDGE.—It is plain enough now what each side is saying.

The witness said that it was impossible for him to put his finger on an exact amount paid in and shown to have been paid out. For example, in the case of an item of £42,000 which came in on one day, it was paid out on the same day in four different payments.

Turning to the statutory report of the Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, Mr. Lorang said that the other directors had every knowledge of it. It was discussed with them. He showed the original report to Mr. Piejus, who, although ill, was quite well enough to understand it.

The amount of £80,600 mentioned in the report as paid to the Blue Bird Motor Company in respect of a contract relating to a particular process was paid to the knowledge of each of the directors, said Mr. Lorang. The accountant also knew about it. There was also a payment to the Motor Company in respect of pumping installations. That was the £36,775 which he was authorized by the Petrol Company to use for supporting the market; it was paid into his account and paid out for the purpose of purchasing shares.

As regarded the £49,775 in the report, the Importers Company owed him £55,000, and at that time he owed £33,000 for the shares which he had bought from his private account. So that instead of the Importers Company paying the £49,775 to the Petrol Company in respect of petrol supplied, it was arranged that the Importers should pay it direct to him.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON next dealt with words which had been added to the statutory report after its publication, which were to the effect that the receipts and payments appended to the report were made up to April 6, 1929, and that since that date about £30,000 appearing in the abstract of payments had been repaid to the company.

Mr. Lorang said that that was the part which was added the next day, after he had seen Mr. Trye.

The JUDGE.—At the time that the report was printed the arrangement between you and Mr. Trye to include those words was not in existence?—No.

After it had been printed, you and Mr. Trye made the arrangement?—Yes.

So that whatever the arrangement was it was arrived at after you and Mr. Hitchon and Mr. McClerie had discussed one state of affairs and after the auditor's report?—Yes.

Mr. Lorang went on to explain that he saw Mr. Hitchon and Mr. McClerie and Mr. Piejus afterwards, and they signed the new report, and it was after the words had been inserted that those new prints were circularized.

UNSIGNED REPORT

The JUDGE.—Where is the report which Mr. McClerie, Mr. Hitchon, and Mr. Piejus signed?—I have been trying everywhere to find it, but this (the unsigned one) is the only one that could be found.

There was a meeting of the shareholders, continued Mr. Lorang, two weeks afterwards, and Mr. McClerie, Mr. Hitchon, and Mr. Piejus were present; and Mr. Piejus read the report himself. There was never any question by anybody about the statutory report. After the report there were no other dealings in those shares; the report was made with the best intentions and nobody was led by it into buying shares.

Counsel then dealt with the Blue Bird Petrol Foreign Company, in respect of which it was alleged that Mr. Lorang had converted to his own account £52,150. That money, said the witness, was paid into his account with the knowledge and agreement of the other directors for the purpose of purchasing shares.

Mr. Lorang interposed to say that he was charged with having converted £317,000; he was saying that there was no foundation for that charge because there was a balance due to him. But the accountant, Mr. Sweet, said that apart from that £317,000, and over and above it, there were amounts of about £150,000, which he was not charged with, which he owed to the company. He wished to say, if they went into that, that he was prepared to show that it was most ridiculous that it could be so, and there was absolutely no foundation for that suggestion.

With regard to the Blue Bird Holdings Company, in respect of which he was charged with having converted £8,200, Mr. Lorang said that his contention was that there was an amount of about £700 due to him from that company, and, further, that every penny he had received on behalf of that company had been paid out for the advantage of that company or one of the subsidiary companies.

When the petition for winding up was presented, said Mr. Lorang, the whole thing crashed and the French offer was withdrawn. He had striven to prevent it; if the offer had gone through everyone would have benefited. There was a meeting and the French group attended and said publicly that if the petition was withdrawn they would complete their deal, but it was not withdrawn.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON.—Have you from first to last, personally, put any of this money into your pocket?—None whatsoever.

Has everything that you have done, whether irregular or not, been done with the object of helping these companies?—Yes, absolutely.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

JUDGE ON PAYING TWICE

Mr. FULTON, cross-examining.—If you had done nothing wrong, why was it that when the Official Receiver desired that you should come back to England to assist him with the investigation you would not come?—There are two reasons—(1) I was most grossly deceived by my co-directors, and (2) it was absolutely essential, before I came back, that I should have prepared a reconstruction scheme.

Mr. FULTON then dealt with particular items, first, the £88,425 which came from the Oil Importers Company and passed from that company's accounts into the defendant's account, and £60,000 of which, Mr. Lorang said, was used to buy shares in that company to support the market.

The JUDGE.—The company wanted to support the market in their shares?

Mr. Lorang.—Yes, my Lord.

Let us say that they had got 20 shares which they wanted to utilize for supporting the market. In order that the market might be supported those shares were transferred to you at £1 each. You paid the company £1 each, that is £20, for the shares and they were then yours. You sold those shares, and let us say you received £15 for them. What did you do with that?—I paid the greater part of it back to the company.

What for? You had paid them once, why did you pay it twice?

The JUDGE.—We are extremely stupid people. We do not understand finance; but we do not understand why anybody should pay twice for the same shares.

Mr. FULTON, referring to the £55,000 which Mr. Lorang alleged the Oil Importers Company owed to him, asked: Don't you know that the books of the company show that you owed the company large sums of money?—Certainly not.

The JUDGE.—Suppose the books stood just as they were when you went away to Paris, would it look as though there was a large sum of money owing by you?—To anyone who was conversant, it would not look so.

Shall we say that, apart from the knowledge of the directors, the books look as if you owed the company money?—Yes.

Counsel then dealt with a number of sums of money, totalling £14,712, which went through the Motor Company's account to Mrs. Lorang's private account at Esher. What, he asked, is the explanation?

Mr. Lorang.—I am quite certain if I had time to go into it you will find that the money has most probably been paid back, or that the company owed me money. I am quite certain that is accounted for in the later accounts.

Mr. FULTON then dealt with the statutory report statement, which had been added later, and asked: Is it true that these sums of money have been repaid to the Blue Bird Petrol Company?—It is correct; it was paid back by the shares of the Foreign Company.

But what happened?—All the directors decided that the indebtedness of the associated companies to the Petrol Company should be settled by £30,000 worth of the Foreign Company's shares.

But why should the Foreign Company satisfy, for instance, the Holdings Company's obligations?—It was more interlocked with the Petrol Company than the others; it could have paid its own liabilities with shares, but the directors wanted to do it with the Foreign shares.

Mr. FULTON.—Why, if the true transaction was that the Petrol Company agreed to accept shares of the Foreign Company to the amount of £29,185, in discharge of the obligation of the other three companies, was it not simply so stated in the minute?—Because at that time I considered that that was the only way to do it. I admit that it would have been simpler if at that time the Foreign Company had made the transaction.

The JUDGE.—That statement added to the report was not true, was it? The debt was not paid?—Not in cash.

Were they ever paid in shares?—No; on the face of it, it was not true.

Dealing with the sum of £79,600 mentioned in the statutory report as having been paid by the Petrol Company to the Motor Company under the terms of a contract, Mr. Lorang said that first the money was paid to him by the Petrol Company.

Mr. FULTON.—Why?—On the understanding that it was to be used for supporting the market by buying shares, and also to deal with discontented shareholders.

The Motor Company did not, as stated in the statutory report, have that sum paid to them?—The account certificate says that the payments, and so on, have been actually received by the respective company, but have been disbursed on the authority of the company to other parties for various considerations.

SHARES IN NOMINEES' NAMES

The same principle was applicable to the £36,775 set out in the statutory report as having been paid to the Motor Company in respect of pumping installations, said Mr. Lorang. The money was paid straight over to his account in the same circumstances. The Motor Company did not receive the money in direct cash, but it received it because the company agreed that it should receive it; it gave an authority that it should be paid to him and the company could do that. The £29,775 in respect of a contract with the Oil Importers was dealt with in the same way. All those large sums had been paid out for the purchase of the shares in nominees' names. The shares in respect of the £79,600 and the £36,775, for instance, belonged to the Motor Company, because they were really advanced by that company.

Mr. FULTON.—Whose shares were they when you bought them, yours or the company's?—The company's.

The JUDGE.—How many shares in all these companies are standing in your name or in the names of nominees to-day?

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON.—It is impossible to trace the nominees.

The JUDGE.—Where are those shares now?—The company has them.

They were in the hands of the liquidator, explained the witness. When the shares came in they were given to the registrar, and he was instructed to effect the transfers to the company. In most cases, where the transfers were made out directly in his (the witness's) name, the registrar did transfer them.

Mr. FULTON.—The shares continued in your name, I suggest, as long as they had any market value, and when they became worthless because of the liquidation you handed them over to the liquidator?—The shares had no market value after the Blue Bird Holdings was formed (some considerable time before the liquidation).

The moneys drawn from the Petrol Foreign Company and the Holdings Company accounts and charged as having been withdrawn, said Mr. Lorang, were withdrawn for the same purpose and used in the same way for buying shares.

Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON, re-examining.—There was some difficulty whether you paid the Oil Importers twice. You borrowed money from Importers to buy Importer shares, therefore when you bought the shares you paid over money to Importers for those shares, then you were in possession of the shares and you had to pay to Importers the money they had advanced to you for those shares?—Yes.

The JUDGE (to counsel).—Am I right in supposing that a company cannot buy its own shares?—I believe they are not supposed to do so, but I suppose they can do so through nominees. It may be technically inaccurate.

That concluded the evidence for the defence, and the trial was adjourned until this morning.

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Letters to the Editor

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

APPEAL TO BRITISH OPINION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The representatives of various Russian organizations met recently under my chairmanship. As a result of this meeting, I was asked to convey to you the following considerations:—

In the course of her long history England has repeatedly raised her voice, in many foreign countries, in defence of the rights of man, when violations of these rights involved such principles as elementary liberty, the unfettered exercise of religion, and the freedom of nationalities. In the history of Anglo-Russian relations one may still call to mind occasions on which British public opinion deemed it consistent with its traditions to champion these principles when there was risk of their violation by the former Imperial Russian Governments.

Russians at home and abroad are now more than ever anxious to hear this same voice of British public opinion concerning the present state of affairs in Russia, which for 13 years has been under the rule of the Third International. There is no personal liberty in Russia now, not to mention political freedom. No one is secure of his scant property, nor certain of life itself. Work in Communist institutions, in factories, in timber forests, in mines, and even in villages has become forced labour for the benefit of the International Communist Party now in power in Russia, whose aims are sufficiently well known to all. Meanwhile, the population of Russia has sunk into poverty and experiences real ravages of famine. The crushing load of the Five Years Plan—i.e., the compulsory mass-industrialization of an essentially agricultural country—still further increases the privations and sufferings of every individual.

Realizing the need of justifying themselves before the subjugated Russian nation, as well as before foreign public opinion, in the failure of the Five Years Plan, the Communist Dictatorship, in their desire to shift the blame to others, have launched a campaign of pitiless and senseless terror against the remaining intellectuals in Russia. They are accused of unfriendly feelings and even of secret counteraction to the plans of the Soviets. This attack on defenceless people, in its shallowness and total absence of evidence to support its charges, takes on the appearance of an arbitrary act of wanton aggression. Thus, for example, persons are summarily shot for supposed irregularities in the distribution of foodstuffs which, meanwhile, are swamping foreign markets.

To excuse the failure of their economic policy, the Soviets have inaugurated a new crime, under the name of "Wrecking." At the end of September last the Ogpu shot as "Wreckers" 48 prominent Soviet employees belonging to the intellectual class, of whose endeavours to serve their country to the utmost of their technical ability there is not the slightest doubt. More recently, the *Pravda* of November 11 published a new "Bill of Indictment" against a so-called "Unified Centre of Wreckers." Only eight names were then given, but about 2,000 persons are said to be involved in the "Plot." This time, professors, engineers, various specialists and other Russian intellectuals are charged not only with undermining the Five Years Plan, they are accused of preparing foreign military intervention, with the direct assistance of such foreign statesmen as Messieurs Poincaré and Briand, and Mr. Winston Churchill, not to mention "Colonel Laurence," who has passed from Arabian history into Communist demonology. There is a total absence of any evidence in support of these charges; they are simply absurd.

Nevertheless, in a Communistic State people are punished not as a result of investigation and trial in the European sense, and not even in accordance with the logic of facts, but at the arbitrary whim of the members of the Ogpu. The whole world seems to have grown accustomed to these criminal acts, and, during these years—long and gruesome for Russia—Europe, in a state of comatose indifference, has looked on at innumerable cases of violation of the most sacred and rudimentary human rights.

Yet, the awakening of public opinion abroad, and especially in this country, could be of such consequence to Russia, the Soviets, economically and financially, being so dependent upon foreign Governments. There are signs of such an awakening; the appeal of the British Primate against religious persecution in Russia produced beneficial results; German Scientists are now protesting, and in France "La Ligue des Droits de l'Homme" has recently carried a resolution of protest against the summary execution of the 48. But all this is not enough. It is essential that England's voice should be heard; the voice of all those who are filled with horror at cruelty and violence; the voice of the nation which for centuries has stood in the forefront of civilization and humanity; the voice of people true to the best English traditions. The whole of Russia awaits the mighty word of Great Britain.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. SABLINE, formerly Chargé d'Affaires for Russia in Great Britain.
November 22.

A DEBATE IN THE LORDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Parmoor is a courteous opponent, as he was a charming friend when he and I sat together on the Conservative side in the House of Commons. But even allowing him many good qualities I cannot but be amazed by his reply to my complaint that he had misled the House of Lords about the *Daily Worker*, the organ in this country of the Communist International. He claims that it was accurate for him to make the statement: "I do not know whether the *Daily Worker* ever appeared except on that one occasion (January 1) and then there were only a few hundred copies," when in fact the *Daily Worker* has been published daily ever since that date and has certainly had a circulation running into thousands of copies.

This statement seems to be exactly the opposite of accuracy, and if this be Lord Parmoor's idea of accuracy it is hardly surprising that some of my colleagues in the House of Lords were dissatisfied with his account of labour conditions in Russia, to which he makes reference in the concluding part of his letter.

Yours truly,
BRENTFORD.
70, Queen's-gate, S.W.7, Nov. 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As Lord Cushendun refers to me in his letter published in your issue of to-day, I may perhaps be allowed to intervene in this correspondence.

Lord Cushendun shows by his letter, as indeed he did in the debate in the House of Lords on Thursday last, that he is not prepared to accept any information given to him by the Government on the subject of labour conditions in Russia. It would be waste of time, therefore, to pursue that point further.

I am surprised, however, at his continuing to insist that the document from which Lord Parmoor read a *verbatim* extract is a "mysterious" document, the use of which apparently was improper, and requires further explanation. Surely Lord Cushendun knows that, in replying to questions in Parliament, members of the Government have briefs, carefully prepared by the Departments concerned, which they make use of in their speeches. In this case, Lord Parmoor had before him papers prepared by the Foreign Office which contained information on the subject in question summarized from diplomatic correspondence, reports and published ordinances of the Soviet Government. As Lord Cushendun knows perfectly well, there is nothing unusual or "mysterious" about the use of such information in debate.

However, so far as he is concerned, it matters not at all where the information comes from; he is not going to believe it. He prefers information from sources of his own, some grotesque specimens of which he produced in the course of his speech in the House of Lords.

Yours, &c.,
PONSONBY OF SHULBREDE.
Ministry of Transport, 6, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.1, Nov. 24.

A REINFORCED GOLD STANDARD

May I make clear one phrase in my letter published last Saturday, which, I now see, is liable to be misunderstood? In the suggestion for a gold standard reinforced by increasing amounts of silver, it is intended that the weight of silver used to replace gold should be such as would make up the total value to that of 100 per cent. gold. In the example given, in 1932 currency would be exchangeable for 90 per cent. of gold and a weight of silver equal, at its then market rate, to the remaining 10 per cent. of gold.—Mr. W. C. D. DAMPIER-WHETHAM, Hilfield, Dorset.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR HOSPITALS

THE SPIRIT OF CHARITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Dublin Sweepstake raises two questions—first, the ethics and general effect of this form of gambling, and, secondly, its use as a means of raising money for charities. It is with reference to the second of these questions that an incident which happened to me a few years ago may possibly be of interest.

I was spending a holiday in the West of England, and on entering a small village shop saw a hospital collecting-box on the counter. On my mentioning to the woman who was serving in the shop that I was the chairman of a London hospital which was appealing for funds, she expressed the hope that mine was not one of the hospitals which were "killing the goose that laid the golden eggs." To my inquiry as to her meaning her reply was prompt and emphatic. The "goose" was the spirit of charity, and the "killing" was being effected (in her view) by the "golden ballots" and other forms of gambling by which in recent years hospitals had sought to raise money, thus tending (as she thought) to substitute for philanthropy, as the motive for giving, the desire to get in return for one's money something more tangible than mere satisfaction of the spirit. In the process the old motive, she thought, would weaken and perhaps disappear.

I notice that one of your correspondents suggests that none of the subscribers to the Dublin sweepstake will "abate one shilling or one penny" of his usual yearly gift to hospital funds. That may be, but is it quite certain that the "goose" will survive indefinitely and with unimpaired "laying" capacity if it becomes the practice of hospitals to rely on their needs being met by appeals to the gambling instinct, however "natural" or "sporting" that instinct may be, instead of to the spirit of charity?

I am, &c.,
A. KAYE BUTTERWORTH.
Frognal-gardens, Hampstead, Nov. 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to the article by your Racing Correspondent in to-day's issue of your paper on the subject of the effect of large sweepstakes on English racing, I would suggest that the danger, which is, I think, a very real danger, could easily be obviated by adopting the methods of certain race clubs abroad.

One club in particular runs four large sweepstakes yearly on certain races, known as "champions." The first prize in these sweeps ranges from £20,000 to £40,000, but there is never any question of such practices as those suggested by your correspondent, for the simple reason that the draw takes place on the day of the race and at such time as will enable the result to be published only just before the starting time of the race, and that only on the course.

With the moral aspect of such sweepstakes I am not concerned, but it seems to me that the method described above would keep sweepstakes entirely within the definition thereof, which, to quote from a well-known dictionary is "a method of gambling by which several persons contribute each certain stakes the whole of which fall to one in case of a certain event happening."

There is no doubt whatever that the action of announcing the result of the draw—an unavoidable action in the case of a public drawing some days before the event—opens the way to all kinds of objectionable possibilities, and I am sure that the promoters of the Irish Hospitals Sweepstakes would be the first to take any action necessary to avoid any such dire results to English (or Irish) racing as visualized by your Correspondent.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. A. B. YOUNG, Colonel.
Springfield, Rossett, Wrexham, Nov. 22.

PROFESSOR FUCHS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The death of Professor Ernst Fuchs should not be allowed to pass without some appreciation of his great achievements and lovable personality by his English colleagues. His was no facile reputation born of chicanery and nourished by the adulation of the ignorant. Indeed, the reparation of his finances, grievously depleted by the War, was due to the recognition of his scientific achievements, particularly—to their honour be it said—by his American *confrères*. Fuchs's name will live in the history of ophthalmology as a worthy member of the galaxy which includes the names of Bowman, Donders, von Graefe and Nettleship. His reputation was world-wide, and there is no ophthalmologist living who did not regard him as the Grand Old Man of his specialty, or who grudges him the respect and affection which his work and personality inspired. Each and all of us have lost a teacher and a friend.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. HERBERT PARSONS.
54, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, W. Nov. 24.

ST. JOAN OF ARC

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Although 500 years have passed since the martyrdom of St. Joan of Arc, it is only now that a Committee has been formed in Rouen to raise a Memorial to her on the spot where the pyre was erected.

It has occurred to many people that it would be a graceful act on the part of this country to send a gift to Rouen as an *amende honorable* for England's share in the tragic death of St. Joan, the thought of which must be a source of sorrow to many English men and women. To these an opportunity is now offered to pay homage to the heroic maid.

An English committee has been formed under the presidency of His Eminence Cardinal Bourne and, after consultation with the Memorial Committee at Rouen, has decided that the gift from England shall take the form of the main door of the proposed Memorial Chapel, or of a stained glass window, either of which will bear a suitable inscription. Although the initiative in organizing the Appeal has come from Catholic women, it has the support of men and women irrespective of creed, and it is confidently hoped that the gift will be truly national.

Donations should be sent to:—Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith, Hon. Treasurer, St. Joan's Quincentenary Celebrations Appeal, care of St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, 55, Berners-street, London, W.1.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,
E. M. WARWICK; DOROTHY HAIG; RHONDDA; WILLIAM F. BROWN, Bishop of Pella; BEDE JARRETT, O.P.; SISTER GERTRUDE, S.D.N., Provincial of the English Province of the Sisters of Notre Dame; AUDREY M. PETRE; ROBERT NEWMAN; HENRY J. WOOD; JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON; C. M. WAGSTAFF, Major-General; HUMBERT WOLFE; LAURA KNIGHT; MARGERY CORBETT ASHBY; ELIZABETH M. CADBURY; C. DESPARD; C. M. GORDON; GILBERT HIGGINS, C.B.E.L.; GABRIELLE JEFFERY; E. PETHICK LAWRENCE; LOUISA MARTINDALE; M. LUCY MOORE; MARION PHILLIPS; ELEANOR RATHBONE; G. BERNARD SHAW; HUGH WALPOLE; ELLEN WILKINSON.
November 22.

THE OUTER CIRCLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—That the new notice boards and regulations, if any, concerning the speed of motors in the Outer Circle are quite futile is evident to all residents in Regent's Park. It may be said that the notices are merely temporary and will be replaced by others properly constructed and illuminated at night, but even so, there can be no doubt that nothing short of a 12-mile limit will ever suffice to make the Outer Circle safe for the public or life tolerable for residents in Regent's Park.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD REW, Honorary Secretary, Regent's Park Protection Committee.
23, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1, Nov. 22.

LONGER AT SCHOOL

OBLIGATION OR OPPORTUNITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Supporters of the Education (School Attendance) Bill talk much about "opportunity" but very little about "obligation" or "compulsion," and they do not explain why it is necessary or expedient to apply compulsion to the parents if it is true, as they say, that most of them are only too anxious to have and use the opportunity to keep their children at school till 15. Those who oppose the universal compulsion of all parents of all children are denounced as enemies of "equal opportunity," and those who suggest that most of the parents do not want to use it, and still less to be obliged to use it, are stigmatized as insulting the parents and anxious only to maintain their own privileges.

Education debates usually, if paradoxically, reveal a good deal of confusion of thought, or at least of statement. The difference between "opportunity" and "obligation," and between the principles on which they rest, is indeed constantly ignored. The claim to equal opportunity for such a good and fruitful thing as education rests on a principle of social equity or fairness which makes a strong appeal. I should myself qualify the words "equal opportunity" by adding "for all of equal capacity or promise," because in spending public money the prospect of a good return for it cannot be disregarded. But if every one is compelled to take it, "opportunity" moves off the stage and "obligation" comes on. The right to compel the individual citizen to do or refrain from doing certain things rests on argument that compulsion is necessary to protect the individual or the community (*e.g.*, against the social dangers of popular ignorance), or so highly expedient in the interests of the community that no discretion can safely be left to the individual, even in his parental capacity. Those who contend that the universal and immediate compulsion of all parents to keep their children at school till 15 is not necessary in the interests of the community, or is not, on financial, administrative, or educational grounds, at present expedient or opportune or practicable, may be right or wrong, but they can perfectly well do so without incurring the reproach of denying equal opportunity. The only defence of the Bill on the ground of necessity is that it will relieve unemployment and is necessary to relieve unemployment, and, whatever the value of that contention may be, it is quite irrelevant to the discussion of equal educational opportunity or the advancement of education.

It may be admitted that, if educational opportunity is provided, poor parents will require pecuniary help to use it, and the principle of such help is recognized in our educational statutes and practice to a greater extent probably than in any other country. At present it is the statutory duty of local education authorities under section 20 of the Education Act, 1921, to make adequate and suitable provision for organizing in elementary schools courses of advanced instruction for the older children, including those who stay at school beyond 14, and for this purpose the schools are being gradually reorganized. They have to provide the facilities, and have power to give maintenance allowances, and the State helps them to give them, for children over 14. If the Bill had taken the line of requiring local authorities, with the stimulus of liberal grants, to make adequate and suitable provision of maintenance allowances, subject to specified limits and conditions (including some assurance of capacity to profit), to help poor parents who desire and undertake to keep their children at school for a full year till 15, it would, apart from financial considerations, have been on much stronger educational ground and would have satisfied the principle of equal opportunity. If the majority of parents showed their desire to use that opportunity, the case for compelling a minority to come into line would rest on evidence, not on mere hypothesis. This course of bringing a minority, whether of local authorities or parents, into line with a majority has always been followed in raising the school age and tightening up the law of school attendance. We have proceeded by steps, not by precarious jumps.

Yours faithfully,
L. A. SELBY-BIGGE.
127, Sloane-street, S.W.1, Nov. 24.

BRITISH DYES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read in the Press that the Dyestuffs Act is not to be renewed, and while I have no desire to discuss the economic aspect of the subject, I would wish, as a soldier, to point out that the decision may have a serious effect on national defence, since the result of it may well be that the organic chemical industry, of which the manufacture of dyestuffs constitutes the backbone, will relapse into the moribund condition of pre-War days. No one believes more strongly than myself in the utter futility of war as a means of settling international differences, and in the consequent desirability of greater progress being made in the direction of "disarmament" than has hitherto been done. At the same time, so long as circumstances are deemed to render the maintenance of naval and military forces essential to our security, it will remain equally essential that an adequate body of trained organic chemists should be available for use if and when wanted.

The Great War taught every one connected with the fighting Services how indispensable such a body of trained men is, and the danger to be apprehended in withholding the further help required in order to place the chemical industry on a permanent footing is that the profession of chemistry, and particularly of organic chemistry, may cease to attract an adequate number of recruits to its ranks, because of the uncertainty of future prospects as compared with, say, those of medicine and the law. If any such interruption of the sources of supply should ensue, the result might be disastrous should war again unfortunately come upon us.

Time has dimmed many of the memories of 1914-18, and I may recall the invaluable assistance given during that period by the chemists who provided the munitions and drugs needed by both the fighting forces and the civil population, and who met the unprecedented emergency created by the employment of poison gas by the rapid improvisation of counter-measures which successfully retrieved a very dangerous situation. It is earnestly to be hoped, therefore, that the Government will refrain from pursuing a policy which may cause a setback to the organic chemical industry without taking fully into account, among the many other considerations involved, the extent to which that policy may adversely react upon the requirements of national safety.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. R. ROBERTSON, F.M.
88, Westbourne-terrace, W.2, Nov. 24.

Points from Letters

FAITHFUL SERVICE

In my immediate family at the present moment the combined service of six servants amounts to 114 years. Further, the old coachman, who comes with his wife to act as caretaker, has been in the family well over 50 years, and my beloved old nurse died three years ago after 47 years' unfailing devotion. It is a pity that those who are doing all they can to ruin the future wives and mothers of England cannot hear a few of the contemptuous and resentful remarks passed on them by the "slaves" to whom they refer; and I think it behoves all of us who owe more than we can repay to the love and faithfulness of the good servants we appreciate to voice their disgust at the ignorant condemnation of their calling.—D. C. Hood, Annicombe, Wootton Courtenay, Somerset.

SWEEPSTAKES AND RACING

The danger, to which your Racing Correspondent recently alluded, that mammoth sweepstake prizes may lead to unwieldy fields in important races could easily be avoided. Let the organizers of the sweepstakes publish only the numbers of those tickets which refer to probable starters, say, between 20 and 30 in all, and let the remainder, the tickets that refer to horses which are dead, or might as well be dead, be lodged with a trustworthy and impartial authority until after the race.—Mr. O. REYNARD, Royal Societies Club, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

CONDITIONS IN SOVIET RUSSIA

You report Lord Parmoor as telling the House of Lords that, "If they compared the conditions as regarded the standard of life in Russia now with what they were in old times they would find that it was 67 per cent. higher." Apart from the landed and professional classes, who have been reduced to sordid penury, there is not one class in the whole of Russia—whether peasant or artisan—which is not living under worse conditions to-day, as regards food, clothing, sanitation, and the purchasing power of wages than before the Revolution. One has only to traverse a village or a city or a mining town and talk (out of earshot of Bolshevist spies) with any man or woman of more than 30 years of age to hear endless complaints of present conditions and laments for the once hated, but now envied, conditions under the Tsar.—Mr. C. E. BECHHOFER ROBERTS, Leylands Farm, Abinger Common, near Dorking.

CONVEYANCE OF PRISONERS

Under the new regulations prisoners for the city and county of Nottingham are now sent to Lincoln Prison, and to my great dismay I frequently see on the Nottingham platform of the L.M.S. Railway prisoners being brought from Lincoln for trial. I pointed the matter out to the Clerk of the Peace for the county only a week or two ago, as we got off a train together on our way to the quarter sessions, and were preceded off the station by several men chained together in the barbaric and humiliating way referred to. Two of these men were later in the day found not guilty by the jury and discharged. I am confident that many fellow-magistrates will join with me in protesting strongly against this method of transportation, and would support any representations for the abolition of such inhuman and unfair treatment.—Mr. JOHN H. FRECKINGHAM, Fiskerton House, Nottinghamshire.

LONDON EPISCOPAL RESIDENCES

My uncle, the late Lord Alwyne Compton, occupied Ely House, in Dover-street, when Bishop of Ely, up to the early years of this century. The mitre can be seen at the front of the house in an upper storey.—SIR GEORGE LEVESON-GOWER, 16, Thurloe-place, S.W.7.

THE PALESTINE MANDATE

The question whether the Palestine Mandate embodying the Balfour Declaration is consistent with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations was submitted to Lord Finlay for his opinion in 1921. In his statement (Official Journal of the League of Nations, 1921, pp. 443-444) Lord Finlay arrived at the conclusion that there is no inconsistency between them. He further pointed out that the governing provisions of the Mandate are not those of Article 22, but of Article 95 of the Treaty of Sèvres (between the Allies and Turkey), which adopts the Balfour Declaration. Therefore, "if there were any such conflict, it would be a conflict between Article 95 of the Treaty of Sèvres, on the one hand, and Article 22 on the other hand, and Article 95 would prevail." This opinion holds good in spite of the non-ratification of the Treaty of Sèvres and its eventual replacement by the Treaty of Lausanne. For it is held by authorities that Article 16 of the latter treaty implicitly ratifies the articles dealing with territories detached from Turkey, in the former treaty, of which Article 95 is one. The adoption by the Council of the League of the Mandates for Palestine and Syria on July 22, 1922 (O.J., 1922, 823-824), two days before the signature of the Treaty of Lausanne, seems tacitly to presume Article 95 to bind the Allies *inter se*.—Mr. N. LIPSCHÜTZ, London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton-street, W.C.2.

KIDNAPPING IN CHINA

In the interesting article which you printed on November 24 on General Lu Hsing-pang reference is made to the capture of five members of the Provincial Government at Foochow in January of this year. On the same morning we received a letter from Miss I. B. Ramsay, one of the C.M.S. missionaries in Foochow, dated October 30, in which she says that of the six members of the Foochow Government who were kidnapped five were liberated and returned to Foochow on October 29. One had died while in the hands of the enemy.—Mr. R. E. DOGGETT, Assistant Secretary, Editorial Department, Church Missionary Society, Salisbury-square, E.C.4.

NEW COUNTY AREAS

The Local Government Committee of the Isle of Wight County Council have also made preliminary proposals of a particularly drastic character for the revision of administrative boundaries. The main feature is the suggested abolition of the (one and only) Isle of Wight Rural District, which consists of 29 parishes, 24 of them having parish councils, united under the one Rural District Council. This rural district has a population of 30,000 and an area of 86,000 acres. The parish councils are all but unanimous against urbanization, and a series of village meetings has voiced a vigorous protest. It is unfortunate that the public have been led to believe that very considerable changes are rendered necessary by the Local Government Act of 1929. Personally, I fail to see that the Act contemplates such violent measures as the urbanization of enormous rural areas.—Mr. J. W. WOOLGER, Lake, Sandown, I.W.

SOUND AT ABNORMAL DISTANCES

In response to Dr. Whipple's request for additional observations, may I state that the firing off Portland on November 1 was clearly audible in my garden here, 750ft. above sea level, in the extreme north of Dorset? From the frequency with which firing practice off the coast can be heard I infer that this hill-top falls within the zone of "normal audibility" to which Dr. Whipple refers.—ALICE M. SMITH, Kingswood Cottage, Shaftesbury.

MUSICAL REACTIONS

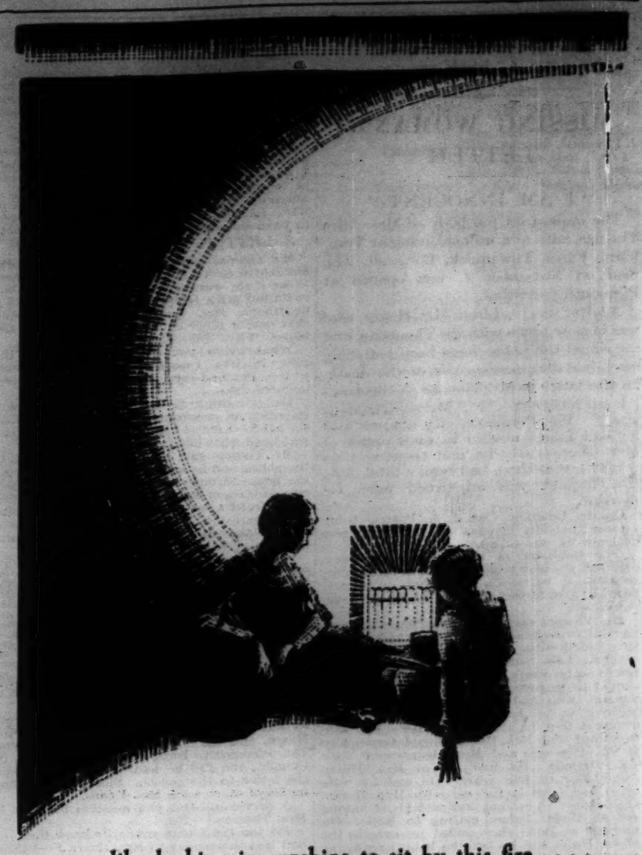
My discovery of the effect of music on a cat may be of interest. Some years ago I was playing the piano and singing, when suddenly my little cat sprang on to the keys and, with an unmistakable gesture of entreaty and distress, put her paw (with claws sheathed) over my mouth. I had never before known a cat thus affected, but I was impressed by her distress and by her intelligence in noting the two sources of the sounds, my hands and mouth, and simultaneously stopping both. Some time afterwards I read, by chance, a letter in *Country Life* on this fact about cats, written from the scientific standpoint, and explaining that the nervous system of cats is very highly strung and makes them extremely sensitive to, and distressed by, the vibration of any form of music.—Miss G. H. F. NORRIS, Filkins, near Cirencester.

MARRIED WOMEN'S NATIONALITY

Do the promoters of the Married Women's Nationality Bill realize the situation of a household where the mother is of one nationality and the father of another? Can one imagine any difference—unless it be, perhaps, religion—more likely to break up the harmony and happiness of a home?—Mr. R. B. LEVACK, 73, Boulevard du Montparnasse, Paris, 6.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE SCHEME

Mr. Campbell could not have spoken from actual experience when he stated that traffic is at times held up for 10 to 15 minutes at the Elephant and Castle. My own experience over these last two years is that the greatest stop never exceeds four minutes; generally it is less. I cross at least twice almost every day, driving my own car and therefore particularly observant. County councils are being stampeded into spending money on these imaginary transport improvements. The automatic light signalling at Ludgate-circus is unquestionably a great improvement because of its "one man, one mind" control, and this could, I am sure, be introduced at the Elephant crossing and make for perfect safety for the pedestrian—the primary aim—and speed up the traffic.—Mr. S. H. MARSHALL, Brachlin, The Crescent, Belmont, Surrey.



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THE CATERING TRADE

ALTERATION OF WAGES

PUBLIC INQUIRY OPENED

Sir Arthur Colefax, K.C., as the Commissioner appointed by the Minister of Labour, began a public inquiry at Montagu House, Whitehall, yesterday into the objections that have been raised to the Draft Special Order recently published by the Minister, applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the catering trade.

For the purpose of the inquiry the objections have been grouped under the following heads:—Light refreshments; fried fish shops; manufacture and retail sale of ice cream; hotels and restaurants; the licensed trade; bottling of liquors; works canteens and staff restaurants; provision of refreshment facilities as a subsidiary part of a business for the convenience of its customers; provision of refreshment facilities in places of public entertainment; railways (including all objections in relation to the provision of refreshment in cars—Pullman or otherwise—on the railways, and in railway refreshment rooms); other objections.

Sir Arthur Colefax said that before the representative of the Ministry of Labour submitted any opening remarks, he thought it right that he should say a word or two upon what he conceived his functions and duties to be. First, and this was most important, it was not for him to say whether the Special Order should be made. The Minister was empowered to make the Special Order under the Trade Boards Act, 1918, if she was of opinion that no adequate machinery existed for the effective regulation of wages throughout the trade, and that accordingly, having regard to the rate of wages prevailing in the trade, or any part of the trade, it was expedient that the principal Act should apply to that trade. The Minister, on August 6 last, gave notice of her intention to make the Special Order, the draft of which was the subject of the inquiry. In accordance with the procedure laid down by the Act she had appointed him as Commissioner to hold the inquiry in relation to the Draft Order, and to report to her thereon. In the hope of assisting the Minister in finally deciding the questions which by the Act were to be the subject of her opinion, he might make suggestions or even disclose his own opinion, whether upon a question of law or of fact, but it would still be the Minister's opinion which must decide whether the Special Order should be made.

Mr. N. L. Macaskie, who represented the Light Refreshment Trade, applied for an adjournment of the inquiry in view of the preparations for the Christmas trade, and the inconvenience which would be caused to leading members in the trade who would have to attend to give evidence.

Sir Boyd Merriman, K.C., supported the application on behalf of the Hotels and Restaurants Association of Great Britain.

The Commissioner said that he had given the matter careful consideration, and he thought the inquiry should go on.

WORDING OF THE DRAFT

Mr. S. P. Low, representing the Ministry of Labour, said that the Minister would welcome assistance from any quarter to improve the wording of the draft definition of the catering trade. He referred to a paragraph, which stated: "All work performed in, or in connexion with, a catering establishment." He said it had been suggested that the use of the words, "or in connexion with" made the meaning of the paragraph wider than was intended. He did not think there should be any difficulty in finding a suitable form of words. He read another paragraph, which stated: "For the purposes of this Appendix the expression 'catering establishment' means an undertaking, or branch or department of an undertaking, wholly or mainly engaged in the preparation, supply, or serving of food or drink for consumption at premises or places where such food or drink is served by persons in the employment of the undertaking, or branch or department." It was added: "Notwithstanding anything in this Appendix, the catering trade shall not include:—(*a*) Work performed in the provision of lodging; (*b*) work performed in any branch or department of an hotel, boarding house, or lodging house in which branch or department the food or drink supplied is served wholly or mainly to persons residing therein; (*c*) work performed in the construction, repair, furnishing, or decoration of premises; (*d*) work performed on board any ship or vessel; (*e*) the manufacture or bottling of wine, spirits, beer, cider, or perry, and work incidental thereto; (*f*) operations covered by (1) the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive) Order, 1928; (2) the Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1919."

In relation to itinerant salesmen of ice-cream, Mr. Low said it was felt that they would not be covered by the terms of the Order. There would be considerable administrative difficulty in the matter of enforcement if they were included. In the case of restaurant cars in railway trains, it was suggested that the workers were governed by existing agreements. Evidence would be given and the Minister would welcome the guidance of the Commissioner as to whether they should be excluded or included. There were objections made to the Acts being applied at all to the catering trade. It seemed to be suggested that a Trade Board would ruin the trade or some part of it, either by fixing wages which employers could not afford to pay or that the rate of wages now paid were so high that the rates likely to be fixed by a Trade Board would not be of advantage to the workpeople.

LIGHT REFRESHMENT TRADE

Mr. N. L. Macaskie submitted that there was no ground for recommending to the Minister of Labour that the rates of wages prevailing in the light refreshment section of the trade were such as to render it expedient that the Minister should apply the Trade Boards Act to it. He also submitted that nothing had occurred to justify the Minister in altering the decision, made in 1926 by the then Minister of Labour, in refusing to apply the Trade Boards Act to this branch of the trade. He added that the diverse conditions that prevailed in the trade were such as to make any system of wage regulation, other than by private contract, impracticable, and they would make the working of the Act, in relation to the trade, an impossibility. Evidence would be called to show that so far from there being any alteration downward in connexion with conditions of labour, as compared with those in 1925, there had been an improvement. It was almost impossible to estimate the full extent of the tipping system. There was the variety of tips and also meals which entered into the remuneration. It was stated that the inevitable consequence of applying the Act to the section of the industry which he represented would be to diminish employment in it. His clients urged that no order should be made applying to the catering trade at all. But if the Commissioner felt it his duty to recommend that an order should be made, then it should cover all branches of the catering trade. If the Minister was going to carve out a section of the industry to which to apply a Trade Board there would be unfair competition between those within and those outside.

Miss Longhinan, of Canterbury, stated that she had a tea-shop there, and she represented 24 women who were owners of private enterprises. It had been suggested that small concerns might be squeezed out by such an Order as was proposed. They gave employment to a number of women and girls and met a public want, and she thought the conditions for their staffs were good. If the minimum wage was going to be increased their profits would not enable them to pay higher wages.

Mr. H. Trotman, of the Metropolitan Dairymen's Society, and Mr. Carlile Davis, on behalf of the National Chamber of Trade, submitted evidence in opposition to the Order.

The inquiry was adjourned until this morning.

INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY

The National Institute of Industrial Psychology celebrates its tenth birthday next year, and in every direction its various activities have been growing. Consequently Dr. C. S. Myers, who has been director of the Institute since its inception, has asked to be released from the duties of directorship, and has been appointed principal, in order that he may devote the whole of his time to the Institute's research and educational activities. Dr. G. H. Miles, who has been assistant director for several years, has been appointed director, and will take charge of the whole of its practical activities. The number of firms requesting advice from the Institute has been a record one this year, and the number of young people applying to the Institute for recommendations as to the careers to which they are best suited has increased by 50 per cent. on last year.

LINEN RESEARCH EXHIBITION

ANCIENT FABRICS AND MODERN METHODS

Lord Parmoor, Lord President of the Council, yesterday visited an exhibition organized by the Linen Industry Research Association in a ground-floor gallery of the Science Museum, South Kensington.

Lord Parmoor said he would emphasize in the present exhibition its business importance. While efficiency in organization was essential to the progress of modern industry, particularly during the present world depression, there were other conditions upon which we must rely for command either of the home or of the export market. Up to date scientific knowledge was certainly essential, and the Government scheme of industrial research had favoured the formation of associations of firms in each industry, devoted to the pursuit of scientific research and the improvement of conditions of productions. The linen industry had been one of the first large industries to form such an association, and there were to-day 20 of these in receipt of State assistance.

In the linen industry we had one of the oldest industries in the world, and an exhibit to be seen in the Museum that day showed that the craftsman of 7,000 years ago produced a finer quality of linen than could be made at the present day. Our own traditions of craftsmanship were second to none, and nothing should be done to discourage the skilled craftsman in the process of mechanization. The research work of the Association, which went on chiefly in Northern Ireland, partly concerned flax production. New strains of pedigree seed were producing a flax which yielded an increased fibre content and so diminished the cost of production. Moreover, in the research station at Lambeg, near Belfast, there had now been erected plant which would enable the various processes of preparing flax fibre to be subjected to new ideas in chemical treatment. Experiments in the operation of spinning and weaving were also in progress, which it was hoped would lead to improved processes and hence improved output.

The Linen Research Association of Belfast expended at present rather more than £16,000 a year. The annual grant from the Research Department of the Government was £4,000, but it was possible to earn quite £5,000 with this expenditure. Grants from the Empire Marketing Board and the Government of Northern Ireland amounted to about £4,000, and the remaining funds came from the trade. He would urge that further assistance was needed, and he would appeal particularly for support for these associations from other partners in industry. The Linen Industry Research Association had received £800 during the past four years from one great distributing house in Canada. With similar or smaller donations the funds of the Research Association would be enabled to increase their useful work. There was only one firm foundation of industry—to produce the best things in the best way.

Dr. W. H. Gibson, O.B.E., Director of the Research Association, made a plea from his experience for a more general and less rapidly specialized scientific training, and Dr. Vargas Eyre, the former director of the association, and Mr. John Gilliland, director of the Irish Linen Guild, emphasized the happy relations of the association and the linen industry, which had proved itself able to set its own house in order during nearly 10 years of acute trade depression.

THE EXHIBITION

Representatives of all sides of the linen industry and of several large London stores were present, and made a tour of the gallery in which the exhibits are arranged. Considerably over 300 specimens of flax at different stages, photographs, diagrams, machines, and types of scientific apparatus are shown. Flax growing and fibre production are exhibited very fully, and the stalks are followed through the process of "retting" or soaking, "scutching" (beating), "hackling" (combing), and sorting by hand, until the strands or "slivers," are drawn out into a continuous rove, twisted, spun, woven, bleached, and finished. The hand as well as the machine processes are illustrated, with specimens of the peasant hand-scutching blades and iron "cloves," lent by the Belfast Museum. Examples of ancient Egyptian linen from tombs as old as the First Dynasty (c., 5000 B.C.) come from the Botanical Department, Giza.

The Research Association's botanical methods of improving flax are supplemented by the various types of modern apparatus used for testing linen for defects in the thread and cloth; those machines which imitate and quicken the strains of laundry-wear are particularly interesting. The Irish Linen Guild has a series of cases here filled with comprehensive samples of linen for domestic and aeronautical use. Linen damasks, and fine bed-linen monogrammed for the King and Queen drew particular attention from yesterday's visitors. The exhibition will remain open until February 14.

THE DYESTUFFS ACT

USERS' PROTEST AGAINST LAPSING

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The Pigment-Colour Makers' Association and the Joint Industrial Council of the printing ink and roller making industry propose to organize a joint deputation to the Board of Trade to protest strongly against the Government's proposals to allow the Dyestuffs Act to lapse.

This support for the Act is doubly significant because it comes from an unexpected quarter. The trades concerned are large users of dyestuffs, yet at the annual meeting of the Colour Makers' Association last week it was stated that they had all progressed during the last 10 years during which the importation of foreign pigment had been prohibited in the interests of British colours.

The pigment manufacturing trade is now 10 times what it was in pre-War days, while the manufacture of printing ink, which is the largest consumer of these pigments, has also advanced, and its output is now three times that of 1913. If the Dyestuffs Act is allowed to lapse it is feared that not only will the trade in pigments be detrimentally affected by dumping from the Continent and the U.S.A., but the potential market for printing ink will also be hit by imports dumped from the Continent.

It is estimated that the productive capacity of pigments in the world in general is at least double the possible consumption, which makes the throwing open of the British market an action fraught with the most dangerous possibilities. During the 10 years in which the British market has been protected the colour and printing ink trades have built new factories and employed extra labour, but it is only by full capacity working that the increasing demand can be held and prices reduced. These considerations will be urged upon the Board of Trade by the deputation, with particular emphasis upon the resulting unemployment which must follow from the withdrawal of the protection which the Act affords.

TELEGRAMS ADDRESSED TO TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Delay in the delivery of telegrams addressed to a telephone number is a point to which attention is directed by a correspondent, who considers that the public should be informed of the cause with a view to prevention of similar errors in future. The correspondent points out that in the list of instructions in the telephone directory and on the back of telephone accounts appears the phrase:—"You can secure earlier delivery by having your telegrams addressed to your telephone number." Earlier delivery, however, is only possible by a careful compliance with the department's demand for a clear address. Where the name of the telephone exchange is not the same as that of a telegraph office or of a locality which is considered to be a sufficient address for telegrams the name of the telegraph office should be added to the telephone address. This applies, of course, only in cases where the sender, as in the present case, omits to include the name of the telephone subscriber with whom he desires to communicate. Where the name as well as the address and telephone number of the subscriber are used the same point obviously does not arise.

BERKHAMSTED ALMSHOUSES

The brickwork of the seventeenth-century almshouses in the High-street at Berkhamsted has reached a state of disrepair which calls for immediate attention, but the income of the trust amounts yearly to only £88 7s. 2d., and out of this the sum of £1 a month is paid to each of the six widows who occupy the almshouses. An appeal to the public for funds realized over £120, and last evening the Berkhamsted Amateur Operatic and Dramatic Society produced *The Pirates of Penzance* at the local Court Theatre in aid of the fund. The opera is being repeated to-day and to-morrow, and it is hoped that a sum approaching £175 will accrue to the trust as a result of the performances, for which all reserved seats, about 90 per cent. of the whole, have been sold.

SCHOOLBOYS' VISIT TO EAST AFRICA

HOPE OF SETTLEMENT IN KENYA

The Public School boys who have been touring East Africa, under the charge of Mr. A. K. Wickham, a master at Eton, have returned to London after an absence of four months. They brought with them many trophies and such pleasant memories of the countries they have visited that nearly half their number want to return later as settlers. The average age of the party is 18½.

When the party left England on August 1 it numbered 29. One had to be left at Marseilles on the outward journey, suffering from appendicitis, one is staying in Kenya, and eight returned from Marseilles last week. The remaining 19 arrived in London last evening. Mr. Wickham said that the tour had been a great success. The voyage out and back occupied two months; half of the remaining time was spent in Kenya, 10 days in Uganda, and about four days in Zanzibar, in addition to travelling in Tanganyika. Everywhere the greatest hospitality was extended to the party by Government officials and residents. Expeditions were made to the Murchison Falls, to the Masai reserve, and to Magadi. In Uganda the boys were the guests of private residents; in Zanzibar they stayed mostly with officials, and in Kenya with settlers. It was the life on the farms in Kenya that the boys probably enjoyed most. About 12 of them wished to go back, and it was Kenya that seemed to attract them most. The health of the boys had definitely improved as a result of the tour. Dr. J. Hope Reford, lately Director of Medical Services in Uganda, who accompanied the party, had much more to do on the outward voyage than on the return journey.

Among the places visited by the boys was White Rhino Camp, where the Prince of Wales went during his East African tour.

The next tour organized by the School Empire Tour Committee is to the West Indies, and will start on January 8. Information may be had from the honorary secretary, the Hon. Margaret Best, Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

BRITISH CO-OPERATIVE TRUST, LIMITED

INQUIRY CONTINUED

Mr. John Fox, Assistant Registrar of Friendly Societies, continued an inquiry into the affairs of the British Co-operative Trust, Limited, at North Audley-street, W., yesterday. The present address of the trust was given as Godliman-street, E.C., and it was stated that it was not registered.

Mr. Fox said that he had intended hearing the evidence of a Mr. Douglas Frederick Curry, also known as Ernest Bowler, but the man for the third time had failed to attend. "He has had notice to be present and has been arrested and fined twice," said Mr. Fox. "As he has still failed to attend I shall issue another summons."

Sir Henry Jerningham, who was called as a witness, said that he was a director of a number of companies and of two investment trusts. He was approached in 1927 by Lord Teynham and asked to become trustee for debenture holders of an organization known as the Central Co-operative Trust, Limited, and was afterwards taken to Beckenham and shown a number of houses. He understood that the object of the trust was to develop a building estate there.

Mr. Fox.—Did you know the property at Beckenham was heavily mortgaged?—Yes, I think I was told that there was a mortgage.

Sir Henry Jerningham added that at the end of last year he was shown a circular on which the names of Lord Teynham and himself were given as trustees of the British Co-operative Trust, Limited. He made inquiries, and believing that the Central Co-operative Trust, Limited, and the British Co-operative Trust, Limited, were different bodies, he informed the officials of the latter that his name was not to be used. It was not until later that he discovered they were the same, the name having been changed.

Subsequently he saw a draft deed of trust on which his name was shown as trustee with that of Sir Logie Elphinstone of Elphinstone.

Mr. Fox.—But if you became a trustee, surely there was no harm in mentioning the fact?—But I thought the British Co-operative Trust was a different company, and I did not like the position at all. Lord Teynham resigned and I resigned.

Replying to Mr. E. N. Fellows (his solicitor), Sir Henry said that sometime after August, 1927, he was told that the business had fallen through, and he then considered that he had ceased to be a trustee.

Mr. Fox announced that he did not propose to proceed further with the inquiry until he had seen whether the issuing of another summons would result in Mr. Curry attending to give evidence. "If he does not appear, I shall probably get tired of it and proceed in his absence," he added.

The inquiry was then adjourned.

GRANITE FOR KERBING

POSITION OF THE CORNISH INDUSTRY

A question raised in the House of Lords on Wednesday last by Viscount Mersey as to the use of Norwegian granite for street kerbing in this country to the detriment of the home quarrying industry led Lord Ponsonby, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, to say that it was not a question of tariffs and protection, but simply of a lack of efficiency.

Mr. Alfred Moyes, secretary of the Cornish Granite Merchants and Quarry Masters' Association, states in reply that, while agreeing that public bodies have on occasions specified British granite for dock, engineering, and street kerb contracts, the dumping of foreign granite is having a serious effect on the home granite industry. "The trouble cannot in any sense," he states, "be attributed to inefficiency, as that was disproved at the inquiry held early in 1928 by the committee appointed by the Board of Trade upon an application made for the safeguarding of monumental and architectural granite, wholly or mainly manufactured. The group of importers and merchants opposing the application failed entirely to prove that the home granite industry was inefficient.

"Coming to the question of street kerb productions, the root of the trouble as regards shortage of supplies from Cornwall is one of price, for the following reasons:—The operatives employed by members of the Cornish Granite Merchants' Association, who are very largely engaged on monumental, architectural, and engineering work, for which they receive the highest wages paid in the industry, cannot go in for the cheaper kerbing. The result is that Cornish granite kerbing is only made in spasmodic fashion by small firms, and they, owing to their limited output, are quite unable to meet their contracts.

"Cornwall has an inexhaustible supply of granite of the finest quality, and a wealth of orders would pour into the country if firms could quote competitive prices, which would lead to the expansion of the industry and the possible absorption of numbers of men now on the dole. But employers have to honour trade union agreements, under which their men receive double the wages paid to the Norwegian craftsmen, and, to make the handicap worse, Norwegian granite can be shipped to London cheaper than Cornish granite can be railed from Cornwall.

"We have the granite (said Mr. Moyes), we have the skilled operatives, and we could have the orders, but the bottom has been knocked out of the home market by the dumping of goods produced by those whose standard of life is lower than ours. Is not this a case where the Government—and only the Government can act—should step in, either by prohibiting imports or subsidizing the Cornish granite industry? The alternatives are lower wages or more men on the dole."

BEAUTIFYING GUILDFORD BY-PASS ROAD

The Roads Beautifying Association has submitted to the Guildford Town Council a scheme for the planting of trees and shrubs along the first section of the Guildford By-Pass Road. The proposals of the association include the planting of flowering shrubs not higher than 4ft. on the island site which marks the entrance of the by-pass road from Boxgrove. Scarlet oaks are planned in four irregular shaped groups on either side of the road, with five to seven trees in each group. Lower down in Stoke Park groups of cypresses and wild cherry trees are suggested, while about 100ft. from the Guildford-Woking cross-roads by Stoke Church a group of poplar trees is recommended. Endeavour is being made by the association to plant poplar trees a short distance from cross-roads on new arterial roads to serve as a warning to motorists.

THE PROVINCIAL PRESS

LORD BRIDGEMAN'S PRAISE

Lord Bridgeman spoke yesterday at a luncheon at the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester, in celebration of the bicentenary of the *Chester Courant*.

The following telegram was read from Sir Godfrey Thomas, private secretary to the Prince of Wales:—

"The Prince of Wales has learnt with interest that the *Chester Courant* is on the point of attaining its bicentenary. His Royal Highness, as Earl of Chester, desires me to convey to you his congratulations on this remarkable event."

Lord Bridgeman said he did not think that anybody who had any knowledge of journalism could be content with the course which had been taken during the 12 post-War years. Everybody must be struck by the difference between the papers of these years and the papers of years ago. Anybody who had honoured journalism at heart could not help realizing that there had been a great difference between the papers of the past 12 years and the papers of years ago. He knew that the greater number of London papers had introduced sensational news. He did think that there was one very bright feature, and that was that the great provincial newspapers had resisted the temptation to follow in that direction. He might mention, for example, the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Yorkshire Post*, the *Glasgow Herald*, and also the *Chester Courant*. He thought sensationalism was lamentable and deplorable, and he was pleased to see that the London syndicates had not taken over the weekly journals. Long might the position of these provincial papers continue.

He did not think that the position was very alarming. He appealed to all who wanted to see our country news fairly set out and fairly commented upon, who wanted to know what was going on and who did not want columns of sensational crimes, to support the provincial Press, and back them up in their patriotic and honourable course, which they had carried on for so many years and which he hoped they would continue. When *The Times* was born the *Chester Courant* was more than half a century old. *That Times* was going strong, and the *Chester Courant* was going strong, and it was up to those who liked straightforward journalism and who liked information intelligently given to do their best to prevent such newspapers as those from falling into the hands of any Metropolitan syndicate. That could be done if those newspapers were supported in the course they were pursuing.

Among others who spoke were Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, Sir Philip Grey-Egerton, and Dame Caroline Bridgeman. Mr. C. P. Smith, chairman of the directors of the *Chester Courant*, was presented with a silver rose-bowl by the staff.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

RESULTS OF SHOOTING COMPETITIONS

The results of the competitions fired on local ranges this year by Territorial Army teams were as follows:—

Lord Lieutenants' Challenge Shield.—Shield, Silver Medals, and £25.—Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeo., 1,027. Bronze Medals and £8.—H.A.C., 1,015. Other Money Prizes.—4th Welch Regt., 1,004; 6th Seaforth Hrs., 1,003; 4th Q.O.R.W. Kent Regt., 987; 7/9th R. Scots (first team), 984.

High Sheriffs' Challenge Shield.—Shield, Silver Medals, and £10.—"MG" Coy., 4th Welch Regt., 558. Bronze Medals and £5.—"C" Coy., 6th Seaforth Hrs., 536. Other Money Prizes.—"A" Coy., 5th Som. L.I., 525; No. 1 Coy., H.A.C., 521; "B" Coy., 8th A. and S. Hrs., 519; No. 2 Coy., 1st Herts. Regt., 514; "D" Coy., 4th Q.O.R.W. Kent Regt., 512; "A" Coy., 4/5th D.C.L.I., 510; "B" Squad., R. Wilts. Yeo., 509; "C" Coy., R.E., 502; "B" Coy., 5/6th A. and S. Hrs., 501; "C" Coy., 5th Queen's Royal Regt., 493; "D" Coy., 6th Seaforth Hrs., 491.

B.S.A. Guns Limited Challenge Trophy (Young Soldiers' Competition).—Cup, Silver Medals, and £8.—No. 3 Coy., H.A.C., 382. Bronze Medals and £4.—"B" Coy., London Scot., 369. Bronze Medals and £3.—"D" Coy., 6th Seaforth Hrs., 366. Other money prizes.—"B" Coy., 5/6th A. and S. Hrs., 349; "D" Coy., Artists Rif., 344; "C" Coy., Border Regt., 341; "C" Coy., 4th Welch Regt., 336; "B" Coy., L.R.B., 335; "B" Coy., 5/7th Hants Regt., 334; "C" Coy., 8th A. and S. Hrs., 334; "B" Coy., Artists Rif., 330.

Lewis Gun Challenge Cup.—Cup, Silver Medals, and £6.—"D" Coy., 8th A. and S. Hrs., 485. Bronze Medals and £4.—"D" Coy., 6th Sher. For., 413. Other money prizes.—No. 2 Coy., H.A.C., 406; "B" Coy., Artists Rif., 404; "C" Coy., Artists Rif., 404; No. 3 Coy., H.A.C., 401; No. 1 Coy., 1st Herts Regt., 400; "C" Coy., 6th Seaforth Hrs., 388; No. 1 Coy., H.A.C. 376; No. 4 Coy., H.A.C., 371; "B" Coy., 8th Manch. Regt., 368; "A" Coy., 16th Lon. Regt., 368; "B" Coy., 5th Welch Regt., 366; "C" Coy., 12th Lon. Regt., 357; "D" Coy., L.R.B., 356; "C" Coy., 1st Monmouth Regt., 356; "B" Coy., 16th Lon. Regt., 354; "B" Coy., 5/6th A. and S. Hrs., 352.

Vickers' Gun Challenge Cup and Yeomanry Wilson Challenge Shield (Vickers' Gun Challenge Cup awarded to Infantry team and Wilson Challenge Shield to Yeomanry team making highest score).—Vickers' Gun Challenge Cup, Silver Medals, and £7.—4/5th D.C.L.I. (1), 92. Bronze Medals and £5 5s.—4th Welch Regt. (1), 89. Wilson Challenge Shield.—Shropshire Yeo. Other money prizes.—4th R. Welch Fus. (1), 86; Lon. Scot. (1), 85; 6th Seaforth Hrs. (1), 85; 5th Welch Regt. (1), 80; H.A.C. (2), 79; 4th Northants Regt. (1), 79; Camb. Univ. O.T.C., 78; 5th Som. L.I. (2), 77; 5th Som. L.I. (3), 76; 6th Hants Regt. (1), 76.

Simpson Challenge Cup.—Cup, Silver Medals, and £8.—"A" Coy., 5th Som. L.I., 188. Bronze Medals and £4.—No. 1 Coy., H.A.C., 186.

Imperial Tobacco Challenge Cup (awarded to unit obtaining highest aggregate in Lord Lieutenants', High Sheriffs', B.S.A. Guns Limited, Lewis Gun, and Vickers' Gun Competitions).—H.A.C., 4,739.

Army Rifle Association Challenge Cup (awarded to company whose aggregate in High Sheriffs', B.S.A. Guns Limited, Simpson Cup, and Lewis Gun Competitions is highest).—No. 3 Coy., H.A.C., 1,446.

Yeomanry Challenge Cup.—Hythe Challenge Cup, Silver Medals, and £3.—"B" Squad, R. Wilts Yeo., 387. Bronze Medals and £2.—"B" Squad, N. Som. Yeo., 354.

MERCHANDISE MARKS INQUIRY

APPLICATION BY PNEUMATIC TOOLS MANUFACTURERS

The Merchandise Marks Committee held an inquiry yesterday at the Board of Trade offices on an application that imported air and gas compressors and exhausters and pneumatic tools and appliances, including mining coal cutters operated by compressed air, and also various parts of these appliances, should be required to bear a mark of origin.

The applicants were the British Compressed Air Society, comprising 25 manufacturers, and opposition was offered by a number of interested concerns.

The statement of the case for the application, presented by Mr. A. Vincent Clarke, hon. secretary of the society, stated that the object of the application was to ensure that home-purchasers of air compressors and pneumatic machinery should be in a position to exercise their preference for British-made goods. To a large extent this was now impossible, because many of these machines were imported and sold without any mark of origin. It was not an expert market, the goods being sold to many trades, including contractors, shipbuilders, coal mines, structural engineers, coach builders, painters, slaughterers, and garages. Advertisements or offers for sale of imported goods of these descriptions did not state where the goods were made, and were frequently misleading in this respect. Some of the goods of British and foreign manufacturers were indistinguishable.

The Chairman, Sir Llewellyn Smith, mentioned that from their case he did not think there were any of the opponents who objected to a mark of origin on the complete machines by means of name plates.

Mr. Ralph Ewing, sales manager for Messrs. Climax Rock Drill and Engineering Works, Carn Brea, Cornwall, produced examples of colliery tools made in France and Belgium which, he said, he would not have known were foreign if he had not been told so. They were sold in quantities in this country.

Mr. H. S. Broom, managing director of Broom and Wade, Limited, High Wycombe, said that marking would not affect or lessen the efficiency of parts of compressors. Parts were imported both for making up machines and for spares.

Mr. Frank Hills, chief engineer of Globe Pneumatic Engineering Company, London, to illustrate his point that the market for air compressors was largely non-expert, said that appliances were sold to publicans for raising beer by compressed air. Publicans and similar persons who purchased compressors for various uses could not be expected to know that an unmarked appliance was foreign made.

The inquiry was adjourned until to-day.

HISTORICAL LEGAL DOCUMENTS

The William Salt Reference Library, Stafford, which is recognized by the Master of the Rolls as the county depository for manorial documents, is offering to take, on gift or deposit, other classes of documents which throw light on the history and topography of Staffordshire. The trustees have sent letters to all solicitors in the county and on its borders reminding them that many offices, especially those of old-established firms, contain documents of historical interest, and that such documents are frequently destroyed when they are felt to be uselessly occupying office space.

BATTERSEA POWER STATION

PLANS FOR ELIMINATION OF FUMES

The second report of the advisers to the London Power Company on the treatment of sulphur fumes in connexion with the working of the proposed electric power station of the London Power Company at Battersea has been published (Stationery Office, Cmd. 3714, price 4d.).

In authorizing the publication of the report, it is stated, the Minister of Transport has ascertained from the Committee presided over by the Government Chemist:—

(1) That the Committee are satisfied from the experiments made at the Grove-road station of the London Power Company that it is practicable to instal, in connexion with the first section of the Battersea station, a plant which will reduce the emission of sulphur fumes to a negligible quantity.

(2) That the Committee are satisfied that, if such a plant is installed at Battersea, it will be practicable to treat the liquid effluent so that it may be such as can be admitted into the river.

The Committee point out that it would be for the Port of London Authority, as the body responsible for preventing pollution, to see that the necessary measures are taken.

NEW EXPERIMENTS

The report states that since the issue of the first report supplementary experiments have been conducted on the original experimental plant and also on large-scale plant. These were directed to ascertaining the value of iron as a catalyst and the degree of sulphur elimination obtainable with or without iron in the circuit of the gases. With the total elimination of any iron surface the percentage elimination of sulphur from the gases was about 20 at varying boiler loads, the quantity of water used ranging from 12 to 40 tons per ton of coal burnt. With the first 11ft. of each of the horizontal chambers filled with corrugated iron sheets spaced 1in. apart and extending from the floor to the ceiling, with full boiler load the elimination increased to 44 per cent. and when the boiler was working on half load to 67 per cent. When the boiler was operated at half load and a solution of carbonate of soda was circulated through the vertical tower, an elimination of 97 per cent. was obtained.

When the boiler was operating at about one-third load, the elimination of sulphur reached a figure of 75 per cent. without the use of anything except water in the vertical tower. The advisers feel convinced that with an ample capacity in the gas-washing plant—as will be the case at Battersea—affording thus a sufficient time of contact, and with iron as a catalyst, the elimination of sulphur from the gases, without any use of soda or other alkali, should reach 80 to 85 per cent. at least. They think therefore that relatively little alkali will be required in actual practice to complete the total elimination of the sulphur, although provision has been made in the design of the Battersea plant for such treatment.

There will remain in the effluent liquid a certain proportion of sulphite which it will be necessary to convert into sulphate. Since in the working plant at Battersea it will be necessary to have settling tanks to remove dust and grit collected in the effluent, there will be opportunity for the complete conversion of sulphite into sulphate, and precipitation of the iron as hydrate. On the estimates of Dr. Pearce, the engineer-in-chief to the London Power Company, Limited, they consider the system to be a commercially practicable one in its application to the Battersea station.

HIGH TIDE IN THE THAMES

DANGER OVER FOR THE PRESENT

The Thames rose to within 2ft. of the pavement level in front of the Tate Gallery, Millbank, at high tide yesterday afternoon. No special danger was anticipated, as the spring tides have been waning since Saturday, and there is no likelihood of another exceptionally high tide until their return.

It was stated by an official of the Thames Conservancy that the rains of the past week had not materially affected the upper reaches of the river. The situation was normal for the time of the year. Though rain had been almost continuous for the past six days, less than 2in. had been recorded.

TENDENCIES IN HEALTH INSURANCE

HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF CLAIMS

In a paper submitted last night to the Institute of Actuaries on the "Analysis of a Sickness Experience," Sir William Watson suggested that actuaries advising friendly societies should study the elements of which a sickness experience was composed in order that when dealing with societies whose sickness claims they considered to be excessive they might be able to indicate points for inquiry and advise in more or less specific terms as to remedial measures. Consideration was given to the meaning and intention of sickness benefit, and the definition of "sickness" for the purposes of payment of benefit was discussed.

The results of a recent investigation into the sickness experience of a large sample of persons insured under the National Health Insurance scheme provided the statistical basis of the paper; tables were given of rates of "sickness" and "disablement," in quinary age-groups, for 1921, 1924, and 1927, which showed that a continuous increase had taken place during this period. Further tables showed (*a*) the number of claimants per 100 members at risk and (*b*) the average duration of benefit within the year. The tables indicated that the general tendency had been for the number of claimants to increase, while the length of claim had tended to diminish. The relative experiences of men and women were also considered. In the case of married women the sickness and disablement rates were specially high, there being a marked excess in the proportion of claimants as compared with both men and unmarried women.

In an examination of the "linking-up" of repeated sickness claims, it was found that there was a continuous increase in the proportion of these cases from 1921 to 1926. The element of age was shown to be of little importance in this connexion. The practice of reducing benefit after protracted illness was considered, and tables were given which indicated, among other things, that a large proportion of recoveries took place when, or shortly after, sickness benefit fell to the reduced "disablement" rate. Further, in order to examine the effect of repeated claims, particularly with reference to the avoidance of reduced benefit, an examination was made of the experience in 1925 and 1926 of those perons who "declared off" disablement benefit in the course of the year 1924, and it was found that of 2,579 such persons who presented further claims 1,490 returned to full benefit at some time in the two years.

An account was included of a medical survey of a proportion of the claims on certain approved societies current on May 5, 1930, which were then of at least a fortnight's duration. Summaries were given analysing the results by (*a*) age, (*b*) length of claim, and (*c*) cause of illness; these indicated the types of claim to which the application of a policy of medical reference would, it was stated, probably give the maximum relief to a society.

FREE TRADE CONFERENCE IN GLASGOW

SIR H. BELL ON "STATE OPERA"

A full day's conference of the Scottish Free Trade Committee in Glasgow on Friday was followed by a public meeting. The chairman, Sir Hugh Bell, said, "We were getting on very well with the Empire until we began to talk about it. If we had maintained silence we would have got on very much better, and cut the ground from the feet of the gentlemen who proposed that mythical monster of Imperial Free Trade."

Mr. E. Macfadyen, a director of Harrisons and Crosfields, asked if we were prepared to declare economic war on the rest of Europe and America for the sake of a putative advantage. How long would it be before economic hostility led to armed protests?

In referring to economy, Sir Hugh Bell illustrated his remarks on the need for cutting out luxuries with the story of the Duke whose castle was very substantially staffed. He was told that in the interests of domestic economy it would be necessary for him to do without his Italian pastrycook. "Oh, but I must have my biscuits," protested the Duke. The difficulty, said Sir Hugh, about economy was that you were compelled to give up the biscuits of life. "I am very fond of music, but I very much doubt if the State is entitled to spend £17,000 a year in making music in the direction of cutting out the biscuits."

Mr. Ronald F. Walker, speaking on the woollen industry, said that 32 years as a manufacturer had taught him that the working man, unless someone got at him with false philosophy, was prepared to do his best, whether he got high, middle-class, or low-wages.

News in Brief

After an absence of a month, owing to illness, Judge Owen Thompson, K.C., resumed duty at Bow County Court yesterday.

A vacancy has arisen in the Corporation of London by the death of Mr. Isidore H. W. Abrahams, who had represented Portsoken Ward in the Common Council since 1923.

The body of an unknown man, aged between 30 and 40, with the left arm in splints, was found on the railway line at Maidenhead early yesterday. On the body was found a letter from Bath, without an address, and signed "Cis." A white linen collar in his pocket bore the name Norris.

The Swedish Minister in London, at the request of the Swedish Government, has asked the Cunard Steamship Company to convey the thanks of the Swedish Government to the captain, officers, and crew of the Mauretania for the splendid work which they did in rescuing the crew of the Swedish steamship Ovidia.

When Mr. Baldwin visits Glasgow on December 12 he will, as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, inaugurate a new men's Union, built at a cost of £80,000, and as leader of the Conservative Party will take part in a mass demonstration in the city. After his evening meeting he has promised to attend the first student dance to be held in the new Union.

Charles Foster Chapman, commission agent, of Folkestone, was bound over at Kent Assizes yesterday when he pleaded "Guilty" to the manslaughter of Henry Botsford, of Folkestone, on September 16. For the prosecution it was stated the men quarrelled in an omnibus on a journey from Hythe to Folkestone, and, after alighting, a blow was struck. Botsford's head hit the road, and he died later.

Battersea Borough Council will have before them to-morrow a report from the finance committee showing that the council's electricity undertaking for the year ended March 31 last, after the payment of loan charges, income-tax, and certain capital charges, showed a balance of £14,137. This brought the balance carried forward to £88,564. In addition there is a reserve fund of £45,410, invested in trustee securities.

William Morrison, 40, described as an unregistered American citizen, of independent means, having no fixed home, was remanded in custody, by Mr. Fry, at Bow-street Police Court on Saturday, on two warrants issued in 1929. The first warrant accused him of stealing, at the First Avenue Hotel, Holborn, on November 21, 1929, a diamond bagnette bracelet, value £18,500, the property of Mr. John Perks McLannahan Watters, of Saltash, Devonshire; and the second warrant of obtaining from the same man at about the same time bills of exchange for £10,000 and £8,800 in Bank of England notes.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

An animal defenders' "At Home and Bazaar" will be held in London on November 27.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

NOTE—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

OUR BOOK DEPARTMENT

By CALLISTHENES

It would seem as if there were recently a return to the love of books.

Men and women seem to be finding that in spite of all the new facilities for going about, for getting entertainment from the "talkies" and knowledge from the wireless there is much to be said for the old quiet pleasure of a book in a nook. In a time of public pleasures men are rediscovering the savour of intimate pleasures and an hour alone with the book of our choice is the most intimate and personal of all enjoyments. In a time when there is much noise they are turning to the silence of the written word.

So at least it seems to us when we note the popularity of our Book Department.

There is no Department in the whole House which has more steadily grown in popularity. Fifteen years ago a big Store was not the kind of place where one would expect to find a prosperous book section. One might expect to see an occasional line of cheap novels or standard price "libraries," but there was a notion that the real bookman's bookshop, the store house and meeting place of culture and science, of history and romance, could only be found in the old-established shops where age and architecture and leisureliness made up the bookman's atmosphere.

But our Book Department is the Headquarters, the happy hunting-ground of many hundreds who love books. It has an atmosphere as distinctive as the British Museum or the Bodleian. Men drop into it with the same sense of entering the place of their personal enjoyment as they will enter a favourite club.

To say that our Book Department does the biggest and most varied business of any Store book department is but a small part of the truth. In the number and variety of books which it sells, in the amount of friendly guidance the assistants are able to give to book lovers and book searchers of all kinds, in the general air of intellectual service and opportunity for cultured enjoyment our Book Department takes its place among the best-known and best-liked book centres in the world.

This House renders to the community no service of which we are more proud than in thus helping to spread the use and the love of books.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

Christmas at Sea

A new way to spend Christmas—and an ideal one. All the charm of the old traditions combined with changing scenes, congenial company and a healthful holiday. These two luxurious liners offer the finest service and cuisine, deck games, dances, fancy dress balls, etc.

The question of where to spend Christmas will be delightfully solved if you book on one of these cruises. Early application will ensure a choice of accommodation.

S.S. ATLANTIS DEC. 19

SOUTHAMPTON to Malaga, Villefranche, Naples, Barcelona, Palma, Algiers, and Gibraltar, returning to Southampton on January 7.

Fares from 38 Guineas.

S.S. ARANDORA STAR DEC. 19

SOUTHAMPTON to Oran (for Tetuan), Palermo, Naples, Villefranche, Malaga, and Lisbon, returning to Southampton on January 7.

Fares from 38 Guineas.

For full particulars of both cruises apply to

THOS. COOK & SON LTD & WAGONS-LITS CO.

The Temple of Travel, Berkeley Street London, W.1. *Over 300 Offices.*

ITALY for WINTER SUNSHINE

In ITALY there are more warm and sunny resorts than in any other country in Europe and many of them have the HIGHEST WINTER TEMPERATURE TO BE FOUND IN EUROPE.

NAPLES RIVIERA, SICILY, LIGURIAN RIVIERA, LAKE GARDA RIVIERA, ISTRIAN RIVIERA, MERANO (Dolomites), provide a wide choice of large and small resorts.

THE ITALIAN COLONY OF TRIPOLI (N. AFRICA) is attracting more people in the winter; it has a delightful climate.

In the ITALIAN ALPS and DOLOMITES are many WINTER SPORTS CENTRES with FIRST-CLASS FACILITIES for ALL SPORTS.

INEXPENSIVE HOTELS

No Government Taxes.

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ENIT

ART OF DESIGNING COINS

Dr. G. F. Hill, Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals in the British Museum, lectured at the Royal Academy yesterday on coins as works of art. With the help of lantern slides he showed examples, from the different phases of the history of coinage in the West, of the way in which the various schools of art had grappled with the problems involved. He expressed the view that the only period in which those problems were satisfactorily solved was at about the end of the fifteenth century—the transitional period when the Gothic spirit of decoration, or rather its last flicker, was fused with the revival of the study of the human form. The coin-engravers of the Sforzas at Milan, for instance, might be taken as representing the high water-mark of achievement under the conditions of a modern coinage. Their coins were flat, their portrait-heads full of freshness and vigour, their compositions entirely satisfying.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 20

Entertainments

THE PARIS STAGE

A NEW PLAY BY M. SAVOIR

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT)

The explanatory notes with which M. Alfred Savoir furnishes the programmes for his plays are apt to defeat the object with which they are presumably written. In his *avant-propos* to *La Petite Catherine*, which is now playing at the Théâtre Antoine, he explains that he chose the historical form because he considers the infidelities of everyday life, "even when complicated with murder," as unworthy the pity of those who have witnessed the horrors of war. When his characters are dressed in silks and satins, and bear the names of historical personages, their troubles, he explains, make a less personal appeal to the unworthy susceptibilities of the spectator, and "a very cruel story, which was perhaps—why not?—the story of Catherine of Russia," can be told and listened to without mutual loss of self-respect. The spectator who was allowed to judge the play upon its face value would probably find a witty and amusing extravaganza upon a historical theme. But he whose attention has been drawn to the cruelty and tragedy of the life of Catherine must look for greater things, and must be disappointed. In the first act the Princess Catherine of Anhalt arrives, accompanied by her mother, to marry the weak and foolish Grand Duke Peter. She is undismayed by the drunken insolence of his greeting, and with a glance captivates the *factionnaire* Potemkine. In the second act Catherine has lost her precarious hold on the affections of her husband, and is preparing to run away with her mother. A few words from Potemkine are, however, enough to turn her from a sentimental and disillusioned schoolgirl into an ambitious woman. She decides to stay and in good time become Empress with the help of the Imperial Guard. Potemkine she rewards with a present of money and instructions to take a bath. The death of the Empress Elizabeth allows Catherine and Potemkine to carry out their plan. Peter III. is murdered by an unknown hand, and Catherine is declared Empress.

In the last act Catherine is dictating the affairs of State in her bed-room, Potemkine is sent off to command the army against the Sultan, Lamskoi is appointed Ambassador in Naples on the assumption that as he once enjoyed the society of Peter III. so will he certainly enjoy the equivocal *milieu* of that southern Court. Mlle. Cocéa makes it easy for us to believe that the army were prepared to follow her cause rather than remain loyal to her husband. From her arrival as a romantic girl till we lose sight of her as a savage and unscrupulous potentate she exerts every feminine charm with devastating effect on all but her husband. M. Rollan, on the other hand, fails to gain sympathy for Peter III., and almost from the moment he appears we are longing for his murder. The best of the dialogue, which never errs on the side of reticence, falls to the Empress Elizabeth, and Mlle. Pierry loses no opportunity to make her lines tell. The play gains enormously from the very beautiful scenery designed by M. Michel Larionow, and the costumes of Mme. Goncharov.

The Théâtre Pigalle, that complicated and disappointing toy, has been given to yet another manager to play with. M. Louis Jouvet's first attempt to make the wheels go round is certainly more successful than those of his predecessors. *Donogoo*, by M. Jules Romains, is in 24 scenes. Lamendin, an architectural student, is saved by a friend when on the verge of committing suicide, and is sent to consult a doctor of "biometric psychotherapy." This ultra-modern physician tells him to wait outside the mosque in the Arab quarter of Paris at a certain hour, and to place himself body and soul in the hands of the first passer-by who blows his nose. He thereby falls in with Le Trouhadec, professor of geography, who explains to him that his ambition is to be elected to the Institut de France. His chances, however, are hopelessly compromised by the fact that in a monumental work on the geography of South America he described at length the town of Donogoo Tanka and its auriferous surroundings, neither of which, unfortunately, exist. Lamendin promises to found the town of Donogoo before the date of the next election. He sets out, therefore, to float a company for the exploitation of Donogoo and its goldfields. An unscrupulous banker helps in the venture; circulars are issued, films shown, lectures given describing the untold wealth of the district; the capital is raised, and the rumour of a new Klondyke spreads far and wide.

Adventurers from all over the world start off for the centre of Brazil, only to find that they have been grossly deceived. Rather than turn back they pitch camp in a promising situation and call it Donogoo. Other gold-seekers arrive, and a town is founded. Meanwhile, to satisfy the shareholders, Lamendin has left Paris for Brazil accompanied by a band of Montparnasse bohemians. He finds to his amazement that the city of his imagination has taken foundation in fact, and organizes a triumphal entry as its governor. Le Trouhadec is elected to the Institut and a monument to scientific error is solemnly unveiled at Donogoo. In spite of M. Jouvet's ingenuity as a producer and the perfection of the machinery which shifts the scenery so quickly and noiselessly that there is no need to lower the curtain, this satire on human credulity is too long and complicated for the stage. M. Romains originally published *Donogoo* as a cinema scenario, and nobody could help regretting that he abandoned his original intention. The excellence of M. Louvigny's acting and the wit of the dialogue are insufficient compensations for spending four hours listening to a story which could have been told to even greater effect by the cinema in half that time.

M. Sacha Guitry does well to revive the plays he wrote some 10 to 15 years ago. His excellence as a dramatist seems to have declined in exact ratio to the increase of his success as a cosmopolitan actor. We wait in vain for him to recapture the irresponsible wit of his earlier period. *Jalousie* has been revived at the Théâtre de la Madeleine. As the husband whose unjustifiable suspicions derive from his own unique lapse from virtue, M. Guitry's virtuosity is seen at its best. He is conscious throughout of his own unutterable folly, but persuades us that in exactly similar circumstances the most sane of us might have behaved as foolishly. Of Mlle. Yvonne Printemps, the virtuous wife driven to deceit by her outraged sense of justice, it is enough to say that the homicidal rage of an Othello would be comprehensible on her behalf.

Coventry Council yesterday decided to seek Parliamentary powers to extend the city's boundaries by the annexation of a number of neighbouring villages. Should the present scheme be carried through, Coventry will have an area of over 25,000 acres, as against just over 4,000 in 1890.

OPERA AT GOLDERS GREEN

"DIE FLEDERMAUS"

By JOHANN STRAUSS: English Version by ALFRED KALISCH

Gabriel von Eisenstein	Heddle Nash
Rosalinda	Marjorie Parry
Frank	Percy Heming
Prince Orlofsky	Gladys Parr
Alfred	Parry Jones
Falke	Dennis Noble
Blind	Frederick Davies
Adèle	Nora Gruhn
Frosch	William Michael
Molly	Doris Lemon
Ivan	Leslie Horsman

Conductor: John Barbirolli

Before turning to the more serious matters which will occupy them during their fortnight's visit to the Golders Green Hippodrome, the Covent Garden Opera Company indulged themselves and a large audience in the frolics of Johann Strauss's operetta *Die Fledermaus*. It would be difficult to say which company, that before or that behind the proscenium arch, enjoyed the evening more. The singers had the advantage of those who played in the piece at Covent Garden Theatre last summer, in that the verbal humours were presented in Mr. Kalisch's translation, which was prepared for Sir Thomas Beecham's production 20 years ago. There was, therefore, no missing the points, except when now and then someone failed to make them audible.

At the risk of seeming ungallant, one must record that among the individual singers the men had the better of it. Mr. Heddle Nash and Mr. Percy Heming, as the hero and his gaoler, gave most lively and finished performances, without forgetting the claims of music. Mr. Heming in particular gave to the fun of his scene at the beginning of Act III. some original embroideries, which were well worth while. Mr. Dennis Noble pulled the wires that move the various figures in the plot with deftness, and Mr. Parry Jones, as Alfred, let us have the tenor notes, that so disturb poor Rosalinda, full from the throat. In the part of that irremediable lady, Miss Marjorie Parry was stately, but she allowed emotion too often to interfere with our hearing of the words and with the accuracy of her intonation. Miss Nora Gruhn was an admirably vivacious soubrette, a little hard in tone and a little stiff in gymnastics, but always sure of hitting the mark, whether [illegible] at a note or a jest. Miss Gladys Parr caught off the *blasé* airs of Orlofsky very well, even if her voice was hardly strong enough for the champagne song.

The performance was conducted by Mr. John Barbirolli, who worked hard to keep up the vivacity of the music, and was on the whole well rewarded. But Strauss's score should sparkle naturally; it does not need to have carbonic acid gas pumped into it. None should it be necessary for the conductor to emphasize the beat at moments of excitement with loud taps upon his desk. The production by Mr. George King, with scenery painted at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, was, though careless in small details, a good example of the conventional style. We had hoped for something a little more original.

ALDWYCH THEATRE

"MARRY THE GIRL"

By GEORGE ARTHURS and ARTHUR MILLER

Banks	George Barrett
Jane Elliott	Doreen Bendix
Mrs. Elliott (her mother)	Ethel Coleridge
Walford Gibbs	Ralph Lynn
Mrs. Chattaway	Mary Brough
Cyril Chattaway	Denis O'Neil
Hugh Delafield	Tom Walls
Doris Chattaway	Winifred Shotter
Sergeant Burrows	Philip Carlton
Sir Anthony Plumstead	Gordon James
Mr. Justice Sparrowhawk	J. Robertson Hare
Mervyn Parkes	Archibald Batty

Laughter, like fire and love, once it has been given a good start, will flourish gaily enough on fuel that is even more than a trifle damp. Who knows how funny Acts I. and II. of this farce might have seemed if they had been preceded by Act III.? Mr. Lynn, appearing in the witness-box as defendant in an action for breach of promise, really set the audience laughing, which was rather more than he, Mr. Walls, or Miss Brough could manage earlier in the evening.

Not that there was no laughter while Mr. Lynn, as Wally Gibbs, was being badgered by Miss Brough, as Mrs. Chattaway, to marry the girl, and Mr. Walls, as Wally's counsellor and friend, was trying to help him out of his difficulty. There was a good deal of laughter, but it was strictly occasional, wrung from us by some extremely dexterous bits of comic business. Not until Mr. Hare, arrayed in the ermine and motley of Mr. Justice Sparrowhawk, had taken his seat on the Bench was the merriment cumulative. For two-thirds of the evening there were long intervals during which Mr. Lynn and his accomplices were labouring to make what was mechanical seem unexpected.

He represented an idle young fellow of means who, in circumstances that need not be curiously investigated, was suddenly called upon to tell a formidable mother why he did not intend to marry her daughter. True, he had given her rings and written her affectionate letters, but he was a fellow who habitually gave rings and wrote affectionate letters to the more attractive of the young ladies of the perfumery stores. Besides, we had just heard him propose marriage to somebody else. "I don't want to be personal," he began, and having narrowly escaped making an offer to Jane's mother, he had succeeded in making his intentions clear and had been accepted.

In such a plight Mr. Lynn inevitably called upon Mr. Walls, who was quite ready, once he had been shown a photograph, to throw himself as a red herring between the hapless youth and the angry mother.

It will be guessed that his pretence of compromising the girl had not the result which the two conspirators expected would follow, but it had precisely the result which the audience could not but foresee. The plot worked itself out much too leisurely and wanted spontaneity. But the Court scene, though it could make no claim to originality, was good fun from beginning to end. Mr. Hare, as the presiding Judge, had the best of it, but the inanity of Mr. Lynn in the witness-box was extremely felicitous. Mr. Walls and Miss Brough had given of their best earlier in the evening when it was most needed.

EMBASSY THEATRE

"THE WITCH"

One may well have wondered whether it was possible for a serious modern writer, and especially a writer of tragedy, to use the supernatural, but Wiers-Jennsen's remarkable play shows that it is. But the supernatural has to be used with such unusual skill as here. The first act gives the setting and scene of the events. It is in Bergen in the year 1574, and a witch-hunt is in progress. The fanaticism and cruelty are very real and very horrible, and the horror is increased by Miss Rita Daniel's moving portrayal of the witch. But one is inclined to recoil from the shock and to wonder if there can be any purpose in such realism except to shock. It soon becomes obvious that this was very necessary, and from the second act onwards it is no longer possible to achieve any such detachment. The old priest Absolon has lived with his second young wife Anne for five years, and now his young son Martin, but newly ordained, has come home to help him. But at this moment the priest reveals to Anne and Martin a sin on his conscience—Anne's mother was a witch and he saved her from the stake to marry her daughter. At once Anne, who for so long had been the subdued servant of the old man, comes to life. She thinks of her mother's powers, who could summon the quick and the dead, and envies them. She summons Martin comes, and they fall into each other's arms.

Is this the supernatural or no? We are not told, it is impossible to say, but, what is more to the point, we are not impelled to ask, and that is the effect of Wiers-Jennsen's art, an effect skilfully and carefully prepared. But this is the smallest of his triumphs. Anne is naturally convinced of the omnipotence of her wishes, and as the tragic situation unwinds—it is a real tragic situation and a variant of that of Oedipus—she once again summons her powers, once again wishes, and her husband falls dead. And yet once again, though it is impossible to know whether this is meant to be an improbable coincidence, or whether the author really believes in evil powers, it does not occur to one to be inquisitive. It is possible, indeed necessary, to see

(Continued at foot of next column)

OLD VIC

"ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA"

BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Cleopatra	Dorothy Green
Antony	John Gielgud
Dionedes	David Balfour
Charmian	Dorreen Purdy
Alexas	Anthony Hawtrey
Iras	Joan Harben
A Soothsayer	Valentine Dyall
Enobarbus	Ralph Richardson
Octavius Caesar	George Howe
Lepidus	Alfred Sangster
Mardian	Farquharson Small
Pompey	Henry Wolston
Menas	Powell Lloyd
Mecenas	Peter Taylor-Smith
Agrippa	Eric Phillips
Octavia	Elsa Palmer
Ventidius	Owen P. Smith
A Messenger	Harcourt Williams
Eros	Leslie French
Dollabella	Anthony Hawtrey
Thyreus	Richard Riddle
A Clown	Harcourt Williams

The objections raised to this play by Johnson and other critics, though varied in form, may generally be traced to a common origin—the impression, which all who witness it must receive, that Shakespeare's innermost self was not in it. Evidently it is not only a play of action but a prodigious exercise in that form; the quality of secret meditation, which won from Shakespeare his most personal music, which lighted *Richard II.*, was Hamlet's whole being, and filled the air of Prospero's island with confessions and prophecies, is not found in this Rome or this Egypt. The poet's orchestra is without its beloved instrument, and all his genius, though it give to the resulting music supreme richness and colour and depth, cannot make it, with the final intimacy of his greatest tragedies, his own. We observe with his eyes and are shown marvels; hear with his ears and receive a thousand enchantments; move in the train of his invention, and are borne in unceasing expectancy from scene to scene; but, though with him, we are not here within him. The world moves past, and he tells us of it.

But what a triumph of objective writing! The more we consider that the method and the theme were, in a sense, self-imposed and, in the dramatist, unique, the more brilliantly does the triumph shine. Why he, who knew so well how to sweep technical obstructions aside, allowed Proculeius and Dolabella so long to weary his climax and afterwards dissipated its effect in the dullness of Caesar's final intervention, even this production of Mr. Harcourt Williams's cannot make clear; but all else is illuminated by it and the play moves and burns with rare swiftness and fire. Mr. Gielgud, perhaps because in a first performance his judgment misled him, used too soon and too often the utmost range of his voice and exhausted its reserves while yet there was need of them. With this reservation, he gave a performance of great energy and insight and power, being at his best where Antony is most in peril of confusion—in the breakdown of reason, the extravagant romanticism, that is the cause of Enobarbus's desertion. Mr. George Howe discovers all the subtlety and weakness and stubbornness of Caesar; Mr. Harcourt Williams as the bringer of evil tidings and as the countryman who gives Cleopatra the asp doubly distinguishes himself; Mr. Ralph Richardson plays his best part as Enobarbus, in rhythm and in character continuously alive. But if there is one performance which, more than all others, makes this production memorable, it is Miss Dorothy Green's Cleopatra. What evil there is in the woman, gathered scene by scene as one might gather flowers, and what superb and dreadful tenderness when the asp is at the breast! The whole spirit is understood and revealed; the twisting of that variable mind is never for an instant obscured; and through it all the great verse is spoken, not with the empty boast of rhetoric, but with cunning and with majesty, the meaning and the music running intertwined like the mingled currents of some deep and powerful stream.

VARIETY THEATRES

"OUT OF BOUNDS" AT THE PALLADIUM

A bad half-crown and a bookmaker get mixed up in Mr. Will Hay's new comedy sketch, *Out of Bounds*, which is played at the Palladium this week, but most of the fun is derived from a type of schoolboy rhyming slang which would have "beef and ham" mean "jam," and "apples and pears" mean "upstairs." The variations are endless, and Mr. Hay, as the teacher, first bewildered by a perverted form of ingenuity and later a sardonic exponent of its uses, is, as usual, extremely amusing. Only a clever and original comedian could extract humour so effectively from these "Episodes of St. Michael's," which depend largely on verbal misunderstandings and a play on words, but Mr. Hay has yet to fail.

Miss Rose Perfect makes a first stage appearance in England and sings several numbers with a voice useful in range and powerful on the higher notes. A friendly audience would probably have liked to hear what she could do with songs less trivial than those she chose to give. The programme also includes the Four Malinoffs, an American dancing team who substitute spectacular gymnastics for rhythm but are experts in their breath-catching entertainment; Miss Norah Blaney and Miss Gwen Farrar, who make nonsensical duets piquant; Mr. Harry and Miss Marjorie Ristori, who "makes whoopee" with burlesques and whirlwind dancing; and Mr. Robert Chisholm, the singer.

THE COLISEUM

The Coliseum programme this week is pleasantly full of sound and colour, but there is no particularly outstanding turn. Miss Frances Carson and Mr. Frank Vosper appear in Mr. Vivian Tidmarsh's sketch, *The Splendid Liars*, as they did last week, and Anna Ludmila and Anton Dolin, with Penelope Spencer and Hedley Briggs, go through a number of dances, two of which prove that the art of the ballet can be adapted to that of the music-hall, and three of which go a long way towards showing it cannot. Mephisto, "the calculating dog," it can at least be said that, when he made mistakes in his subtraction, multiplication, and addition, he corrected them with a prompt and irritated bark. Miss Dorrie Dene will, unless she is careful, soon be called the "English Sophie Tucker." She has all Miss Tucker's robust methods of dealing with the music and the words with which the programme and the orchestra kindly supply her, but Miss Dene is even more unaccountable than Miss Tucker in her changes of mood and technique. Messrs. Naughton and Gold seem still to be quicker than any other pair of comedians in getting the maximum of effect from any one joke with the minimum of fuss, and the Anena Family, against a background of Fenimore Cooper wigwams, perform some prodigies of skill in rope-spinning and arrow-shooting. There remains Madame Lydia Lipkowska who, on her first appearance on the variety stage, sang in a scene from Meyerbeer's *L'Etoile du Nord*. Her singing was so much appreciated that it is to be hoped that her first appearance will not be her last.

the event as the protagonists saw it, and to realize their full guilt, even though it must be uncertain whether they were guilty of the murder. And the fourth act is a final trial of our credulity, which proves equally successful.

It is impossible by an abstract to suggest how the author produces this suspension of disbelief. Certainly it is partly by his skilful elaboration of the dark setting in which such guilt comes about. But Anne is a most subtle character, and as the character unwinds one loses almost all sense of reality and the outside world in following its mazes. But with all this subtlety and perversity, the play is not a mere study in pathology; it is exciting and tragic.

But the play owed much to the acting. Miss Joyce Bland as Anne had to run through every possible emotion, both in restraint and in full expression, but she never lost her hold on the character or ceased to be completely convincing. Mr. Robert Donat's Martin, though a rather less difficult part, was not less successful. Miss Edith Sharpe was most skilful in the less complex and rounded character of the priest's old mother.

ART EXHIBITIONS

P.L.A. ARTS AND CRAFTS

What distinguishes the Port of London Authority staff arts and crafts exhibition at the head office, Tower-hill, is friendliness of association. There is no regular art society or club, but once a year everybody, from the chairman of the Authority down to the messenger boys, turns to and exhibits something in the way of art or handicraft. Probably, in the circumstances, this is the best way, because before you can organize you must have something to organize, and, though there is a good drawing here and there, the staff does not seem to include many people who practise art very consistently.

Even in these free-and-easy conditions there are ways of giving shape to the exhibition, and one such is suggested this year by a special section devoted to the River Thames. This is obviously a good opportunity to relate many different kinds of talent; for landscape painting and photography, architectural and machine drawing, and the making of models of ships and docks. When one considers the range of the Authority, from Teddington Lock to the Nore, and the great variety of conditions that lie within that range—not to speak of the past history of the Thames—there seems no limit to what could be done by way of illustration, with each exhibitor working on his own lines. The results this year are rather sketchy, but they include a relief map of the Thames, a model of the Tower Bridge, water-colours of the new Landing Stage, Tilbury, past and present incidents on the river, and some excellent photographs of bridges. "The Water Music," by Mr. W. F. Muckle, and "The Pool of To-day" and "The Pool of Yesterday," by Mr. A. R. Woods, may be specially noted among the pictures. Clearly this is a beginning of something that might develop into a very interesting display.

Lord Ritchie of Dundee, who is chairman of the Authority, happens to be a very accomplished water-colourist, and his range is illustrated here by several drawings, including a good still life, "The Blue Vase," and a weathery sketch, "On Romney Marsh." Sir Edwin Cooper, A.R.A., the architect of the building, also employs his leisure in painting, and "Tower at Carrara, Italy," shows him to good advantage. Other water-colours to be noted are "Old Hostel, The Owl, Epping Forest," by Mr. C. T. Willmott; "An Autumn Morning, Epping Forest," by Mr. V. R. Howell; "Entrance to Porlock Weir," by Mr. E. J. Vellensworth; and "St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall," by Mr. W. T. Oliver. "P.L.A. Badminton Club," by L. Renatead, and "Little Room Window," by Mr. H. F. Field, are two excellent oil paintings, and there are collections of good photographs, craftwork, and models. Even "Sailing Ship in Bottle" is not wanting.

THE TWENTY-ONE GALLERY

A small exhibition of paintings by modern artists at the Twenty-One Gallery, 15, Mill-street, has the agreeable variety and inconsistency of a private collection. It has, by the ordinary standard of the collector, two prizes, "Le Passage au Niveau," by Mr. John, and "Street in Dieppe," by Mr. Sickert. Mr. John's landscape is more carefully painted than most of his work, and has a more definite composition, but his impetuosity has scarcely allowed him to work it out as far as he might have done. Mr. Sickert's oil painting is small and slight, but it is, of course, really painted, and a subtle harmony of purples and ochres.

These two works scarcely provide any very striking contrast to the rest of the exhibition. Mr. Raymond Coxon shows one of his best works, "Torso and Flowers," a beautiful piece of colour and extremely skilfully painted. The succinct suggestion of volumes in the torso is admirable, and is in harmony with the less definite shape of the flowers. Mr. E. Ginesi's "Appletreewick" is an ingenious work. The peculiar lighting, with a greenish sky reflected in the darker green of the landscape and the yellow houses of the village brightly lit, removes all prettiness from a scene that might naturally be as pretty as the title, but substitutes a more definite and interesting effect. Mr. R. E. Mackecknie has contrived to paint "The Forum" exactly as some modern painters would paint a gasworks, but if this is in one way a great victory over a romantic subject, he has not managed to suppress the romantic effect which can be got from gasworks.

There are also a number of water-colours rather different in manner and feeling, among which may be noticed Mr. S. R. Badmin's "Burford," an extremely careful drawing in the old English manner, and "In the Potteries," by Mr. L. G. Brammer, in the same manner, but a little less careful and perhaps more sensitive.

MR. ROBIN WALLACE

Mr. Robin Wallace's paintings and drawings at Barbizon House, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, mostly consist of landscapes in oils. The colour is fairly dark, if resonant, and his palette is restricted, with blue-green predominating. Occasionally, however, a flicker of more closely observed colour enlivens the scene. But Mr. Wallace's pictures are chiefly remarkable for the dexterity of his brush strokes. Each unit of the landscape has its corresponding stroke, clearly defined. In a large number of these pictures the brush is dragged straight across the picture, which produces a certain amplitude and sweep. But this practice makes it difficult for Mr. Wallace to attend to his contours, and too often his hills cut against the sky like paper. He is, perhaps, more successful when he uses the units formed by more compact brush strokes to build up a solid and architectural composition, as in "The Windmill near Ongar" and "Greenford Mill," which are certainly very well constructed. He uses this method with better effect in small than in large landscapes, and in "Corfe Castle," the largest work, the units of the composition have become proportionately large, which produces a rather empty composition like a small picture magnified. Mr. Wallace is able to apply exactly the same method to his still life paintings, which are much gayer and brighter in colour, and here, too, he shows unusual skill in constructing entirely in terms of brush strokes.

ARTS AND CRAFTS AT KINGSTON

Many beautiful and useful things are included in the eighteenth annual exhibition of the Knox Guild of Design and Craft at the Public Library at Kingston-on-Thames. The chief interest in the craft work lies in the fact that each exhibit is an individual design. The articles, which are offered for sale, include pottery, woven materials dyed from home-made vegetable dyes, leather work, woodcuts, and jewelry. The walls are decorated with some characteristic water-colour paintings by the founder of the guild, Mr. Archibald Knox, and Mr. E. T. Holding, R.W.S. The exhibition will remain open till December 6. Admittance is free.

CONCERTS, &c.

GROTRIAN HALL. TO-NIGHT, 8.30.
NEW LONDON TRIO.
John Pauer, Boris Pecker, Livio Mannucci.
Beethoven ... Trio in D major, Op. 70, No. 1
Mozart ... Trio in G major, No. 5
Schubert ... Trio in B flat major, Op. 99
Also TUESDAYS, DEC. 2, JAN. 27, at 8.30.
Grotrian-Steinweg Piano.
Subscription for Series, 20s. and 15s.
IMPERIAL CONCERT AGENCY, 175, Piccadilly, W.

GROTRIAN HALL, TO-MORROW, 8.30.
SAMUEL DUSHKIN.
SONATA RECITAL.
BEVERIDGE WEBSTER.
(By arrangement with the Michell Direction.)
Sonata ... Blair Fairchild
Sonata in G major ... Brahms
Sonata (dedicated to Kreutzer) ... Beethoven
Bechstein Piano. (Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. L. G. SHARPE, 25, Haymarket, S.W.1.

WIGMORE HALL, SATURDAY NEXT, at 3.
ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN.
LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON.
Blüthner Piano. 17s., 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d. (res.), 3s. 6d.
THE MICHELL DIRECTION, 39, Oxford-terrace, W.2.

GROSVENOR CHAPEL
BICENTENARY 1930
TO-NIGHT, at 8 p.m.
An ORGAN and PIANOFORTE RECITAL will be given by Mr. RONALD HOLLIS TIMBERLEY, A.R.C.M., Organist of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street, W., and Assistant Music Master at Wellington College, Berks; assisted by his pupil, IVOR KEYS (the eleven-years-old Organist of the Parish Church, Littlehampton). Schumann and Grieg Concertos.

EXHIBITIONS

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, 9 a.m. till sunset. Monday, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Additional charge to Aquarium: Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

TITANIA'S PALACE. Farewell view, 6, Duchess-street, Portland-place, until December 4th, 11-7 daily. Admission 2s. 6d. Children 1s. Proceeds Waifs and Strays.

APPLIED ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION.
ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL, Westminster, November 25th to December 5th, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

EXHIBITION OF FURNITURE for Modern Flats, November 25th to December 24th.—GORDON RUSSELL'S, 28, Wigmore-street, W.1.

OPERA

GOLDERS GREEN. FOR TWO WEEKS.
EVENINGS, at 8. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY.

	THIS WEEK	
TO-NIGHT	PAGLIACCI and	GIANNI SCHICCHI
To-morrow	TOSCA	Mat., Thurs. FAUST
Thurs. (evening)		MADAME BUTTERFLY
Fri.		LA BOHÈME
Mat., Sat.		DIE FLEDERMAUS
Sat. (evening)		IL TROVATORE

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN
in
"MARRY THE GIRL."
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
MARY BROUGH WINIFRED SHOTTER
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.40. Mats., Tue., Fri., 2.30.
H. M. HARWOOD'S Brilliant Political Comedy.
"THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED."
Nicholas Hannen, Eva Moore, Joyce Kennedy.

APOLLO. 8.30. Th., Sat., 2.30. Last Week.
THE OUTSIDER.
Isobel Elsom, Harold Huth, Norman McKinnel.

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6056.) 8.30. Thu., Sat., 2.30.
"ON THE SPOT."
BY EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON.
JANET MEGREW ROY EMERTON
BEN WELDEN CAROL REED
DENNIS WYNDHAM JOHN GORDON
GILLIAN LIND.
Prices, 12s. to 2s. 4d. All seats bookable. (Smoking.)

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) TO-NIGHT, at 8.30.
THE FAMOUS FARCICAL COMEDY
GENERAL JOHN REGAN.
By GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM.
First Mat., Sat. Next, and Every Tues., Sat., 2.30.

DALY'S. Gerrard 0201.
NIGHTLY, 8.15. MATS., WED. SAT., at 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON presents
"LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER."
A New Musical Comedy.
IVY TRESMAND. GENE GERRARD.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
(Tem. 5122.) EVGS., 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.15.
"HER FIRST AFFAIRE."
THE SENSATION OF LONDON.
EVERY GIRL SHOULD SEE IT!

EVERYMAN. To-morrow, 8.15. Sat., 2.30.
GETTING GEORGE MARRIED.
By Florence Kilpatrick. Hamp. 7224.

FORTUNE. To-morrow, 8.15. (Tem. 7373.)
THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S.
POPULAR PRICES. ALL STAR CAST.

GAIETY. (Tem. 6991.) TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
Matinées, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
"THE LOVE RACE."
STANLEY LUPINO. LADDIE CLIFF.
MADGE ELLIOTT. CYRIL RITCHARD. Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 8724.
In association with MAURICE BROWNE.
LEON M. LION presents
"STREET SCENE."
By Elmer Rice.
"IT FASCINATED AND THRILLED."—*S. News.*

GRAFTON, Tottenham Ct.-road. Evgs., 8.30.
UNUSUAL VARIETY.
Plays, Opera, Sketches, Ballets, Songs.
Mat., Fri., 2.30. Museum 1424. Licensed Café opens 6.30.

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030.
EVERY EVG., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, London.
EVGS., 8.15. WEDS., THURS., SATS., 2.30.
Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller in association with Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
BOBBY HOWES
In a New Musical Comedy,
"SONS O' GUNS."
With ROBERT HALE and MIREILLE PERREY, &c.
Box-office, 10 to 10. (Ger. 0648.)

HIS MAJESTY'S. Gerrard 0606.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
EVELYN LAYE
in *"BITTER SWEET."*
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.
IVY ST. HELIER. GEORGE METAXA.

KINGSWAY. Holborn 4032.
NIGHTLY, at 8.40. Mats., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
BEATRIX THOMSON in
"WOODEN SHOES."
A Play in 3 Acts, by Beatrix Thomson.
Based on the famous novel by "Ouida."
"A sweet and abiding memory."—*Morning Post.*
"I am grateful to Miss Thomson."—*Daily Mail.*

LITTLE. Evgs., at 8.30. LAST WEEK.
THE LONDON THEATRE COMPANY Presents
*THE UNKNOWN W

Imperial and Foreign News

EARLY MINES IN RHODESIA

THE MYSTERY OF CHOWA

(By PROFESSOR RAYMOND DART, WITWATERSRAND UNIVERSITY)

The Italian Scientific Expedition under the leadership of Commander Gatti has been concentrating attention recently on Chowa, Kafulamadzi, and the district in the immediate vicinity of Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia. The name of Kafulamadzi (or the place of iron) is given by the natives to a group of seven quartzite hills lying to the east of Broken Hill.

Three miles distant from Kafulamadzi on its north is the ridge of Chowa. The importance of these places for our present study lies in the objects that are to be found there and the story of ancient times

that these objects have to tell. For to-day we know that Chowa was the site of an ancient manganese mine, and the people who exploited it lived on the slopes of Kafulamadzi. This ancient manganese mine is the first of its kind that has been known to science. The particular importance of its presence in Northern Rhodesia is that manganese mining is absolutely unknown to the Bantu.

ANCIENT USES

Manganese belongs to an interesting series of substances, for which the Bantu never had any use, but which were extensively sought after by the ancient civilized peoples of Egypt, Sumeria, and Babylonia. Such, for example, is the relatively worthless specular iron, which crumbles at the touch to a shimmering dark powder, that was dusted on the hair and made it glisten with a million sparkling lights.

Such also are the red ochreous earth, that was used as a pigment for the body and for works of art, and the powdered green malachite, that was mixed with unguents and much admired by Egyptian ladies for painting their eyelids and by the craftsman in colouring his glazes. These substances were mined in Southern Africa on an extravagant scale, as Major Trevor and others have pointed out, and to their number to-day we can add manganese.

The mines at Chowa were discovered by accident five years ago by Mr. Frederick Bush, who saw there several small outcrops appearing not more than six inches above the levelled ground. He brought specimens into the Broken Hill Mine offices and they forthwith bought the property. Two years later they began to excavate the region and Mr. Bush was put in charge. They found that they had to dig down through four, 10, or 15 feet before they came on to the real manganese beds. The overlying soil was a loose black vegetation soil, and was full of fractured blocks of manganese, some of which were immense and others apparently trimmed to form palaeolithic implements. Mr. Bush felt quite confident that men had been working there before him, and it was through his reports that we went to see the deposit. We set out on a programme of special excavation at Chowa assisted by the mine authorities and also on Kafulamadzi, which Signor Del Grande supervised.

OBJECTS OF SEARCH

At Kafulamadzi in the rock shelters we found psilomelane palaeolithic implements from Chowa mixed with quartz implements, some pottery, bone, and iron ore. We were thus able to identify with Chowa a mingling of old palaeolithic and metal-gathering culture of the neolithic type identical with that found in the iron-smelting furnace stratum at Mumbwa.

It became obvious that this was an old mine which after being exploited had been filled in with all its rubble, to remain a secret. From the contents of the rubble discarded by the old miners it is obvious that the psilomelane itself was not the principal object of search, but that they had as their real object something inside the psilomelane such as the beautiful black crystalline pyrolusite (or pure manganese dioxide).

That this constituted their main object is proved by the existence of small hammers, such as would have been worthless for breaking up the big masses, and of the small chisel-like prepared flakes of psilomelane, which served for detaching the pyrolusite. There are also in the rubble quartzite grinding plates or millstones and smooth stones that were utilized as mortars for grinding down the materials to a powder. Thus after the mining in the high-grade psilomelane came the selective process whereby only the purest products were selected, trimmed away, and afterwards reduced to the smallest dimensions for transport to their ultimate market. Doubtless the use of psilomelane quartz and quartzite implements arose from the necessity for maintaining the strictest cleanliness and care in the preparation of the pure powdered pyrolusite.

But from certain points of view the two most important types of implements found by us in the Chowa rubble are the perforated round stone (the so-called "Bushman" digging-stone) and a neolithic or polished quartzite stone axe. The presence of these two types of objects shows as at Mumbwa that it was a neolithic people, familiar with the polishing of stone to form implements, that brought the arts of metal and mineral-gathering to a palaeolithic Bushman South Africa. It was the neolithic metal-gatherers who taught the Bushman how to make the perforated digging-stone, the polished stone pigment palette, and the other polished stone objects, with which he was familiar before the coming of the European or the Bantu.

The neolithic axe is a great archaeological rarity in South Africa. Only at Mumbwa have they been found in a cave exploration, only at Chowa in ancient mine rubble filling. But they have been found also near Bushman paintings at Grahamstown, on the ground surface at Piquetberg in the Cape Province, in an ancient working at Penhalonga in Southern Rhodesia, and in other places. These objects sparsely mark the trail of the neolithic metal-gatherer, who seems to have exploited the whole Eastern African Coast and to have penetrated all the main eastern waterways of the continent.

With the advance of civilization manganese—first used by man, so far as is known, as a pigment—was adapted to remarkable artistic ends. In early dynastic times the Egyptians were already making glazes for their pottery and also beads. These beads are frequently coloured grey-black with manganese. Later, about the time of the building of the Pyramids, they were making pots covered with a light-blue glaze derived from copper and encrusting it with a manganese glaze in black or purple. And the skill of the Egyptians in these arts was equalled, if not surpassed, by the Sumerians and Babylonians with their marvellous coloured glazes and enamels. Manganese may well have constituted the great Phoenician secret of producing a transparent white glass, and in larger quantities it gives to glass that amethystine blue which was famous throughout the Mediterranean, or a deep violet. Moreover, the pigmentary and colouring uses of manganese thus being known to the ancient world, it is more than probable that its services as a cloth dye were not overlooked.

These then are the uses, some hypothetical but others certain, that rendered the exploitation of rich manganese deposits in Northern Rhodesia a feasible commercial proposition for the ancient merchants. It was fundamentally by bringing colour and joy into life that manganese in general and pyrolusite in particular were in great demand 3,000 to 7,000 and even 10,000 years ago in Phoenicia, Egypt, and Spain respectively. Whether any of these or some other people, such as the Sumerians or Babylonians, exploited the manganese mines at Chowa and scanned the far-flung horizon that encircles Kafulamadzi, we are unable to say at the present time. But we do know that these pioneers were not Bantu of a thousand years ago, nor even Arabs or medieval potterers of any sort.

These ancient merchants, for all their knowledge of pigments, glazes, and dyes, were practising a new Stone Age quartz culture, and were fashioning "Bushman" digging-stones to help the palaeolithic Bushmen in their mining, and their proudest personal possession was a polished stone axe. They were in a state of mixed metal and stone culture similar to that of the predynastic Egyptians. It was probably such lovers of pigment that brought to a more barbaric stone-age South Africa the arts of mural decoration and cave painting, besides the making of pottery.

KING HAAKON'S SILVER JUBILEE

ROYAL VISITORS TO OSLO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, Nov. 24

Prince George, the King and Queen of Denmark, Prince Gustavus, and Princess Thyra of Denmark arrived here this morning, and were welcomed at the station by the King and Queen of Norway and the Crown Prince and Princess. It was a fine sunny day, and the central part of the city is beflagged in preparation for the King's Silver Jubilee to-morrow.

When the dissolution of the personal union of the Crowns of Norway and Sweden had been decided upon in 1905 the Norwegians invited King Oscar II. to select his successor in Norway from among the junior members of his own dynasty of Bernadotte. When his Majesty refused to do this the Norwegian Government approached Prince Charles of Denmark, as he then was, on the subject, and he intimated that it would be desirable that the Norwegian nation should be consulted. Accordingly a plebiscite was held in which 69,264 electors voted for a Republic and 259,563 for a Monarchy under Prince Charles. In virtue of this the Prince took the title of Haakon VII. as successor of King Haakon VI. (1299-1313), the last King to have ruled over Norway alone, and gave the name of the Patron Saint of Norway, Olav, to his son, then only two years old, who had previously been known as Alexander.

It was on November 25, 1905, that the new King, who had been proclaimed on November 18, arrived with Queen Maud, King Edward VII.'s daughter, and the little Crown Prince in Oslo, then called Christiania. During the 25 years that King Haakon VII. has lived in Norway he has travelled all over the country, and has tried to learn by personal observation the conditions under which his scattered subjects live. His Majesty has always displayed a great amount of personal tact combined with a genuine respect for the memories of the nation and for the Constitution. In fact, he has cleverly performed the not easy task of establishing a popular monarchy in a country which for nearly six centuries had never had a resident king.

ANTI-COMMUNIST AIMS IN FINLAND

LAPUA PARTY'S NEW PROGRAMME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HELSINGFORS, Nov. 24

A conference of about 1,000 adherents of the Lapua (anti-Communist) Movement was held on Saturday and Sunday at the village of Lapua to discuss the organization and future policy of the movement.

After the Diet had sanctioned the anti-Communist Laws, various sections of the Press expressed the opinion that the Lapua Movement had thereby attained its principal aims and that it should now cease activities on its old lines. The conference, however, clearly showed that the supporters of the movement intend not only to continue their campaign, but also to extend its scope to other fields, including nearly all economic, social, and political problems. A great number of proposals were made, and committees were appointed to submit considered reports. A Lapuan manifesto announces a great reform programme and demands the support of all patriots. It specially emphasizes the impossibility of including Social Democrats until they abjure their Marxist doctrines.

The delegates were evidently inspired by great enthusiasm for the Lapua ideals, but it was equally obvious that they have little patience with those who for various reasons have not joined their ranks. One delegate suggested that measures should be taken to liberate persons implicated in the abduction of ex-President Stählberg. Others proposed that the property of Communist societies should be seized and that firms importing Russian grain should pay compensation to the civic guards.

It was decided to ask the Prime Minister, M. Svinhufvud, to be a candidate for the Presidential election in February, and to-day he accepted this invitation subject to certain conditions.

FALSE ITALIAN PASSPORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, Nov. 24

The Milanese police have discovered that false passports are being sold in the city to workmen wishing to emigrate to France. Two persons resident in Milan, natives of Southern Italy, have been arrested, and others have been arrested at Como. It is believed that a number of workmen, especially from Southern Italy, have emigrated with these false passports, and it is supposed that those who used them left the country for political reasons.

SWEDISH GRATITUDE TO MAURETANIA

The Swedish Minister in London has asked the Cunard Steamship Company to convey the thanks of the Swedish Government to the captain, officers and crew of the Mauretania for the splendid work which they did in rescuing the crew of the Swedish steamer Ovidia.

Twenty-seven men, one woman—the captain's wife—and a cat were saved from the sinking Ovidia on November 19 by the Mauretania, which had steamed for eight hours at full speed through heavy seas in answer to the Swedish vessel's S.O.S. call.

INDIAN ATTITUDE TO CONFERENCE

GROWING HOPEFULNESS

The Government of India's appreciation of the situation for the week ended November 22, which was issued yesterday, contains the following reference to the Round-Table Conference:—

Developments at the Round-Table Conference are being watched with the keenest interest by newspapers of all persuasions, the publication of the Government of India's Dispatch being followed by a more intensive discussion of the proposals lying before the Conference than has hitherto occurred. Indian Press opinion is dissatisfied with the Government of India's proposals. Some Liberal newspapers consider that the Dispatch is an advance upon the Simon Report, especially in its appreciation of political tendencies and nationalist aspirations, but they regard the advance proposed as inadequate, and the general tendency is to criticize the proposals relating to the Centre and to safeguards.

The attempts now proceeding in London to reach a settlement on communal issues are naturally followed with close interest. The developments in regard to Federation have so far attracted less attention than might have been expected, but they have already stimulated constructive thought and will, it is hoped, divert attention to an increasing degree from purely destructive criticism. Generally, there are indications of wider appreciation of the importance of the Conference and of increasing hopefulness of a successful issue.

In reference to the situation in the Provinces the Government states:—

Reports from Provinces for the first half of November show that the tendencies noticeable during the past two months still continue.

Madras continues to be quiet, and the release of prisoners has so far had no effect on the situation. In fact, very few have attempted to resume their activities. In Bihar and Orissa improvement continues, and is reflected in the comparatively small number of convictions. There were, however, several cases of violence during the fortnight. Picketing has decreased in intensity, and persons arrested in connexion with the civil disobedience movement are showing less obduracy. The Bengal Government has little to report. The general improvement has now extended to the few districts in which conditions gave cause for anxiety. In the United Provinces agitation in the towns is on the decline, and, except for occasional demonstrations, there is little activity, but efforts are being made by Congress emissaries to influence the rural areas, and advantage is being taken of the low prices of agricultural produce to incite tenants not to pay their rents. In this Province the number of persons released, on undertakings not to resume their activities, is more than 20 per cent. of the total number of convictions.

The fortnightly reports of most Provinces mention, as a result of the lapse of the Press Ordinance, the revival, in certain sections of the Press, of organized encouragement of the civil disobedience movement and persistent misrepresentations and abuse of Government.

BOMBAY EDITORS CHARGED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Nov. 24

The editors and printers of the *Bombay Chronicle* and the *Free Press Journal* were arrested to-day and charged with publishing the programme for "Jawaharlal Day" in Bombay and extracts from the *Congress Bulletin*. This is, apparently, a sequel to the Police Commissioner's recent warning to newspaper editors about the publication of Congress programmes. The case was adjourned.

NEW HOME MEMBER IN BOMBAY

The India Office announces that the King has approved the appointment of Mr. George Arthur Thomas, Indian Civil Service, to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, in succession to Sir Ernest Hotson, whose term of office will expire on March 23, 1931.

Mr. Thomas, who succeeds Sir Ernest Hotson as Home Member in the Bombay Government, was born in 1877 and educated at Clifton and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He went to India in 1900, and has held many appointments in the Bombay Presidency. In 1928 he was appointed Commissioner in Sind.

BEAUVAIS AND THE R 101

TOKENS OF BRITISH GRATITUDE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 24

The British Embassy announced this evening that the King having approved the grant of a number of decorations to certain persons concerned in the salvage operations after the wreck of the R 101, his Majesty's Ambassador will visit Beauvais on December 3 to present these decorations.

Lord Tyrrell will also present to other persons who took part in these operations letters of thanks addressed to them in the name of his Majesty's Government, as well as tokens of the Government's gratitude. Similar tokens will be presented to the municipalities of Beauvais and Allonne. The full text of the note in which Lord Tyrrell expresses to the French Government his Majesty's Government's thanks for all the assistance rendered will be published on December 3, as well as the full list of the persons on whom decorations and tokens are being conferred.

THE GREEK BUDGET

A SMALL SURPLUS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ATHENS, Nov. 23

The Budget estimates for the financial year 1931-1932 were laid before Parliament yesterday by M. Maris, the Minister of Finance. Receipts are estimated at about 10,178,000,000 drachmas (£27,000,000) and expenditure at a little less, so as to show a small surplus of about £18,600.

The new estimates represent a reduction of about £426,000 compared with those of the current year, which were about as much less than those of the previous year. The debt charge shows an increase of about £233,000, due primarily to the settlement of the French War debt according to the ruling of The Hague Court. The debt charge represents almost 35 per cent. of the total expenditure, and pensions account for another 6.6 per cent. Although the recent treaty with Turkey has made possible a reduction in the naval estimates, the cost of national defence has increased by about £80,000 owing to a larger expenditure on aviation.

MR. BENNETT IN PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 24

Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister of Canada, who is on a visit here, was a guest at a luncheon given to-day by the French National Association for economic expansion, at which were present M. Tardieu, M. Flandin, Minister of Commerce, M. Fernand David, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Philippe Roy, Canadian Minister, together with many of the leading French industrialists and business men.

M. Tardieu said that Franco-Canadian friendship was in the nature of things. Both countries had post-War problems to settle, and the relations between them were such that practical results were to be expected. Discussion between them was easy, and Canada, moreover, was called upon to play a vital part between France and the British Empire, thanks to the fact that in Canada both French and English were current.

Mr. Bennett declared that he was happy to be in France and to be among Frenchmen. For him, as a Canadian, the common heritage of the peoples from the two countries was a source of pride and also satisfaction.

POLISH ELECTIONS

REPORTED INTIMIDATION OF GERMANS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, Nov. 24

The General Election to the Senate has resulted in another victory for the Government. The provisional returns declared to-day give the state of parties in the new House as follows:—

Governmental Party	76
Nationalists	12
Christian-Democrats	2
Centre-Left	14
Ukrainians	4
Germans	3
Total	111

The Governmental Party has gained about 25 seats and the Nationalists three, at the expense of the Christian-Democrats, the Centre-Left and the National minorities. The Government will have a majority of about 40. As the election for the Senate comes after the election for the Seym, it is usual for a much smaller proportion of the electorate to cast their votes in it. Yesterday the number of abstentions was further increased by the effects of heavy falls of rain and an epidemic of influenza. M. Zaleski, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was re-elected a Senator in Warsaw.

It now seems probable that the final readjustments will give the Government 249 seats in the Seym, a gain of two on the provisional return. Its majority over other parties would then be 55, not 25 as was previously stated in error.

The result of the election to the Silesian Diet, which was also held yesterday, is as follows. The figures in brackets show the number of seats obtained at the last election, on May 11 of this year:—

Governmental Party	19	(10)
Catholic Bloc (M. Korfanty) ..	19	(16)
Germans	7	(15)
German Socialists	2	(1)
Polish Socialists	1	(4)
Communists	0	(2)
Totals	48	(48)

It appears that about 30,000 of the 125,000 German electors who voted in the election for the Seym did not cast their votes yesterday. The Governmental Party and the Catholic Bloc, which is in violent opposition to the Government, polled about the same number of votes as before. As the reports which have been received here show that members of the Union of Insurrectionaries—a uniformed militia which supports the Government—were guilty of intimidation and hooliganism in the rural districts and smaller towns, it looks as if many German voters had been constrained to absent themselves from the polls. One Insurrectionary is reported to have been shot dead by Communists, and the police sergeant of the village of Golaszowce is alleged to have been killed by members of a German armed band. The Governmental Party, as was to be foreseen, will still be in a minority in the Diet, which may for that reason be dissolved or suspended again before long.

The former Deputies who have been confined since September in the Fortress of Brzesc were transferred last night to ordinary prisons in or near Warsaw, where they will no longer be subject to punitive treatment. Three of their number, M. Kiernik, M. Praguer, and M. Mastek, are to be released on bail to-day, or as soon as sureties of £250 have been found for them. It is believed that more of the prisoners will soon be released on the same conditions.

GERMAN INQUIRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 24

The German Cabinet this morning considered the alleged instances of terrorization of German residents in Polish Silesia which have been reported by German correspondents during the last few days. It decided to instruct its Consul-General in Kattowice to visit the places where these excesses are alleged to have occurred, and to report immediately to the Foreign Office. The Cabinet, it is stated, will then consider whether it is justified in bringing the matter to the attention of the Council of the League of Nations.

Further allegations against the Poles are made to-day. It is suggested that they maltreated German voters, ousted German representatives from the polling stations, damaged German residences, destroyed German voting cards, and so on. At Kattowice Polish Insurrectionaries are stated to have paraded with a doll dressed as a Prussian officer hanging from a gallows.

ARRESTED SPANISH AIRMAN

ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Nov. 24

Major Franco, the well-known airman, who has been under arrest at the Military Prison for a breach of discipline in giving an interview to a newspaper expressing Republican sentiments, escaped early this morning in company with another prisoner, Major Reyes, an infantry officer, who was awaiting trial for an offence against the common law. A missing iron bar from the prison chapel window seems to indicate the way of escape. The news has made some stir, for Major Franco is a popular figure with the general public.

CHICAGO BANDITS' RAID

DANCING GIRLS SHOT DEAD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 24

Two dancing girls were shot dead and a number of men and women were severely wounded by revolver and shotgun fire in a midnight raid by eight bandits on a road house near Chicago yesterday. The bandits, who drove up in motor-cars, burst into the house, and aimed revolvers and sawed off shotguns at the entertainers and guests, who were either drinking at the bar or dining in the inner room.

The bandits having ordered their victims to stand against the wall and hold up their hands, proceeded to go through their pockets. Finding the light too dim for their purposes one of the bandits leaned over the bar to turn on the main lights. As he did so a railway policeman who had been in another room came in accompanied by his dog—a Great Dane. The dog seeing a stranger leaning over the bar, rushed at him and fastened his teeth in his side. As the dog leapt on him the man's hand slipped on the switch and turned out all the lights. The policeman and the bandits began firing and bullets whizzed about the room, many persons being shot. The dog, angered by his wounds and the screams of the injured, ran about biting at those who had been thrown to the ground.

The bandits then fought their way out and disappeared in a motor-car. By the time police reinforcements arrived many of the wounded had been taken away by their uninjured friends. Some of the wounded were found lying on the floor near the wall. They had been hit in the back before they dared even to turn round.

DRAFT DISARMAMENT CONVENTION

CIVIL AVIATION AND WAR

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 24

When the Preparatory Disarmament Commission to-day resumed its consideration of the Articles of the Draft Convention dealing with publicity, the Italian Delegation proposed the addition of tables showing the armed forces and the formations organized on a military basis stationed in territories oversea.

Lord Cecil opposed the proposal on the ground that it would tend to complicate the returns, and the Japanese delegate urged that such a return should be optional. The Article was adopted by five votes to four after General de Marinis had agreed to limit his proposal, in view of the mobility of naval and air forces, to land forces. Lord Cecil did not vote, and M. Massigli (France) voted against the proposal.

The Commission then discussed the Article providing for publicity concerning merchant vessels, the decks of which have been strengthened to enable them to mount guns in wartime.

Lord Cecil, opposing the Article, said such a return would be misleading, because many vessels had their decks strengthened in view of possible contingencies, and a return of those which received payment would not be complete. On a vote the Article was retained by seven votes to three.

In regard to annual statements to be made concerning numbers and horse-power of aircraft and numbers, horse-power, and volume of airships, the British Delegation submitted a new text providing for a return within three months of the close of the budgetary year. The Italian and French Delegations withdrew their own texts in favour of the British text, which was adopted by 17 to 1. Count Bernstorff (Germany) voted against it on the ground that it did not apply to stocks of material.

The most interesting discussion of the day was on the Article concerning publicity in civil aviation. Lord Cecil described the article as one of the most important in the Convention. There was no doubt of the possibility of using most civil aeroplanes for offensive purposes, but, as it was impossible to limit civil aviation, it was very necessary to have complete information on the subject.

M. Massigli read an account of an interview given in a Madrid newspaper which, it is understood, had reference to the G.38 [the German Junkers four-engined monoplane]. A member of the crew of this machine had stated, he said, that it was capable of being rapidly converted to carry four guns of small calibre and several machine-guns. It could carry five tons of bombs, and drop them over a large radius without alighting, and could fly fully loaded at a height of over 19,000ft.

Count Bernstorff, as in the case of references to the German "pocket battleship" Ersatz-Preussen, acknowledged the tribute to German industry, and retorted with a quotation from the French *Official Journal* from a declaration by a French expert, M. Brocard, according to which it was foolish to weaken commercial machines for use in time of war while they had full liberty to construct bombing machines. The transformation of civil aeroplanes would be bad business from every point of view. It would be necessary to diminish the speed, increase the fuselage, reduce their altitude capacity, and make them infinitely more vulnerable. Count Bernstorff said he could not agree to the Convention's being extended to civil aviation, but he would be glad if all countries would publish annual statements of their civil aviation.

The retention of the Article was decided upon by 17 votes.

NAZI RIOTERS

The Berlin Police Presidency states that about a dozen members of the Nazi Storm Detachment No. 33 forced their way on Saturday evening into a hall in Charlottenburg where a working-class organization was holding a dance, fired at and seriously wounded three persons, and so beat a fourth man that he also had to be taken to hospital. Six Nazis were arrested by the police.

M. POINCARE ON DISARMAMENT

"SECURITY FIRST"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 24

A reaffirmation of the French attitude towards disarmament was made yesterday by M. Poincaré, the former Prime Minister, in a speech delivered before a gathering of ex-Service men at Sampigny. He made it abundantly clear that as far as France is concerned security must be the first consideration, and that only when security had been achieved could disarmament come into the picture.

After briefly recalling the pacific attitude of France in 1914, he went on to say that the country to-day had no interest in producing another war, if only because it was self-evident that nothing could possibly be gained thereby. Those who had taken part in the late terrible struggle were the first to condemn such a barbarous method of settling international differences. But it was by no means certain that their wisdom and moderation found a counterpart everywhere abroad. From here and there came strange murmurs, disturbing catchwords. France had not answered them in kind, but, on the other hand, she could not be expected to close her eyes to realities. It became more and more obvious that mere lip service to the cause of peace, however admirable in tone, was not enough, and that those who really had peace at heart had need of other and better guarantees.

It was urged in some quarters that disarmament could only be achieved by example. But who was to know whether any such example would be followed? The League of Nations, it was true, was trying to set afoot a programme of disarmament, but it had, unfortunately, no means of making its decisions respected, since the French proposal for an international force had been rejected. Cases of nations who, while promising to disarm, secretly amassed in various ways the munitions of war were bound to occur. For France, therefore, security was an indispensable preface to disarmament. This security involved an efficient system of frontier defence, a well-trained army, sufficient reserves, a fleet capable of protecting French coasts, the colonies, and lines of communication, and an air force able to beat off and return hostile raids.

U.S. FILM COMBINES

VIOLATION OF ANTI-TRUST LAWS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 24

The United States Supreme Court to-day gave a decision holding ten film distributing companies guilty of violating the Federal anti-trust law by requiring exhibitors who hired their films to bind themselves to observe a so-called standard contract. By the terms of this standard contract exhibitors were obliged to submit all disputes to compulsory arbitration.

The Court held that the credit rules and regulations which required theatres to assume unexpired contracts made by their predecessors were likewise in violation of the anti-trust law.

The distributors involved, who through 32 boards of trade established by them handle 98 per cent. of all films in this country, are First National Pictures, Incorporated, Paramount-Famous-Lasky Corporation, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Distributing Corporation, Universal Film Exchanges, Incorporated, United Artists' Corporation, Fox Film Corporation, Pathé Exchange, Incorporated, F. B. O. Pictures Corporation, Vitagraph, Incorporated, and Educational Film Exchanges, Incorporated.

In delivering the court's opinion, Mr. Justice McReynolds said that distributors who normally should be competitors had entered into agreements binding themselves to act jointly in dealing with people who must do business with them.

The Infante Don Carlos, the Captain-General of Catalonia, has been promoted to Inspector-General of the Army. General Despujols, Civil Governor of Barcelona, becomes Captain-General of Barcelona, and a magistrate, Don José Marquez, succeeds the General as Civil Governor of Barcelona.

Telegrams in Brief

A NICE telegram says that Mr. Frank Harris, the author, who was reported to be seriously ill with bronchitis, is better.—*Reuter.*

An Exchange message from BUDAPEST says that two sisters of Admiral Horthy, the Hungarian Regent, were killed yesterday in a motoring accident.

Mrs. Victor Bruce, who left England on September 24 on her flight to TOKYO, landed at the aerodrome on the outskirts of the city yesterday afternoon.—*Reuter.*

Mlle. Maryse Hilz, the French airwoman, who left Villacoublay aerodrome on November 12 on a flight to Saigon and back, flew yesterday from ALLAHABAD to CALCUTTA.

Various objects stolen from the wrecked liner Highland Hope have been seized by the PORTUGUESE police, and the persons in whose possession they were found, arrested.—*Reuter.*

M. Eugène Ysaye, the celebrated violinist, has been taken suddenly ill in BRUSSELS. Because of his advanced age and of the operation he underwent last year, his doctor has ordered him complete rest.

Ibrahim Pasha Fahmy, Egyptian Minister of Public Works, has informed the Press that he expects that the work of heightening the ASWAN Dam will be resumed next month. He also said that he considered the Gebel Aulia Dam to be a complementary project, and that the extra storage of the heightened Aswan Dam could not be filled without the Gebel Aulia Dam.

A provisional committee of four, composed of Dr. Cyrus Adler, joint chairman of the council of the Jewish Agency, Mr. Bernard Flexner, Mr. Morris Rothenberg, and Mr. Robert Szold, has been established in NEW YORK to act on behalf of the American members of the Jewish Agency, thus temporarily filling the gap occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Felix Warburg in protest against British policy in Palestine.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ALBANIA

6,000 PEOPLE HOMELESS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

VALONA, Nov. 24

I have just returned from a tour of the earthquake area made in company with General Ghilardi, Commander-in-Chief of the Militia. Although most of the houses are still standing, they have been so shaken as to be unsafe for habitation, and about 6,000 people are now homeless. General Ghilardi brought with him about 200 tents, and has called out the local Militia to help the victims, while the Albanian Red Cross has sent doctors and medical supplies.

It is now clear that the main shock was in the mountains immediately north-east of the Logara Pass, 16 miles south of Valona. In the five principal villages affected it is officially reported that there 20 persons were killed and 60 seriously injured, but it is not known what the total casualties may have been in the smaller outlying villages.

It is probably largely due to the small size of the houses destroyed, many of which are only of one storey, that the casualties are not heavier in comparison with the material damage done.

Steps are being taken to reopen the Saranda road over the Chimara range, which was built by the Italians during the War. The disaster is serious for Albania, which is already in financial straits. King Zog has made a first contribution of £800 towards the relief funds.

THE SWISS LANDSLIP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 24

Some 300 inhabitants of the danger zone at the foot of the Kilchenstock, in the valley of the Linth, Canton Glarus, have been removed with the help of soldiers. Several companies of sappers are engaged in erecting temporary protection works with a view to lessening, if possible, the damage caused by the landslip. Small landslides take place every day; the whole front of the mountain is moving, and its collapse may be hastened by the recent rainfall.

Other Foreign News on following page

From amongst all other makers of fine cars

one name stands out as that of a pioneer, bringing luxury car quality at moderate prices—yet never lowering the standards which have made the name famous on land and in the air—Armstrong Siddeley, pioneer of low-priced sixes, pioneer of central lubrication, now pioneer of the amazing self-changing gear.

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THE CAR OF AIRCRAFT QUALITY

THE FEDERAL IDEAL

A MEETING ON AGENDA

LORD SANKEY TO DRAFT HEADS

MORE MEMBERS

The Federal Relations Committee of the Indian Round-Table Conference met at St. James's Palace yesterday afternoon under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for India. It was decided to increase substantially the membership of the Committee; Lord Sankey accepted a unanimous invitation to draw up heads of subjects for discussion, undertaking to have them ready by to-morrow evening; and the Committee adjourned until Friday.

Attention was drawn in *The Times* yesterday to the fact that 10 of the 16 representatives of Indian States (including the Dewan of Baroda, who acts as the deputy for the Maharajah Gaekwar) were members of the Committee. It is now to include the entire delegation.

A similar course was adopted in regard to the British delegation. Apart from Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Mr. MacDonald (as *ex officio* member of all committees), its original representatives were all peers. It was agreed yesterday that all members of the delegation should be free to join the Committee, which will thus have at its disposal the House of Commons experience of Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Sir Samuel Hoare, Major Oliver Stanley, Sir Robert Hamilton, and Mr. Isaac Foot.

The nomination of Mr. Sastri as a representative of the British Indian delegation was accepted with acclamation. Other names besides that of Mr. Sastri were suggested, but it was felt that the meeting could do no more than fix the number of co-opted members from this, the largest delegation, leaving the delegation free to make its own selection. Accordingly six members are to be added, and the delegation will meet to nominate them without delay.

Taken together, the additions of yesterday bring up the membership of this pivotal committee to 49, which is about four-sevenths of the total strength of the Conference. Advisers and secretaries will be present at the meetings, which will have to be held in one of the largest rooms available. It should not be forgotten that the Committee has complete freedom to weigh the comparative merits and demerits of unitary government and federalism as applied to Indian conditions.

HEADS OF SUBJECTS

A great deal of the discussion yesterday turned upon the methods of approach to the many-sided problem of federation. The States delegation as a whole was no more prepared to sponsor a draft scheme than the British or British Indian delegations. The general feeling was that the work of the Committee would be delayed and hampered if definite proposals were made until the heads of subjects had been formulated. It was felt that the problem must be approached on wide lines. Consequently Lord Sankey was requested to work out a scheme of heads of subjects to be discussed before any particular scheme of federation is considered.

The draft, which Lord Sankey has undertaken to have ready for members by to-morrow evening, will seek to provide for the formulation of general principles as the framework into which the details of federation may hereafter be fitted. The "heads of subjects" will, indeed, be an expansion and development of the questions on the subject which were briefly propounded in the speech of the Prime Minister last Friday morning. Thursday will be free for private or group studies of the draft heads, and the enlarged Committee will hold its second sitting on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

No conference assembled by a Government in this country for a non-technical purpose has ever been so fully provided with Blue-books for the assistance of its members. The major documents previously presented to Parliament—the two volumes of the Simon Report, the account of the growth of education under the Reforms prepared by the Hartog Committee, the report of the Indian Central Committee with a separately issued supplementary note by Dr. A. Suhrawardy, and the reports of the Committees appointed by the Provincial Legislatures—have been supplemented in the past fortnight by the Government of India Dispatch on the Simon Report and "Dispatches from Provincial Governments in India containing Proposals for Constitutional Reform." The last-named volume (Cmd. 3712) was issued during the plenary sittings of the Conference and almost entirely escaped notice. These major documents taken together cover 2,930 pages. They are accompanied by 14 bulky volumes of appendices to the Report of the Statutory Commission comprising memoranda submitted by the Government of India and the India Office, and by the Provincial Governments, and extracts from official and non-official evidence.

In addition a great deal of non-official information and opinion has been made available to the members of the Conference, notably by the Royal Empire Society, in the Report of its India Committee on the Simon Commission proposals, and by the East India Association. One of the most influential delegates, the Maharajah of Bikaner, has done useful service by publishing the speeches he has delivered, chiefly on Indian reform, from April, 1917, to the present year under the title of "The Growth of Political Forces in India." Further, "An Indian," who has held responsible positions in public life, and who is understood to be a member of the Conference, has published a thoughtful and fair-minded study of the background of the Indian situation under the title of "Bridging the Gulf." A brief foreword is written by that foremost of Indian industrialists, Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee. Another contribution of note is a book of 460 pages entitled "Some Suggestions for the Solution of the Indian Problem," by Mirza Khalifatul Masih, head of the Ahmadiyya community.

In a written Parliamentary reply, the Secretary for India states that the number of copies of the Simon Report sold by the Stationery Office up to November 15 was:—In this country, Vol. I. 33,653, Vol. II. 23,249; In India, Vol. I. 16,000, Vol. II. 20,000; in the United States, Vol. I. 431, Vol. II. 430. The totals are:—Vol. I., 50,084; Vol. II., 43,679.

☞ Other Indian news on p. 13.

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA

HOPES FOR BETTER CONDITIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, Nov. 24

The criticisms of the Kuomintang (the National Party) during the meeting of the plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the party appear to have made a deep impression, for, in a circular order addressed to members of the party, they are exhorted to mend their ways. They are accused of three principal blunders: regarding the party as a source of personal livelihood; conducting provincial headquarters as a rival of the local authority; and improper conduct and speech towards the people.

This correction, added to recent official orders, will doubtless have a much-needed effect, particularly as the party will be weighed in the balance at the People's Convention, which will have the opportunity to order the promulgation of the constitution to take the place of the dictatorship of the Kuomintang. Behind the scenes at the plenary session the party diehards vigorously resisted the demand for the immediate convocation of the People's Convention on the ground that Sun Yat-sen stipulated a five-year period of political tutelage under the Kuomintang before the people should be given the right to frame their own constitution.

Chiang Kai-shek was busy arguing the issue when Chang Hsueh-liang, his brother in arms, from Mukden, unexpectedly arrived on the scene, and between them the two highest military officers of the Government were able to secure the passage of the resolution to convoke the People's Convention, a resolution which may well prove momentous.

Good relations being now established between the two principal commanders in the country, the feeling grows that the risk of a recurrence of civil war in the near future is diminished and there is a disposition to hope for better conditions and an expansion of trade. The question of the management of the Northern Railways is being amicably settled. The Government is to control the Peking-Hankow Railway, with the head office at Hankow, and the Tientsin-Pukow Railway as far as Tsinan in Shantung, and Chang Hsueh-liang will have control of the Tsingtao-Tsinan (Shantung) Railway and all the other lines in the North and interior. The trade on these lines has been virtually dead for the past three years, and a resumption of the normal traffic would have an immediate effect on economic conditions, provided the military taxes are removed or substantially reduced.

But, as frequently reported, it is the taxes levied for the maintenance of the military every way and everywhere which are throttling trade. This taxation must continue until the hordes of soldiers are otherwise provided for. The territories which sustained the armies of Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan must still maintain the same troops, though under different commanders, and, in addition, the Mukden forces have now to be kept at the expense of China. The situation is aggravated by the lack of foreign demand for Chinese products, though their price, owing to the low price of silver, is cheaper than ever before. Although some improvement may be expected, there is no room at present for a commercial millennium.

OUSTRIC FAILURE

EFFECT ON THE BOURSE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 24

A further domiciliary visit was made to-day in connexion with the Oustric case, this time at the offices of the Banque Oustric. M. Oustric was present. The strong-room and the registry were placed under seal. A number of files were taken from the director's private room and were handed over to the experts charged by the Court with the examination of the affairs of the group.

An approximate statement of the bank's position has been submitted to the creditors. This, while purely provisional, shows that the liabilities amount to 1,238,000,000f. [£9,904,000] and the assets to about 777,000,000f. [£6,216,000], of which 425,000,000f. represent sundry debtors. The shares in the hands of the bank were valued at the quotations prevailing on November 20. Although the monthly settlement is still some way off, the Bourse is already feeling the effects of the collapse. Heavy selling took place to-day in preparation for the settlement, and the earlier quotations, already well below the closing prices of last week, sagged heavily in practically all markets. It is stated that the prices of many stocks, low as they were, hardly reflected the true state of the market owing to the complete absence of any demand.

It was reported on the Bourse to-day that another financial group was in difficulties and that its affairs had been the subject of a conference between the Minister of Finance, the Governor of the Bank of France, the presidents of the two Bourse syndicates, and representatives of the larger banks. It was stated this evening that no decision had been reached, but that the discussions were being continued.

THE KING AND QUEEN

RETURN TO LONDON

The King and Queen returned to London yesterday from Sandringham, where they have been staying for the past 10 days. They travelled by Royal train and reached King's Cross Station at 12.20 p.m., where they were greeted by Lord Faringdon, Deputy Chairman of the L.N.E.R., and Sir Ralph Wedgwood, Chief General Manager. Their Majesties drove direct from the station to Buckingham Palace.

It is expected that the Court will again return to Sandringham at the end of this week.

N. MIDLAND DIVISION COMMAND

Major-General W. J. Dugan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., has been appointed Commander of the 46th (North Midland) Division, Territorial Army, in succession to Major-General Sir Percy Hambro, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., with effect from May 15, 1931.

General Dugan, after some service in the ranks, was given a commission in The Lincolnshire Regiment during the South African War, in which he gained the Queen's Medal with three and the King's Medal with two clasps. At the outbreak of the Great War he became D.A.A. and Q.M.G., East Anglian Division. Subsequently in France he commanded a brigade and became Assistant Inspector of Training. He was promoted to major-general last April.

U.S. AND WORLD COURT

NEW MOVE FOR ADHESION

APPEAL TO MR. HOOVER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24

President Hoover has been urged in a letter signed by 100 men of note in American life, among them General Pershing, to submit to the Senate at the approaching short Session of the old Congress the substitute proposal for the adherence of the United States to the Protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice negotiated by Mr. Elihu Root during the Coolidge Administration. Mr. Hoover may do this, but not even at the State Department is it known definitely whether he will or will not.

Senator Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, has promised that the matter shall have the necessary consideration if it is submitted, but Mr. Borah may be a Greek bearing gifts. The programme of the short Session is lengthening ominously, and if the Senator and his progressive Republican friends really desire to leave so much business uncompleted as to make it necessary to call the new Congress to a special Session next spring, a long and acrimonious debate on what is called the World Court might suit their purpose admirably.

Every day seems to produce new proposals for legislative action. Senator Reed (Pennsylvania) will introduce a resolution barring all immigration into the United States for a period of two years as a means of relieving domestic unemployment; and he includes Canadians and Filipinos in his embargo. Senator Bingham (Connecticut) has a proposal to raise the permitted alcoholic content of beer to 4 per cent. Mr. Reed's proposal will almost certainly go through, but it may take time; while Mr. Bingham's is full of oratorical dynamite. It may be true in this time of depression and discontent that, as Mr. Housman says, "malt does more than Milton can to justify God's ways to man," but the translation of the couplet into legislation will hardly take place until a storm has raged which may split the Republican Party.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

To-day, Mr. Hoover's Law Enforcement Commission will meet again in an atmosphere darkened by threats from both "wets" and "drys." Whatever their report to the President may ultimately be, so far as its references to prohibition are concerned, it will cause trouble, and the possibility that it may be added to the portentous list of questions debatable by Congress is alone enough to destroy the harmony which has been promised by the Democrats. The President might postpone its submission, just as he might decide not to send forward the World Court proposal, but the mere fact that he is withholding matters of such high import would arouse resentment in many quarters and might provoke as much time-devouring eloquence in the Senate, where the rule of unlimited debate obtains, as the actual appearance of these questions on the agenda. When all the pros and cons are weighed, it is a reasonable supposition that both the World Court and the prohibition problem will be formally available for discussion.

In one sense, forcing the issue of the adherence of the United States to the Protocol of the Permanent Court might be of advantage to an Administration which, it would seem, must seek the recovery of its prestige in the foreign field rather than in the domestic. The debate on it would be bitter, but it would be of high educational value, and it would in all probability end in the victory of the Administration. If so, then the way would be clearer to public acceptance of the idea that the United States should join with other nations in contriving some machinery to make a general pact for the renunciation of war more effective.

MR. HOOVER'S ATTITUDE

Exactly what is in the minds of President Hoover and his Secretary of State is now sufficiently apparent—a commission of inquiry and conciliation, and a report combining the best features of the Bryan Treaties and of the method pursued by the Pan-American Conference at the time of the Bolivian-Paraguayan dispute. There was quiet talk of this in high quarters as far back as the Russo-Chinese difficulty, but its improvization at that time was obviously undesirable. Mr. Stimson returned to it later, and it was at the end of 1929 that, as already reported, he conveyed, through the French Ambassador here, his suggestion to the French Foreign Minister, M. Briand, that what is familiarly known as the "consultative pact" might and should take some such form.

This proposal was, as is also known, in some danger of being caught and mangled in the wheels of the London Naval Conference, and had at that time to be set aside. Mr. Stimson has made no move to revive it since. He is known to feel that the initiative is now with the French Government, or with others who may be more interested. But it seems certain that he would renew the discussion of it with satisfaction and with the approval of the President, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that in this matter the Administration is ready to go farther and faster than has been generally assumed.

CHEAPER BREAD

DROP TO 7D. A QUARTERN NEXT MONDAY

The joint secretaries of the London Master Bakers' Association and the principal wholesale society yesterday issued the following statement:—

"At a joint meeting of the two London societies it has been decided that, owing to the recent reduction in the price of flour, the price of bread should be reduced by a halfpenny a quartern on Monday next, December 1, making the price of bread 7d. per quartern."

The price of bread in Birmingham was reduced yesterday by ½d. per 4lb. loaf to 7d., the lowest price since 1914.

SIR WILLIAM WATSON

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The plight of Sir William Watson, the poet, who is ill and in straitened circumstances, and on whose behalf a fund has been opened in England, has attracted the attention of his many American admirers, who have also opened a fund on his behalf.

The treasurer of the fund, Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson, said to-day that many American poets and men of letters had made donations. The *New York Evening Post* says:—"Many Americans must be touched at the news of his (Sir William Watson's) distress, and feel it a privilege to help to ease the declining years of one to whom they owe an unpayable debt."—*Reuter.*

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA

ANTI-STALINIST ACTIVITY

REPORTS OF FIGHTING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Nov. 24

Reports continue to arrive from Estonians and Latvians living near the Soviet frontier of disorders among the Russian peasants and intermittent firing on Russian territory.

The first outbreak, it is said, occurred two or three weeks ago in the neighbourhood of Ostroff, in connexion with the resumption of Stalin's programme of collectivization. The peasants gave the agents from Moscow a hostile reception, and there was bloodshed, but the disturbance was later quelled by detachments of soldiers sent to the spot. There is reported to have been serious fighting, in which machine-guns were used, between Ostroff and Pskoff yesterday and Saturday. The reports add that an armoured train arrived at Ostroff yesterday and that artillery fire was afterwards heard.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. has ordered the immediate dissolution, to be followed by reorganization, of the supreme Communist bodies of Georgia and Azerbaijan, on the ground that a large proportion of the members have lately joined the anti-Stalinist revolt.

A group of Communists in Moscow recently presented the Central Committee with a proposal for fortifying the authority of the Communist Party by immediately opening its ranks to the whole of the working class in the U.S.S.R. The Central Committee have now turned down the proposal, stating that it is one which must be "resolutely combated." The committee declares that an extension of the Communist Party to embrace the entire proletariat or even a majority of it would be a source of weakness rather than of strength. The party must be constantly weeded, and remain a body of picked men. It cannot consider collective enrolment. Workers may apply collectively, but each candidate will continue to be subject to strict tests individually, and none will be admitted unless he can satisfy the examiners of his adherence to the party's present policy.

"CRISIS IN THE KREMLIN"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, Nov. 24

A competent observer who has arrived here from Moscow says that up to Saturday night, when he left the Soviet capital, there had been no street disturbances there, and outwardly all was quiet. He attributes the alarms of the week-end to a serious crisis in the Kremlin, which was very acute 10 days ago. He believes that Rykoff, and also Blücher (Galents) and Eydeman, the directors of military schools, are confined to their homes under preventive arrest.

ITALO-SOVIET RELATIONS

MEETING OF M. LITVINOFF AND SIGNOR GRANDI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, Nov. 24

M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Milan at 5.30 to-day from Geneva—where he had been attending the sittings of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission—on an official visit to Signor Grandi, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Signor Grandi and M. Kursky, the Soviet Ambassador to the Quirinal, with other officials, met M. Litvinoff at the station, and later the two Ministers had a conversation lasting over two hours at the palace of the local prefecture. To-night M. Litvinoff was entertained at dinner by Signor Grandi. The following *communiqué* was issued:—

Signor Grandi, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Litvinoff, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, met to-day at Milan. The two statesmen had a long and friendly conversation, in which they exchanged their views on the political and economic questions which interest the two countries and on the development of their relations.

SHOTS IN DUBLIN

GUARD AT SPEAKER'S HOUSE WOUNDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, Nov. 24

Much excitement was caused in Dublin last night when five revolver shots were fired in the peaceful neighbourhood of Brighton-square, Rathgar. Shortly after 8 o'clock two men approached the armed guard at the house of Mr. Michael Hayes, Speaker of Dail Eireann, and were challenged. Shots were exchanged and the guard, Sergeant Patrick Regan, of the Free State Army, was wounded in the leg. He was taken to the military hospital. The two assailants decamped, leaving no trace of their identity.

All sorts of rumours have been in circulation concerning the affair, but the police have made no statement. This is the second outrage of the kind within the last few weeks. On November 10 a party of soldiers acting as a guard on Mr. Cosgrave's house at Templeogue were attacked on their way into Dublin.

KING HUSEIN'S HEALTH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NICOSIA, Nov. 24

The health of King Husein of the Hejaz, who is in bed with a bad cold, has undergone no change. His Majesty's sons, the Emir of Transjordan and the King of Iraq, arrived here yesterday, having crossed in H.M.S. Bryony to visit their father, who is now 77.

HONORARY A.D.C. TO THE KING

The King has approved of the appointment of Honorary Colonel Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O., Tiwana, Indian Army, as Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the King.

POWERS OF MINISTERS

The Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor, under the chairmanship of Lord Donoughmore, to consider the powers of Ministers of the Crown by way of delegated legislation and judicial or quasi-judicial decision will hold meetings to-morrow and on Thursday in the Lord Chairman's room, House of Lords, at 4.30 p.m. on each day. At the former meeting evidence will be given by Lord Russell, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India, and on Thursday evidence will be given by Sir Charles Hipwood, Second Secretary of the Board of Trade.

MINERS' WORKING HOURS

DEADLOCK IN TWO AREAS

DANGER OF STOPPAGE

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

There is good and bad news from the coalfields, but the bad outweighs the good, and the position in Scotland has now become as grave as it is in South Wales. In both those coalfields the negotiations are at a deadlock; there is no agreement on terms for continuing work on the basis of a 7½-hour day on and after next Monday, and though the miners are referring the disputes to the National Industrial Board the coalowners in both areas have decided not to appear before the Board. The owners are insisting on coalfield settlements without resort to outside bodies of any kind.

The National Board will hold its first meeting to-morrow at 5, Old Palace-yard, which is also the place of meeting of the Industrial Court. It is understood that the Board will be mainly concerned with its mode of approach to the problems of the coalfields in view especially of the shortness of the interval before the 7½-hour day comes into force.

Two appeals already await the Board's attention. The South Wales miners have lodged one, the Bristol miners the other. The Scottish case will provide a third. There will not be time to hear even one appeal before Monday, and there is great uncertainty therefore as to the terms on which employment will be available next week and as to the continuance of work. In the Bristol area the men are asking for an extension of the present agreement until the Board's findings are known. This implies that the piece-rate workers are prepared for a temporary reduction of earnings as the result of the smaller output of a shorter day, but that the day-wage men would be safeguarded against a reduction. The owners' reply has not been made known. In South Wales also there is still no announcement of the terms the owners will offer.

South Wales and Scotland are the two large areas in which there is the danger of an immediate stoppage of work unless there should be the timely *modus vivendi* for which the Secretary for the Mines Department was hoping ten days ago. The Scottish owners yesterday put alternative proposals before the miners' representatives—with a spread-over of working hours, a reduction of the minimum percentage addition to basis rates of 95 per cent. instead of the present 110 per cent.; without a spread-over, an addition of 76 per cent. to the basis rates. The men are claiming a 7½-hour day without reduction of earnings. According to the owners' arguments there must be a reduction of wages in any case.

OTHER COALFIELDS

The definitely good news comes from the two small coalfields of Cumberland and North Wales, where spread-over agreements have been reached. Application is being made to the Mining Association on the one hand and the Miners' Federation on the other, for the assent without which the local decisions cannot be operative. Armed with these assents, the local associations of owners and miners can make application to the Board of Trade for orders, which cannot then be refused, and which will become effective forthwith, to permit of the hours of work on certain days exceeding 7½ provided that, on an average taken over the 12 weekdays in any fortnight, the hours do not exceed 90. The Cumberland proposal is to work 7 hours 42 minutes on five days of the week and 6½ hours on Saturdays, making 45 hours for the week, the wage rates of 30 per cent. above the basis and the subsistence wage of 6s. 10d. a day remaining unchanged. North Wales will divide the hours in the same way.

In Northumberland the Durham agreements still appear possible. The hewers in these areas already work a 7½-hour day, but the men on the roads work longer. The problem is to get a clearance of the coal which the hewers get in their 7½-hour day. A spread-over of the working time of a section of the men would be a means to ensure smooth working.

In Lancashire, where there is not the same urgency to reach an immediate decision, because a month's notice must be given to end the existing agreement, the owners again put forward yesterday the proposal of a spread-over. They pointed out to the representatives of the miners that the reduction of the working day by half an hour will add about 1s. 3d. a ton to production costs, and that, in addition, there will be an increase of overhead charges per ton as a consequence of the reduced output. The ascertainment of the working results of the September quarter discloses a loss of 1s. 5½d. a ton in the coalfield. The owners' suggestion is a working week of five eight-hour days, without reduction of wages. The miners have asked for the strict 7½-hour day with a 6½ per cent. addition to piece rates, so as to prevent a loss of earnings to piece-workers.

GERMAN OWNERS ALERT

Our Cardiff Correspondent telegraphs:—

As in 1926, Continental mineowners have been quick to seize upon the British coal troubles as an opportunity to make a bid for our coal markets. During the week-end several coal exporters in South Wales received circulars from German coalowners offering to cover their contract commitments by supplying unlimited quantities of coal for any destination. An extract from one of these circulars is as follows:—

It is reported in our papers that Mr. A. J. Cook, of the Miners' Federation, stated that unless an agreement be made in respect of shorter working time without reduction of wages a strike will be unavoidable in 16 districts of the United Kingdom. If a strike should break out and coals are to be bought again from Continental suppliers we solicit your esteemed inquiries.

INVALIDS

The condition of the Bishop of St. Andrews (the Right Rev. Dr. Plumb), who is lying ill in a nursing home at Edinburgh, was stated yesterday to be extremely critical. Last night his condition was reported to be very grave.

Lord Wittenham, who has been ill for several months, is suffering from blood poisoning. Early this year Lord Wittenham, who is 78, had a fall from his motor-car, and has been in poor health ever since.

Mr. F. O. Roberts, the Minister of Pensions, is indisposed, and is taking a rest at his home at Northampton. He will probably be away from his duties for some days.

Mr. Ben Turner, M.P., was removed last night to a nursing home in Leeds for an operation for appendicitis. After the operation had been performed Mr. Turner's condition was reported to be quite satisfactory.

Mr. E. L. Orr-Ewing was reported last evening to be a little better.

GALE AND RAIN RENEWED

FLOODS IN WALES

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

The ridge of relatively high pressure that developed so suddenly during the week-end disappeared as suddenly on Sunday night, and by 7 a.m. yesterday a new depression had arrived over Ireland. Rain during Sunday night and early yesterday morning was especially heavy in Southern Ireland, South Wales, and South-West England, in many instances amounting to between ¼in. and 1in. A fall of 1¼in. was reported from St. Ives. Strong southerly winds soon became general and rose to a gale in exposed coastal districts. A gust of 68 miles an hour was recorded at Valentia in the early afternoon, and one of over 60 miles an hour at Holyhead.

The depression in the West had moved northwards to the west coast of Scotland by the evening, and the weather to-day will probably be rather better. Showers are expected, but with considerable bright intervals. The disturbed conditions out on the Atlantic suggest that any improvement will be shortlived, and that further stormy and wet periods are likely.

ROADS UNDER WATER

After a week-end of heavy rain there was serious flooding in many parts of South Wales yesterday morning. At Trehafod, the scene of several disastrous floods during the past two winters, the roadway leading from Pontypridd to Porth was again under water, but the River Rhondda was kept within its banks by the protecting walls which have been built since last year's floods.

Torrents from the neighbouring mountain sides swept through houses in the Aberdare Valley, while a number of cottages in the low-lying districts of the Eastern Valley, Monmouthshire, were flooded. The roadways in parts of Monmouthshire were under about a foot of water. Much of the marshland between the Severn Tunnel and Cardiff has been converted into broad expanses of shallow water.

A gale accompanied by continuous rains and sleet raged over North Wales on Sunday night and yesterday, doing considerable damage. The rivers Dee, Severn, Wye, and Conway are in places over their banks, and great tracts of land are under water.

The new cruiser Dorsetshire, the Weymouth motor-lifeboat, and Admiralty and other tugs went to the assistance of two vessels in distress off Portland yesterday. Wireless signals asking for help were picked up at Portland Wireless Station from the Greek steamers Triton and Taxiarchis.

The Triton had engine trouble and the captain feared that she would ground on the Shambles; the other vessel appeared to be in danger of drifting on to Chesil Beach, off Abbotsbury. A gale was blowing, with heavy rain and poor visibility, when the rescue ships went out. The Weymouth lifeboat got up to the Triton, which, however, had repaired the damage to her engine and declined help. The rescue vessels could not locate the Taxiarchis for some hours. H.M.S. Dorsetshire then came up to her off Portland Bill and escorted her to a safe anchorage in Weymouth Bay. This was the first time the Weymouth lifeboat had been sent out on rescue work, and the coxswain was loud in his praise of her qualities in a heavy sea.

FLOODS EXTENDING IN FRANCE

PARIS PRECAUTIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 24

Heavy rainfall has continued over the greater part of France during the past 24 hours, extending the floods that have already occurred and involving districts that had so far escaped.

The Seine, which yesterday passed the danger mark of four metres 11 centimetres at the Pont d'Austerlitz, has now attained a level of five metres and is still rising, all navigation being suspended. It is at this level that the flood emergency services are called out, since the addition of every centimetre now involves the certain flooding of various areas. The various tributaries of the Seine are also in flood. At Viry-Châtillon the streets alongside the River Orge are already under water and 3,500 people have had to evacuate their houses; the low-lying areas of various other riverside suburbs such as Alfortville and Charenton are also flooded in varying degrees.

A further rise of 40 to 50 centimetres is expected during the next 24 hours, but although much damage and inconvenience are inevitable, the existing arrangements are sufficient to avert any serious general threat to the city until a far higher level has been reached. At a Cabinet meeting to-day M. Pernot, Minister of Public Works, gave an account of the measures taken by his Department. Immediately after the floods of 1910, when 25 miles of streets were under water, an extensive programme of protection, both by construction and by the organization of *personnel*, was begun, and its efficiency was shown in 1924, when the Seine was at the same level as in 1910 and only a few streets were submerged. Since then additional works have been carried out, giving a greater margin of safety.

Among the other rivers now in flood the Marne, the Sarthe, and the Meuse are particularly swollen. At Le Mans the Sarthe has reached the highest level recorded since 1881, and many inhabitants have had to be rescued in boats. In the lower reaches of the Marne large areas are now under water, while the Meuse has overrun its banks and is threatening many houses along the valley at Verdun.

GERMAN STEAMER WRECKED

CREW OF THIRTY LOST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 24

Yesterday's storm did much damage in many parts of Germany. On the coast the gale reached hurricane strength. The steamer Luise Leonhardt, a 3,364-ton vessel built in England in 1921, which left Hamburg yesterday morning for an American port, had a rudder chain broken soon after leaving the mouth of the Elbe, and tried to anchor near Elbe Lightship No. 1. The anchor chain also snapped, and the ship was driven aground on the Grosser Vogel Sandbank, where big seas smashed her to pieces. A salvage tug from Cuxhaven could find no trace of the captain or his crew of 30, and it is now stated that all were drowned.

HIGH TEMPERATURES IN SWITZERLAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 24

A strong Föhn wind swept over Switzerland on Saturday and Sunday, at one time reaching a velocity of 64 miles an hour. Train services in Northern Switzerland were stopped or delayed. At Basel several houses were set on fire by lightning. Under the influence of the Föhn the temperature rose to 65deg. in the plains and to 40deg. at a height of 6,000ft., with the result that 2ft. of snow was melted in 48 hours, leaving the lower slopes of the mountains as bare as in autumn.

POLITICAL NOTES

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BILL

LABOUR CONCESSION TO LIBERALS

The chances of the Education (School Attendance) Bill passing through the House of Commons have been improved considerably as a result of conversations between Sir Charles Trevelyan and a committee of the Liberal Party. The Liberals at their weekly meeting appointed a committee, consisting of Mr. Percy Harris, Mr. E. D. Simon, Mr. Milner Grey, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, to discuss the position with the President of the Board of Education, and they met later in the evening. It is understood that Sir Charles Trevelyan may now be prepared to accept the Liberal amendment which would postpone the operation of the Bill from next April to September, 1932, although the Government would prefer that the postponement should be for 12 months only. A compromise on the maintenance grant is also possible. While he adheres to the uniform amount of 5s. a week, Sir Charles Trevelyan may agree to a variation of the suggested procedure which would leave to the local authorities the duty of fixing the income limit of the parents. A further Liberal demand that a definite application for the grant must be made by the parent is also likely to be conceded, and these facts will be reported to a further meeting of the Liberal Party to-day. There is also a good deal of sympathy for Mr. de Rothschild's suggestion that in the agricultural areas a part of the extra year's schooling should be spent in agricultural training, but this is not an official Liberal amendment.

The Prime Minister has arranged to attend to-day's meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party. The engagement was made a week ago, before the dispute with the Left Wing over the East Renfrew by-election began, but it is difficult to see how the present difference of opinion within the party can be kept out of the discussion, and Mr. MacDonald may have something to say about the recent crop of rumours concerning his own political future. There is obviously a school of thought within the Labour Party which blames Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden for everything which it does not approve. Thus Mr. Kirkwood, speaking at Barrhead on Saturday on the refusal of the National Executive of the Labour Party to endorse Bailie Irwin's candidature, said "Snowden has thrown out the challenge, and we accept it." As a matter of fact Mr. Snowden is not a member of the executive, and the question, naturally, was never before the Cabinet.

Whether the revolt against the Government is to be regarded as serious will be known on Thursday, which has been fixed for the discussion of the Conservative vote of censure. That day is also the closing day of the East Renfrew campaign, and the Left Wing members will have to decide whether they will obey the party whip and be in their places at Westminster or whether they will remain in Scotland. The bulk of the Liberals will support the Government, but in the circumstances the Conservatives are not particularly anxious to give pairs for the division and thus to allow the discontented Labour members to continue their campaign in the country.

Captain Cazalet will ask the Prime Minister to-morrow whether he can tell the House of Commons when the Supplementary Estimate for the subsidy for grand opera at Covent Garden will be taken. On Thursday he will ask Mr. Snowden whether he will give the House any further information about the arrangement between the Treasury and the British Broadcasting Corporation and what organization will be responsible for the production of opera. He also wishes to know whether the Imperial League of Opera was consulted before the grant was promised, and whether it will receive any portion of the subsidy.

ANDREE EXPEDITION FILMS

On page 18 to-day our illustrations include four reproductions of the original photographic films taken by the Andrée expedition, which after lying in the ice for 33 years have been developed by Professor Hertzberg, of Stockholm.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

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THEATRES

Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	8.15
Ambassadors	THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED	2.30 & 8.40
Apollo	THE OUTSIDER	8.30
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	8.30
Criterion	GENERAL JOHN REGAN	8.30
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	WOODEN SHOES	8.40
Little	THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR	8.30
Lyceum	THE HOUSE OF DANGER	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.40
New	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	8.15
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
Royalty	MARRIAGE A LA MODE	8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	8.30
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	2.30 & 8.10
Wyndham's	THE MOUTHPIECE	8.40

VARIETIES

Collseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9

CONCERTS

Grotrian Hall	NEW LONDON TRIO	8.30
Queen's Hall	MME. GABRIELLE RITTER-CIAMPI	8.15
Wigmore Hall	MISS VIOLET PUSEY	8.15

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	MYSTERY OF LIFE	1 to 11
Astoria	THE SEA WOLF	1 to 11
Capitol	DETECTIVE CLIVE, BART.	12 to 11
Carlton	ANIMAL CRACKERS	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST	1 to 11
Empire	THOSE THREE FRENCH GIRLS	12 to 12
Kensington	BALACLAVA	2 to 11
London Pavilion	HELL'S ANGELS	2.30 & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	MOBY DICK	2 to 11
New Gallery	A WARM CORNER	2 to 11
New Victoria	A WARM CORNER	12 to 11
Plaza	ANYBODY'S WOMAN	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	DASSAN	2.30, 6.30, & 8.30
Regal	HALF SHOT AT SUNRISE	1 to 11
Rialto	KING OF JAZZ	12 to 11
Small Picture Theatre	THE FURIES	12 to 11.45
The World's News Theatre	ROUND THE WORLD IN 80 MINUTES	12 to 11
Tivoli	WHOOPEE	12.30 to 11

THE TIMES

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—West or south-west wind, fresh or strong, squally ; bright intervals, some showers ; rather mild.

Further Outlook.—Changeable, with further gales or strong winds. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Federal Relations Committee of the Indian Round-Table Conference met at St. James's Palace yesterday afternoon. Lord Sankey was requested to draw up heads of subjects for discussion. He has undertaken to have his draft ready for the members of the Committee by to-morrow evening. (p. 14)

Sir Arthur Colefax, K.C., as the Commissioner appointed by the Minister of Labour, began a public inquiry at Montagu House, Whitehall, yesterday, into the objections that have been raised to the Draft Special Order recently published by the Minister, applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the catering trade. (p. 11)

A scheme for the establishment by the Air Ministry of an Imperial School of Air Pilotage is to be submitted by a sub-committee appointed by the late Lord Thomson. (p. 16)

The Minister of Agriculture has appointed a National Mark Cider Trade Committee. (p. 16)

In both the Scottish and the South Wales coalfields the negotiations with regard to miners' hours of work and their wages when the shorter working day comes into operation have reached a deadlock. (p. 14)

The second report of the advisers to the London Power Company on the treatment of sulphur fumes in connexion with the proposed Battersea power station has been published. (p. 11)

It is proposed to effect a great concentration of Birmingham hospital services at Edgbaston, on a site of 150 acres. The scheme has been described as the most important development in Birmingham since the reorganizing of its municipal government by Joseph Chamberlain. (p. 19)

At the inquest on the body of Mrs. Alice Thomas, a farmer's wife, of Lewannick, Cornwall, which was opened at Plymouth yesterday, evidence was given that the organs contained sufficient arsenic to cause death. A letter from the missing woman, Mrs. Hearn, to Mr. Thomas, containing the declaration "I am innocent," was read. (p. 9)

The trial of Francis Lorang, who is alleged to have committed certain frauds in connexion with the Blue Bird petrol and oil companies, was continued at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. The evidence for the defence was concluded, and the trial was adjourned until to-day. (p. 9)

POLITICS

It is understood that Sir Charles Trevelyan is prepared to accept the Liberal amendment to postpone from next April until September, 1932, the operation of the Education (School Attendance) Bill. It is possible that a compromise may be reached on the subject of maintenance grants. (p. 14)

Nominations take place to-day in the Whitechapel by-election, in which Zionist resentment and trade union dissatisfaction with the Government's record on unemployment are causing the Labour Party anxiety as to their ability to hold the seat. (p. 8)

Bailie Irwin, the Labour candidate in the East Renfrew by-election, is still without recognition from the National Labour Party, but negotiations are being continued. (p. 8)

The Government's proposal for the application of what is known as the "kangaroo" closure to the Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill in the Standing Committee was discussed in the House of Commons yesterday. (p. 8)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King and Queen returned to London yesterday from Sandringham. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Government of India, in its weekly appreciation of the situation, says that developments at the Round-Table Conference are being watched with the keenest interest by newspapers of all classes, and that, generally, there are indications of increasing hopefulness of a successful issue of the Conference. (p. 13)

President Hoover has received a letter, signed by 100 men of note in American life, urging him to submit to the short Session of the old Congress the substitute proposal for the adherence of the United States to the World Court, negotiated by Senator Root during the Coolidge Administration. (p. 14)

The General Election to the Polish Senate has resulted in another victory for the Government. Reports have reached Warsaw of intimidation of German voters during the elections to the Silesian Diet. (p. 13)

Reports continue to arrive from the Soviet Russian frontier of peasant insurrections against the Stalinist policy, and of ensuing military action. Our Warsaw Correspondent is informed that the recent rumour of disturbances in Moscow is to be attributed to a serious crisis in the Kremlin, although there have been no open disorders in the city. (p. 14)

The floods are extending in France, and the Seine has now risen above the danger level in Paris, where thorough precautions against floods are being taken. During the storm over Germany a steamer was wrecked outside the mouth of the Elbe, her captain and crew of 30 being lost. (p. 14)

The feeling is growing in China that the risk of civil war is diminishing, and the people are disposed to hope for better conditions and an expansion of trade. (p. 14)

SPORT

The Birmingham Meeting under National Hunt Rules was begun yesterday and will be continued to-day. (p. 6)

Cambridge University beat Newport at Cambridge yesterday afternoon by a try to nothing. (p. 7)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Causes of Dull Markets ; Over-Subscription of Central Electricity Board's Issue ; Cable and Wireless Traffics ; Lancashire Cotton Corporation ; Tube Makers' Prosperity ; Hotel Results ; a Favourable Rubber Report ; and Better Argentine Grain Freight Rates. (p. 21)

In Lombard-street money was wanted and loan rates advanced. Discount rates were unaltered. The Bank announced the receipt of £350,000 in sovereigns and the sale of £344,000 in bar gold. Among the Foreign Exchanges the Paris rate advanced, but the Italian, Dutch, and German rates declined. Spanish currency depreciated. A sharp rise took place in the Argentine rate. Silver declined ¼d. to 16½d. per oz. (p. 21)

In the Stock Markets yesterday Gilt-edged stocks were again firm, but the general tendency was weak. A further fall took place in Oil, Mining, and numerous Industrial shares. In the Foreign market German and Brazilian bonds were again offered. (p. 21)

UNTIMELY DISSENSIONS

Events in the constituency of East Renfrewshire, where a by-election is in progress, threaten to deprive the Socialist Party of one of their few remaining hopes. No longer can they point to the comedy of Conservative errors in the South Paddington election as a proof that their own greater tactical cohesion may enable them to triumph even among the ruins of their political reputation. They have now all the makings of a South Paddington of their own. BAILIE IRWIN, the Socialist candidate in East Renfrewshire, decided that he could not possibly handicap himself by fighting on the record of the Socialist Government. He proposed, therefore, if returned to Parliament, to support the Clyde group, whose impatience with the efforts of the Government to put "Labour and "the Nation" on the Statute-book has become indistinguishable from independence, although it has never been so miscalculated as to threaten the Government's existence. Thereupon the executive of the National Labour Party decided to put its foot down and refuse endorsement of BAILIE IRWIN'S candidature. The reply of the Clyde group was to take the night train to Scotland and make East Renfrewshire re-echo with denunciations of the "mean" attack of the official Labour Party on the red corpuscles of the Socialist movement. Their action was given special significance because it followed upon the resolute resistance at a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party on Thursday to the attempt to make the malcontents see that there must be such a thing as party discipline. With that genius for tactlessness which the present leaders of the party have unhappily shown in far more important matters, the censure of one of the Left wing and the ostracism of BAILIE IRWIN were announced at the same meeting. The result is reported to have been that SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, who coquets alternately with Young Conservatism and with the Clyde, appeared for the first time as a scourge rather than a spur to the Government. He made a bitter attack upon their policy ; he has since promised to speak for BAILIE IRWIN ; and MR. W. J. BROWN, the member under question at the meeting, has issued a statement that "the root "of the trouble is the practical paralysis of the "leadership of the Labour Party"—a phrase which may well amuse MR. BALDWIN.

No exaggerated deductions should be made from this fortuitous alliance between the different sections of Socialist critics of the Government. Even the local quarrel may well be patched up in a constituency where no new candidate can now come forward, and where the chance of victory for any shade of Socialism is slight. In the wider sense the revolt of the Left wing is no new development, nor is there as yet any proof that it will be carried to new lengths in Parliament. As MR. MAXTON very truly said in his statement on Friday, "the issue "has always been innate in the relationship "of the I.L.P. to the Labour Party." From the party point of view there is much to be said for both sides to the quarrel. The Official Labour Party can hardly tolerate such flagrant contempt in those who are nominally part of its army. The I.L.P. no doubt feel that their existence depends on dissociation from a party whose ill-success may well be mistaken for incompetence and accepted as proof of the failure of Socialism. Both sides have also a strong tactical position. The undisciplined are not all so scornful as MR. MAXTON believes of the assistance which the official organization can render. The disciplinarians are not so unmindful of the value of storm troops as their present bold front towards the malcontents would seem to imply. It remains, therefore, to be seen whether either side will push the quarrel to the point at which both are careless of the possible results in a division in the House of Commons. Meanwhile, from the national point of view, there is nothing to be said for either side. That the Government should choose and the malcontents accept the present juncture in national affairs as a proper occasion to stage a domestic quarrel merely shows that the whole party has little sense of national interests. It is really remarkable that the argument upon which the party peacemakers seem almost exclusively to rely is the effect of dissension upon the party fortunes and not the need of consolidating a Government engaged upon supremely important national tasks. They appear to have entirely forgotten that. The PRIME MINISTER is, or should be, engaged upon guiding the Round-Table Conference towards a successful conclusion. His colleagues have been unable to avoid, and some at least among the Left wing of his party have not hesitated to precipitate, a quarrel which, even though it may be temporarily assuaged, has distracted and must continuously distract his attention from this all-important task. It would have cost the official organization nothing more than they have lost already to leave BAILIE IRWIN alone. He is neither more nor less independent than MR. MCGOVERN, whom they supported at Shettleston, and he has far less chance of election. On the other hand it would have cost the I.L.P. nothing to remember for once that there are other things more important than the dignity of their little group.

It is impossible not to sympathize with the PRIME MINISTER at this revelation of the damning limitations of every section of his followers. No doubt neither he nor they can escape responsibility for having built up a great political movement on a theory which has proved in practice unworkable and disastrous. The failure of the Government is the failure of Socialism. But there would at least be some reason to respect the Socialist Party if amid the disillusionment to which they have all contributed they showed any determination to allow their leader, as PRIME MINISTER of their country, a chance to face those problems which have nothing to do with Socialism, and which any British Government must treat upon national lines. So far from this being the case, the PRIME MINISTER has consistently been placed in embarrassing situations. For example, after MR. THOMAS'S retirement from the office of Lord Privy Seal the impression was created that the PRIME MINISTER would be personally responsible for handling the unemployment problem. MR. MACDONALD was thus personally associated with what must be the most unpopular task of his Administration, and burdened with a personal responsibility which it was never his duty to shoulder, and which, as subsequent events have shown, he has not shouldered. Again, an embarrassing promise, which now seems incapable of fulfilment, was given to the Labour Party meeting that the new Trade Disputes Bill would be well on the way to the Statute-book before Christmas. Finally SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, who, when all is said and done, did desert the PRIME MINISTER at a critical juncture, has now appeared at the entrance to his cave of Adullam to beckon in followers who have at least as little intrinsically in common with him as with MR. MACDONALD. All these incidents are surely more than the nervous twitchings of a party on the rack ; and they raise two questions of very unequal importance. The minor question, which need interest only the Socialist Party, is where in that party is the PRIME MINISTER to look for loyalty ? The major question, which deeply concerns the whole country, is where in the Socialist Party is the nation to look for unselfish competence ?

Pictures from the Dead

On the picture page of *The Times* this morning will be seen four photographs of the Andrée Polar Expedition. These photographs were taken thirty-three years ago. The men who are seen in them died thirty-three years ago, and their records had remained hidden ever since. Found at last, with the bodies and effects of the explorers, by a strange collation of accidents, the films were at first reported to be absolute blanks. Better news came later ; and now, after a third of a century, all the world may see by photography what no mortal eyes but those of the three explorers ever saw, or ever could see—some of the last stages in that lonely, doomed life in the Arctic waters. It may be that photographic negatives even older than these have ere now been developed and printed. None so strange as these can ever have been brought back as if from death to life, and from the uttermost desert to the busy world of men.

One of the four photographs shows the balloon after it had been forced down (as it is thought) by loss of gas and by the formation of ice on its envelope. In another, taken near the spot of the landing, the explorers have pitched their tent close to the gondola of the balloon ; the gun, the cooker, the utensils, the boat in the background with one of the three explorers bending over it—all these impress intensively on the mind the details of the life which they had to live ; but neither this nor any other of the four gives the least hint of the secret thoughts, forebodings, and resolutions which must have dwelt in men so strangely placed. In a third photograph the three are pushing the boat on its runners ; and it is strange to realize that the camera must have been worked automatically, because besides those three there was not one single other man in all that vast and vacuous world of white. The fourth photograph shows the striking of another camp, somewhere in the ice, somewhere in the outer desolation. The strangeness of it all strikes again and again upon the mind. If these three brave men had come safe home, the strangeness of these and of many a score more of their photographs would have come blended with excitement and with a feeling of triumph. Now they move to awe and to reverence.

The Norwegian Jubilee

KING HAAKON VII. of NORWAY celebrates to-day the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the Throne, made once more separate and independent in 1905 after a lapse of many hundred years. KING HAAKON and his English Queen assumed their sovereign duties in very difficult circumstances ; but the acclamation with which their people will assuredly greet them to-day—in spite of the rather surly decision of the Oslo City Council—will be a happy proof of the skill with which they have surmounted their difficulties and of the deep affection in which they are held. The KING has all the attributes of physique and character which would naturally endear him to the strong and independent race over which he rules ; and his thoroughly democratic outlook and unaffected wisdom have greatly contributed to the steady progress of modern Norway during the last twenty-five years. Her connexion with Great Britain has of course always been very close ; the Royal Families of the two countries are themselves the embodiment of this happy relationship ; and now KING GEORGE'S own son is fittingly representing his father and mother, and the other members of the British House, at his uncle's jubilee festivities.

At the moment when the Norse kingdom renewed its independent career, the KING of ENGLAND was its friend in need. It was one of KING EDWARD'S happiest efforts of unofficial diplomacy that smoothed the relations of the two Scandinavian States at the time when Norway broke away from Sweden ; and he thus helped to bring about one of the few important changes of modern European history that have been made without resort to the arbitrament of war. Nor should the part be forgotten which was then played by the present popular Minister of the Norwegian Court in London. M. BENJAMIN VOGT was entrusted with both secret and public missions in the difficult months when the union was actually in process of being dissolved ; and he was appointed first Norwegian Minister in Stockholm after the process was complete. The remarkable tact and unfailing urbanity with which he there discharged his delicate duties laid the foundation for the cordial relations that now unite the two countries again ; and the same qualities have won him a notable place in the British Capital, where he is to-day the senior among foreign envoys.

A Well-won Honour

Oxford University does well to-day to bestow the highest honour in its gift upon MR. J. P. MORGAN, a famous father's more famous son, who quite recently laid this nation under a special debt of gratitude by enabling the British Museum to secure both the Bedford Book of Hours and the Luttrell Psalter. These beautifully illuminated and typically English medieval works of art are now and for ever available for the inspection and enjoyment of the British public in its own capital ; and the delight of having them is due to "the most generous help" (as the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY called it when he thanked the donor on behalf of the Trustees) of MR. MORGAN—whose liberality contained this unusual element of magnanimity, that the two manuscripts would have been most welcome additions to the famous Morgan Library in New York. And they would have resided there in good and worthy company. But artistically and historically they are English, and in England they will remain, heirlooms in a type of exquisite pictorial art which the world of to-day does not fashion with the same love and patience and infinite trouble. The Luttrell Psalter holds, of course, an unrivalled series of pictures of English country life, while the Book of Hours has those lifelike portraits of some three hundred men of England, famous and simple, who lived in the year when Agincourt was won.

Other Americans have taken treasures away ; MR. MORGAN has given. He has indeed been a firm friend of this country for many years past, and never was the staunchness of his friendship better shown than when British reputation was put to the test in the early months of the War, and was being besmirched by those in his own country whose origin and interests made then naturally zealous to damage it. Credit meant much in those days ; but the help to Britain of the house of Morgan was unwavering and invaluable. And the personal services of its chief were engaged in coordinating the system of supplies and in the vast operation of purchasing foodstuffs and munitions. The prodigious sums of money advanced to the countries of Europe during the last years of the War and the first years of peace formed, of course, one of the essential elements of victory and of reconstruction. But, if MR. MORGAN has had to think in millions of dollars and pounds and francs in the performance of his inherited duties, he has also inherited a love of simple things. He is a business man and a gardener, an international financier and an English squire. He enjoys the country life of his home at Aldenham with an affection as deep as any that his English ancestors have felt for theirs. What his Hertfordshire retreat means to him is an illustration of the abiding value of the English countryside as an unequalled recreative force, not less but more valuable as the strain of modern competitive business increases. He cannot quite be numbered as one of KIPLING'S Americans to whom England has become An Habitation Enforced, but after to-day's ceremony Oxford may certainly appropriate the lines :—

Under their feet in the grasses
My clinging magic runs.
They shall return as strangers,
They shall remain as sons.

Dame Mary Scharlieb

The process of establishing woman's right to exert a dominant influence in certain branches of medicine was slow and laborious, and made severe demands on the pioneers to whose efforts its success is due ; happily all of them were endowed with courage and faith as well as with an excellent common sense. Of this little group DAME MARY SCHARLIEB, whose funeral takes place to-day, was the acknowledged leader. She possessed the very soul of a pioneer. Her enthusiasm was always tempered by the wisdom which measures obstacles justly and by the judgment which discriminates between true and false objects. A great need—the sufferings of women in childbed in the Madras Presidency—challenged her sympathy. She tried to give help, and found very soon that she was but ill-equipped for her task. In these circumstances many women would have retired from the field ; not so MRS. SCHARLIEB. With a singular disregard of self she set to work to qualify as a medical practitioner, first in Madras and then in London. Then she returned to India, furnished with knowledge and experience of such a character that she was able to offer to her sisters of that Empire gifts of healing and of health which the years have multiplied a thousandfold, and which will remain for ever a monument not to herself only but to the English people of whose spirit of good will she became the vehicle and the expression.

It was her work in India, relinquished because of a breakdown in health, which equipped MRS. SCHARLIEB for the services she was to render to English medicine and especially to the practice of medicine by women. If she had no illusions at a time when the enthusiasm aroused by the early struggles of MRS. GARRETT ANDERSON and MISS JEX BLAKE was beginning to grow cold, she possessed a vision which remained undimmed in face of every discouragement. She knew from her own experience that women needed women of the highest qualifications to help them among the perils of childbed, in the troubles following that ordeal, and in the work of caring for their children ; and she was well content to let that need justify her. Her concern was the training rather than the rights of women doctors. Militant methods did not appeal to her because she recognized that, in the final issue, service of any kind must stand or fall by its usefulness. That was the dominant note of her teaching, and indeed of all her work. It explains her lively optimism about the future of women in medicine no less than her belief in the power of medical science to make life safer and happier for all. It goes far also to explain her enthusiasm for every good cause. Her connexion with the Royal Free Hospital, the most notable service of her life in London, was of the utmost benefit to that institution apart altogether from the value of her teaching. The women who came under her influence were made the beneficiaries of a rare common sense and of an experience personal as well as professional. DAME MARY SCHARLIEB brought her wifehood and motherhood to the help of her practice, and her natural goodness and kindness of heart to the help of both.

The King will hold a Council on Thursday, November 27.

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION

A GRAVE CHANGE OF POLICY

PROTEST FROM LORD BUXTON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Dominions Office have just announced that they have decided to establish the office of High Commissioner for South Africa on the lines of the appointment held by Sir William Clark in Canada ; and, further, that they will combine with that office the duties which have hitherto been performed by the Governor-General of the Union as High Commissioner for the Native Territories. Sir Herbert Stanley has been appointed as High Commissioner.

The first proposal is already, generally speaking, in operation in the Union, and I have no comments to offer. The second proposal involves a serious change of high policy. The position of the High Commissioner in South Africa is one which has no counterpart whatever in any other Dominion, and must be dealt with on its merits from the South African point of view. It is this proposal that I desire to discuss. If I were not for the moment incapacitated from attending the House of Lords I would raise the question there. But as it is, may I ask the hospitality of your columns for some observations on the matter ?

Let me say at once that if the Dominions Office scheme is to be put into operation the right man has been selected to carry out the policy. Sir Herbert Stanley is in every way exactly fitted for the position, and his appointment will be warmly welcomed in South Africa.

I wish in the first instance to enter a strong protest against the secrecy which has been enjoined in this matter, and that this change, a grave and constitutional change, should have been sprung upon us without any previous intimation or opportunity for consideration. We are suddenly confronted with a cut-and-dried scheme of a very far-reaching character.

We are entitled to know on what grounds and on what evidence or information this serious decision has been based. Whom did the Secretary of State consult ? Did he consult those who, of recent years, have held the office of Governor and High Commissioner, or of Governor-General and High Commissioner, and who have consequently first-hand knowledge on the subject ? If not, why not ? Were the Resident Commissioners of the three Territories consulted as to the possible effect on the minds of the Chiefs and natives under their charge ? The Secretary of State did not, of course, consult the Union Government, for the decision in the matter rests solely with the Home Government. Whom then did he consult ?

There appear to me to be two obvious and serious questions to be considered in regard to the proposal to divorce the duties of the High Commissioner of South Africa from those of the Governor-General :—First, how far the minds of the Chiefs and of the natives in the Territories over which the High Commissioner has control will be affected by the change ; and, secondly, how far the position of the Governor-General will be adversely affected.

The High Commissionership, as at present constituted, has full authority over the three native Territories—Basutoland and Bechuanaland, which are purely native, and Swaziland, which is largely so. He is the representative of the King, and under the direct control of his Majesty's Government. The visits which he, from time to time, pays to the different Territories are fruitful in results. Under present conditions the High Commissioner visits the Territories and meets the Chiefs and the natives face to face as the direct representative of the King, and with the added prestige of his office as Governor-General. He is received as such, and given the Royal Salute, which conveys much to the minds of the natives. His visits emphasize and strengthen the loyalty of the Chiefs and people to the Crown. The Governor-General deprived of his powers as High Commissioner will be debarred in future from going to the Territories except as a visitor, and will no longer be able to speak to them as the mouthpiece of the King, and there will be no one to take his place in this respect. Sir Herbert Stanley, like Sir William Clark, will, by the nature of his office, be specifically the representative of the British Government, and no longer the direct representative of the King. In any case, under the altered conditions, the High Commissioner must lack the prestige in the eyes of the natives which at present attaches to the office.

I am very anxious on this point. I greatly fear the ill effect on the impressionable minds of the Chiefs and the natives if the office of High Commissioner for South Africa is divorced from that of the Governor-General. There is a grave possibility that the natives may view the change with anxiety and distrust.

As regards the Governor-General himself. At present the work connected with the High Commissionership is of varied scope and of great interest and real responsibility. Recently, by the decisions of the Imperial Conferences, the office of Governor-General for the Union, like those of other Governor-Generalships, has been shorn of much of its former functions ; and it appears highly inexpedient still further seriously to reduce the interests and responsibilities of the position.

It may be noted that under the changed conditions, which have recently come into force, the Governor-General is more directly the representative of the King than was the case before. This is a reason rather for continuing to combine the two offices of Governor-General and High Commissioner than to separate them. The more directly the Governor-General and High Commissioner represents his Majesty, the more satisfied will the natives be.

But, Sir, my main object in writing this letter is to invite the Secretary of State to let us know the reasons—and they must be strong reasons to justify such a step—which actuated him in making this momentous change. At least the Government might issue one of their White Papers explaining their views.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

BUXTON.

Newtimber Place, Nov. 24.

SUSSEX HISTORY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In drawing attention to the Congress of Record Societies recently held in London you have published accounts of work that is being done by public bodies and private individuals towards the preservation of local history. I venture, therefore, to tell you some of the things for which we hope to find safe keeping in the Lady Wolseley's "Agricultural and Horticultural Room" of the Hove Public Library, in connexion especially with the county of Sussex.

It is hoped to store there old legal documents, estate maps showing the old field names, and those of lanes, barns and woods ; also private historical records, local guide books, copies of old folk-songs, particulars of agricultural customs and peculiarities of dialect. Drawings of obsolete agricultural implements, rubbings of brasses and drawings of heraldic emblems are also included in the collection, as well as old prints, water-colour sketches of old houses, monuments, windmills, bridges, &c. An encouragement to this undertaking has been given by the knowledge that the Master of the Rolls has scheduled the Hove Public Library as well as the Sussex Archæological Society for the safe keeping of Manorial Rolls.

Yours faithfully, WOLSELEY.

Culpeper's, Ardingly, Nov. 20.

MR. SNOWDEN'S SECRET

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement at this time of unemployment and financial stress of a subsidy to opera is a blow to those who have regarded him as the strong man of the Government, resolved to draw tight the nation's purse-strings. Nor is the blow lightened by Mrs. Snowden's simultaneous appearance, in defence and explanation of the Chancellor's "dark secret" which she shared. We can hardly fail to recall an earlier Samson's self-reproachful words :—

"I . . . loved thee, as too well thou knew'st,
Too well, unbosomed all my secrets to thee,
Not out of levity, but overpowered
By thy request, who could refuse thee nothing."

Yours, &c.,

J. G. LEGGE.

Union Society, Oxford, Nov. 23.

THE OGPU TRIAL

STAGING RED JUSTICE

EXPERTS INDICTED AS WRECKERS

(From Our Riga Correspondent)

The trial of prominent Russian professors and engineers which is due to begin at a special session of the Supreme Tribunal in Moscow to-day has been advertised and staged to attract attention not only in Russia but in Western Europe. It is not a trial in the ordinary sense of the word : it is more closely connected with the economic policy of Stalin and the international tasks of the Five-Year Plan than with crime or the Criminal Code of the Soviet Union, and is simply a convenient form for the purpose of political agitation. The question whether the professors and engineers are guilty or innocent is to the prosecutors and the judges a matter of minor importance.

The selection of the men to be put on trial, the crimes attributed to them, and the "confessions" which the authorities claim to have obtained from them have all been "discovered" and shaped in advance by the politicians of the Ogpu (Cheka). The indictment must, therefore, be analysed not by juridical but by purely political criteria.

One of the chief objects of the trial is to explain the partial failure of the *piatiletka* (Five-Year Plan of Economic Development) and "breaches in the industrial front." The masses have to be shown why they are suffering privations through the breakdown of food supplies and the scarcity of other everyday commodities. To stage a "trial" of specialists in charge of this "front" was difficult, as it was impossible, even in a Soviet court, to hide the fact that the peasant policy of Stalin, and not "counter-revolutionary wreckers," was to blame for prevailing famine conditions. In September the Ogpu, therefore, shot without trial 48 directors and managers of the meat and fish trusts, announcing to the public that the victims had, for counter-revolutionary purposes, deliberately "organized hunger."

AN IMAGINARY WAR

The industrial failures were easier to "explain" in public, as the Soviet authorities had already developed the practice of blaming bourgeois engineers and other specialists in their service whenever plans miscarried. In the Donetz Basin trial 53 engineers were charged with wilfully wrecking Soviet coalmines and maintaining relations with foreigners and Russians abroad, and there have been many other trials with similar charges. But the present trial goes much farther than any of these. The wrecking of Soviet industry appears, indeed, to occupy only second place in the trial, and is represented as part of a vast scheme for open war on the Soviet Union of Republics drawn up by the Governments of France and Great Britain.

The prisoners now on trial are eight in number :—Professor Ramzin (aged 43), director of the Institute for Studying Fuel and Energy ; Professor Kalinnikoff (aged 56), employed in the Gosplan ; Professor Charnovsky (aged 62), chairman of the Scientific Technical Council of the Supreme Economic Council ; Professor Fedotoff (aged 66), chairman of the Collegium of the Textile Research Institute ; Engineer Laricheff (aged 43), director of the Fuel Section of the Gosplan ; Engineer Kuprianoff (aged 59), technical director of the Textile Department of the Supreme Economic Council ; Engineer Sitnin (aged 52), employed in the All-Union Textile Syndicate ; and Vladimir Ochkin (aged 39), director of the Scientific Research Department of the Supreme Economic Council.

The official indictment states that the total membership of this organization of "wreckers" is about 2,000, of whom 400 to 500 belong to the Moscow district. The names of between 40 and 50 professors and engineers are appended as composing the "centre group." These occupied important posts in the coal, oil, metal, textile, chemical, peat, timber, cement, and electrical industries. From this number only eight have been selected for the present public "trial." Apparently they are those from whom the tests of the Ogpu wrung the most satisfactory testimony and the best promise that this would be repeated in open proceedings before the Supreme Tribunal. Names are added of others who belonged to this plot but have already been shot. One is described as having died during the process of interrogation, and others are excluded from the present group of prisoners because the Ogpu has classified them as belonging to other groups arranged for separate trials. The prosecution has based its case largely on the testimony obtained in prison by the Ogpu from Professor Ramzin, Engineer Laricheff, and Professor Kalinnikoff.

The substance of the charge is that all the accused persons determined to overthrow the Soviet régime and to establish a bourgeois democratic republic with a parliament in its stead, after a period of temporary military dictatorship. Industry was to be re-established on a capitalist basis ; individual enterprise and private ownership were to govern the development of agriculture. As early as 1928 (says the indictment) the plotters had considered concrete proposals for the composition of their Government. They decided to make Osadchy, Miliukoff, or Ramzin Prime Minister, Miliukoff or Tarle Foreign Minister, and named candidates for the other Ministerial posts.

THE LAWRENCE LEGEND

The indictment states that when members of the "wrecking centre" were at Paris and London at different times on business for Soviet organizations, they entered into relations with former Russian industrialists and got into touch through them with representatives of the French and British Governments and General Staff officers in both countries, with whom plans were worked out for "military intervention" in the Soviet Union. France was to play the chief leading part in this intervention. The French General Staff was to prepare an expeditionary corps with assistance from the Border States, and this corps was to include remnants of the Wrangel troops, to be organized under the command of General Lukomsky. The intervention was to begin in 1930 with an invasion of Soviet territory through Rumania, the pretext being developed out of some frontier incident. Poland and the Baltic States should actively join Rumania, and the British Navy should support the movement from the Black Sea and by launching an attack on Leningrad from the Gulf of Finland. The indictment says that as part of this plan the General Staffs of France and Great Britain provoked the conflict last year on the Chinese Eastern Railway in order to ascertain the fighting quality of the Red Army. They were so impressed by the victorious operations of Soviet troops in Manchuria that they decided to postpone the invasion of the U.S.S.R. until 1931.

In order to facilitate military intervention, the "Industrial Party" (as the Russian conspirators are accused of calling themselves) set about creating crises in the economic life of the Soviet Union and retarding the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan. Long descriptions are given of the disorder produced by the prisoners in transport, mining, electrification, textiles, and other industrial branches. Professor Ramzin is accused of using his post of vantage in the Gosplan (State Planning Commission) for the purpose of drawing up plans for slackening the pace of industrial development, and it is alleged that his efforts held up, to a great extent, the construction of locomotives, river craft, and equipment for munition works.

The prisoners are alleged to have been in constant touch at Moscow with two men "in the service of the French Government,"

who are designated in the indictment by the initials "K" and "R." Both M. Poincaré and M. Briand are accused of personally taking part in negotiations at Paris, and several French staff officers are mentioned by name. The negotiations for the British Government and the British General Staff are said to have been conducted largely by Colonel Lawrence. Many meetings with the prisoners at the Savoy Hotel and elsewhere are described, the date of the last being given as "the end of 1929," when Larichelf met Citizen Patrick and Colonel Lawrence in London and discussed the supply of war materials for the coming invasion. "Lord Churchill," Urquhart, A. A. Simon ("Director of the Firm of Vickers"), "a certain Sir Philip (Manager of the Firm of Vickers)," and Sir Henry Deterding also appear in the long indictment as representing the British side of the plot.

As direct recompense for overthrowing the Soviet régime France was to receive "extensive mining concessions," Britain the oil springs of the Caucasus, and Poland the town of Kieff and an extension of territory up to the right bank of the River Dnieper.

The construction of the indictment has much in common with that of similar documents in other Soviet trials, and the blame for prevailing ills and difficulties is laid at the door of class enemies at home and abroad. It is also no novelty to have introduced foreign Governments as plotting with Russian "wreckers" against the Soviet régime. The absurdity of the charges brought against Britain and France is certainly clear to the Red politicians at Moscow, and it is not easy to give the reason which induced them to concoct such an elaborate detective story. There are some who consider that public opinion is being prepared for the eventuality of war as an issue from the present catastrophic position. In case the Bolshevists feel impelled to this issue, the present trial will have served in advance to show that not they but their enemies are the aggressors.

Parts of the indictment show also that the trial must serve yet another purpose: it must facilitate the task for Stalin of coping with his enemies within the Communist Party. Emphasis is laid many times on close relations between the Ramzin group, the Groman-Chayanoff group of non-Communist wreckers, and the Rykoff-Syrtsoff opposers of the Stalin dictatorship.

There can hardly be any doubt of the issue of the trial. Since the middle of November the whole Press has been recording resolutions passed throughout the Soviet Union demanding death for the prisoners. These resolutions are obviously prescribed from Moscow, and they foreshadow that the trial will give some or all of the prisoners back to the Ogpu, to be slaughtered as fresh sacrifices to the Five-Year Plan.

MR. JUSTICE ROCHE ON NEGLIGENT DRIVING

CHARGE TO GRAND JURY AT YORK

MR. JUSTICE ROCHE, charging the Grand Jury at York Assizes yesterday in connexion with the manslaughter charge against HAROLD SANDERSON, an omnibus driver, said that there was a great deal of negligent driving, a considerable proportion of which was wickedly negligent, which well described the difference between civil wrong and crime.

Thousands of cases came before Petty Sessions Courts, while the number of persons imprisoned could almost be counted on the fingers of both hands. He thought that where fatal results did not follow, that magistrates did not frequently enough do what was the only real deterrent—send reckless persons to prison. If a fatal result followed one should not be unduly influenced by that, but look to the quality of the act.

The Grand Jury found *No Bill* against Sanderson.

MAGISTRATES' POWERS

The JUDGE, speaking of the Criminal Justice Act, which extended the powers of magistrates, said that it had been misunderstood. It was permissive to deal, but magistrates often read it as if it said they must deal, with cases and not send them for trial. The consequence was that persons were often bound over up to three times by magistrates, and got into trouble again. Young people got the impression from being so dealt with that they could walk in and out of the Court almost as a matter of course, and became small heroes among their companions. The psychological effect of the period of waiting for trial was good for the persons concerned, and had a beneficial effect on the prisoner. He did not come back, or, if he did, not with the same regularity and persistency. The object of criminal law was reform, and not to get rid of offenders with great dispatch.

TRAFFIC COMMISSIONERS

CHAIRMAN OF NORTHERN DISTRICT

The Middlesbrough Watch Committee, at a meeting yesterday, were informed that the Ministry of Transport had offered the Chief Constable, Mr. Henry Riches, the appointment of Chairman of Regional Traffic Commissioners of the Northern District. The letter also asked if the services of Mr. Riches could be placed at the disposal of the Ministry for a few weeks to assist in the preparation of the measures necessary to bring into effect the Road Traffic Act.

Mr. Riches, who has accepted the appointment subject to certain reservations, has been Chief Constable of Middlesbrough for 28 years, and was previously at Scarborough.

ANGLO-AMERICAN NAVAL VISIT

The Admiralty announce that the visit of the Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet, to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet next year, will take place during February 23-28, and not in January, as stated in the official announcement published yesterday.

"GUILTY" OF MURDER BUT INSANE

At Stafford Assizes yesterday, LOUIS MELLOR, 22, a labourer, was indicted for the wilful murder of Edith Matthews, 25, at Milton, Stoke-on-Trent, on July 28. The case for the prosecution was that Miss Matthews called in the evening at a house in Cope-street, Milton, where Mellor lived, to collect rent. He had recently been unemployed. Miss Matthews was later found lying face downwards on the mattress in a back bedroom. She was dead. In a room a hatchet was found, and counsel suggested that the woman was apparently struck with the hatchet and then dragged up to the bedroom.

The prison medical officer stated that from observation he formed the opinion that the prisoner was suffering from dementia, and that although he knew he had committed a murder he did not really appreciate the seriousness of what he had done. Mellor was found *Guilty* but insane, and was ordered to be detained during his Majesty's pleasure.

THE POETRY SOCIETY'S GOLD MEDAL

Miss Katreen Lack (London), Miss Josephine Hall (Westcliff-on-Sea), Miss Constance Stone (Watford) and Miss Emma Cleator (Fleetwood) have been awarded the Poetry Society's Gold Medal for verse-speaking by Mr. Frank Ridley, the examiner on behalf of the society. Mr. Alfred Noyes has awarded, on behalf of the Poetry Society (Incorporated), the 1930 Rawnsley Memorial Gold Medal for the reading of poetry to Miss Beatrice Rose (London), and replicas in silver and bronze, respectively, to two candidates under 18, Miss Betty Douglas and Miss Mary Toppin (Malvern), and, similarly, over 18, to Miss Rita Milner (Epsom) and Miss Barbara Pearce (London).

PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE'S CHRISTENING CAKE

The Duchess of York has sent to each home in Glamis a piece of Princess Margaret Rose's christening cake. The boxes, each bearing the inscription, "H.R.H. Princess Margaret Rose of York's christening cake," have just been delivered by post.

LAND BILL

COMMONS AND THE "KANGAROO"

UNIONIST PROTEST

WESTMINSTER, MONDAY

The PRIME MINISTER told the House of Commons to-day that the Unionists could move next Thursday their vote of censure on the Government's conduct of the Imperial Conference.

For the rest of the afternoon the House discussed whether the Chairman of the Standing Committee dealing with the Land Utilization Bill should have the power, usually reserved to Chairmen of Committees of the whole House, to select amendments. The debate was erudite, but the rival arguments very simple. The PRIME MINISTER declared that the Bill must pass before Christmas, and could be passed by a display of business-like methods such as would restore public confidence in Parliament. The procedure of passing over all but selected amendments—known as the "kangaroo," because the responsible Chairman jumps from important point to important point—was best calculated to combine speed with effective discussion. It had been adopted on the motion of Sir Austen Chamberlain by the Government of 1921 for the Railways Bill on the plea of urgency. In the present case the Bill was urgent, and particularly susceptible to obstruction. If it were obstructed its beneficent effect would be postponed for a year, because the land could not be utilized in time for the spring sowing.

MR. BALDWIN'S WARNING

MR. BALDWIN was clearly hurt that such suspicion should be the reward of his party's unusual abstinence from obstruction. Slow legislation was less damaging to the prestige of Parliament than bad legislation, and hurried Bills meant litigious Acts. The precedent of 1921 was no precedent, because the Railways Bill had had weeks in Committee under the ordinary procedure before the "kangaroo" was adopted, late in the Session, to prevent its automatic decease. It was never normally legitimate except on the floor of the House, and was highly dangerous both to the rights of private members and to the ultimate speed of progress of a Ministerial programme. The stifling of discussion on one measure irritated members into prolixity on others. He thought Mr. Lloyd George must be the putative parent of the "kangaroo," whose slap-dash agility agreed so well with his temperament.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE fully justified the gibe by showing special enthusiasm for the suggested procedure. He was on sound ground when he suggested that the difference between Liberals and Unionists was that the Liberals loved the Bill, whereas the Unionists did not, but leaped on to the dangerous generality that prolonged discussion, which forced a Government to give way against their better judgment, never improved Bills.

A REMINDER

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN retorted that Mr. Lloyd George apparently wished to restrict the House of Commons to second reading debates, and reminded him that, on his own confession, only the preliminary and prolonged discussions in Committee of Ways and Means had made possible a defensible Finance Bill in 1909. He (Sir Austen Chamberlain) recalled that unless the War-time régime of the railways had been liquidated in the Session of 1921 the whole railway system would have been disorganized and railway finances thrown into confusion. He was not averse from the reform of procedure, and repeated his suggestion made in that year that a Committee of Rules, analogous to the Committee of the United States Congress, should be set up.

MR. ORMSBY-GORE, who had opposed the "kangaroo" even in 1921, asked that at least it should be no more vicious in 1930, but applied only after it was seen how the Standing Committee progressed under the ordinary rules; and CAPTAIN BOURNE made the valuable point that such powers had been given to the Speaker and to the Chairmen of Committees of the whole House only after holders of those offices had been barred by custom from either voting or speaking. Chairmen of Standing Committees could not be similarly impartial either before Bills reached them or after Bills came back to the House. It was therefore invidious to ask them to handle the "kangaroo."

AMENDMENT REJECTED

SIR ASSHETON POWNALL moved a formal amendment making the further point that the province of the proposed Select Committee on Procedure was being invaded. The Government were, however, cheered on by the opinion of MR. HOLFORD KNIGHT that they ought similarly to expedite other Bills, and DR. ADDISON had a smooth passage for his defence. He pointed out the folly of the suggestion (which had not in fact been made by any authoritative critic) that Chairmen of Standing Committees were incapable of selecting the proper amendments. He repeated that, unless helped by the "kangaroo," the Bill would be obstructed until the House rose for Christmas, and that meant it would be held up until at least the end of January. For the rest, he defended his own suitability to administer the Bill by disclaiming responsibility for the finances of the housing policy of which he was in charge between 1919 and 1921.

In the subsequent division the Government's majority rose to 90.

Subsequent attempts to exclude from the purview of the "Kangaroo" financial amendments and amendments to Government amendments were similarly defeated owing to DR. ADDISON'S suspicion that any concession would be used for obstruction, and the "Kangaroo" was preserved undamaged before the House returned to the School Attendance Bill. The Unionists began a series of amendments designed to exempt certain classes of children from the full operation of the Bill, but SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN would not agree that children in rural areas should be exempted even for seasonal occupations.

"A PUBLIC PEST" SENTENCED

Sentencing ARTHUR WILLIAM SLADE, of no fixed abode, to 10 years' penal servitude at Kent Assizes, Maidstone, yesterday, for an offence against a girl aged nine at Birchington, MR. JUSTICE BRANSON said:—"You have been described as a 'public pest,' and that is what you are. Little girls must be protected from brutes like you." Slade had a previous conviction for a like offence, and asked for 12 other cases to be taken into account.

SALE OF COAL IN SCOTLAND

Mr. Shinwell, Secretary for the Mines Department, announces that, in accordance with the Coal Mines Act, 1930, he has made a scheme for regulating the production of coal and the supply and sale of such coal by owners of coalmines in Scotland. The scheme came into force yesterday, and details will appear in the *London Gazette* and the *Edinburgh Gazette*.

THE CHRISTMAS VACATION

The LORD CHANCELLOR announces that the offices of the Supreme Court will be closed on Saturday, December 27, 1930.

SWEEPSTAKES AND THE LAW

COMMENTS OF JUDGE

Giving a considered judgment yesterday at Southwark County Court upon a dispute regarding the printing of sweepstake tickets, JUDGE MOOSE decided in favour of the defendants on the ground that it was a lottery and therefore illegal.

When the action was originally tried the plaintiff, Arthur Arlett, of the Guilbert Wenham Printing Company, of Southwark-street, S.E., claimed £23 for printing sweepstake tickets, an order for which, he alleged, was given by W. J. Gaydon, H. Shirley, and D. A. Shaw, printers, of Kennington Park-road, the defendants. A Derby "sweep" was arranged for members of the London, Provincial, and Colonial Printing and Allied Trades, which had a membership, it was stated, of 250,000. The order for printing the tickets was given to Mr. Arlett, and then the question arose as to the legality of the procedure.

When approached the Home Office declared the "sweep" to be illegal because it was not purely private. Mr. Shirley, one of the defendants, thereupon drew the attention of the authorities to the Stock Exchange sweepstake. The plaintiff contended that it was legal to print the tickets just as permission was granted to the Stock Exchange "sweep" to continue. The JUDGE agreed that it had been permitted to go on, but he was not aware that it was legal. In adjourning his decision to consider authorities, he said:—"Our lottery and gambling laws are in a state of hopeless confusion because they are not equal all round."

The JUDGE yesterday pointed out that before any of the tickets had been sold to subscribers the sweepstake was stopped by the police, on the instructions apparently of the Home Secretary, on the ground that it would constitute an illegal lottery. The books of tickets and circulars were thus rendered useless to the defendants, who concluded that they were not bound to pay for them as the plaintiffs knew when they took the order the purpose for which they were to be used. In effect they relied upon the well-known legal principle that a person who supplied goods, knowing that they were to be used for an illegal purpose, could not recover the price in a court of law. In spite of the action of the police authorities, said the Judge, the plaintiffs did not admit that the proposed sweepstakes would have been illegal. It had been suggested during the action that it would have been indistinguishable from other well-known sweepstakes, such as the Stock Exchange Sweepstake, permitted year after year by the authorities, because, apparently, they were of a private or semi-private nature and were run for the benefit of a charity or some other laudable object.

"The whole of the law on the subject of gaming, wagering, and lotteries is in a notoriously unsatisfactory condition," said the Judge. "It is not easy to understand why the authorities permit certain lotteries to be held without interference, while others, which at first sight, at any rate, seem to fall within exactly the same category, are suppressed. But after looking at the relevant Acts of Parliament I have no doubt that this sweepstake was illegal. That it was a lottery cannot be disputed, and I think it follows that it must be illegal. The Acts render illegal all lotteries, whether public or private, and whether they are or are not run for the benefit of a charity or other commendable object. This is very clearly brought out in Mr. Shoolbred's little book on lotteries recently published, and I think that not only is every sweepstake and lottery within the Acts, and therefore illegal, but so also is every raffle at a bazaar held to raise funds for a religious or charitable purpose."

References to the Irish sweepstake and the "ancient" betting laws of this country were made at Brighton yesterday, when Mrs. Lydia Jacquemay, 39, and George Ernest Buddle, 37, were charged with using a shop for the purpose of betting, and a number of other persons were summoned for resorting. The police withdrew the charge against Buddle.

Mr. F. H. Carpenter, pleading "Guilty" on behalf of Mrs. Jacquemay, said the betting laws were so incongruous that the nation was more and more coming to the conclusion that there was no harm in betting. "It takes place on our racecourses, legalized by the Tote, great sweepstakes are organized by authorities—we have had a recent demonstration in Ireland," he said; "but it is a little extraordinary that on the day of the Manchester November Handicap, when so many people were making or losing money, that the circumstances of the present case arose. Under the ancient laws it is a crime to take 6d. in a small shop, but there is nothing said concerning the enormous amount of £400,000 collected in a sweepstake." Mrs. Jacquemay was fined £5, and nine other defendants were bound over for resorting.

A BETTING HOUSE

ETHEL IRENE GILROY, married, of Gladstone-terrace, Battersea, was charged before Mr. Cairns at the South Western Police Court yesterday with using her premises as a betting house. The premises were raided by Sub-Divisional Inspector Land with other officers, who arrested Mrs. Gilroy together with two men frequenters.

The MAGISTRATE said her case indicated a social cancer of the gravest character. It was astonishing to learn that it was possible in the poorest part of Battersea to take in three weeks £249 12s. 6d. in bets. It was appalling. He observed from the accounts that her profit in one week was £86 8s. 6d. He imposed the full penalty of £100 with £10 10s. costs.

CYCLIST FOUND DEAD IN ROAD

SEARCH FOR MOTORIST

Although a broadcast appeal for a motorist had failed the coroner (Mr. H. B. Sewell) adjourned an inquest at Bromley yesterday on the body of SIDNEY ALFRED BALDRY, 49, a farm bailiff, of Mottingham, who was knocked down and killed by a motorist in High-road, Chislehurst. The CORONER said that the police would have an opportunity of tracing the man who caused the injuries.

Patrick MacMahon Mahon, a young law student, of Chislehurst, said that he was driving his mother and brother home on Wednesday night in a saloon car at about 35 miles an hour. When they passed through Mottingham village they noticed a red reflector 40 yards ahead, and saw the form of a man in the road. The man appeared to be dead. "We discussed the matter," said Mahon, "and decided that instead of getting out to render first aid, of which we knew nothing, it was best to go straight to Chislehurst police station, which we could reach in two minutes, and as a matter of fact we met a constable 200 yards away and told him."

Ronald Erskine MacMahon Mahon, a bank clerk, said he was in the car with his brother, and agreed with him that it was best to go to the police station.

A juryman.—It did not occur to you to get out and render any first aid?—No, we thought we had better go and find the police, who would do it properly.

You did not get out of the car at all?—No.

Was your car examined?—Yes, 10 minutes later.

The bicycle ridden by Baldry was produced in Court, the back wheel being bent in two.

A detective-inspector said that every possible inquiry had been made, and the circumstances had been broadcast, but no reply had been received. The inquest was adjourned for a fortnight.

"THREE MUSKETEERS" LOAN CLUB

WALTER FARRANCE, 28, of Wood-vale, Forest Hill, S.E., was at Bow-street Police Court yesterday committed for trial charged with the fraudulent conversion of £400 belonging to the Drury Lane Theatre "Three Musketeers" Loan Club. He was released on his own bail. Farrance was a member of *The Three Musketeers* chorus, and was appointed secretary of a loan club run by members of the company. He received £1,147 in subscriptions, and was alleged to have accounted for only £747. Mr. William Abingdon, stage manager at Drury Lane and chairman of the club, said that on November 15 Farrance told him that he had lost a lot of money by gambling and was unable to meet his liabilities. The matter was put before the club, and it was decided to prosecute.

CITY FINANCIER'S DEATH

Mr. John Good, aged about 64, who is well known in the City, was on Sunday afternoon found dead in the forecourt of his residence, Culverden Castle, Tunbridge Wells. Joseph Hamilyon, a servant, heard a crash, and going outside discovered his master lying dead. He had apparently fallen from the flat embattled roof, a distance of 36ft., part of the stonework, which is over 4ft. high, having collapsed with him.

SCHOOL FOR AIR PILOTS

PROPOSALS TO MINISTRY

Proposals for the establishment by the Air Ministry of an Imperial School of Air Pilotage for the training and testing of professional pilots in the future were revealed last night by Captain A. G. Lamplugh, who presided over the first annual meeting of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators of the British Empire. This recommendation, he said, is to be made to the Air Minister by the special sub-committee which Lord Thomson set up to examine the whole question of the education and training of professional pilots.

Making his report on the first year's work, CAPTAIN LAMPLUGH said it was very doubtful if any similar body had had to face the disasters with which they had been beset during the first year of their existence. They had suffered heavily through the loss of R 101, but a reaction had set in and the Guild was stronger both in the actual number of members, financially, and in keenness for the work than it had been since the start. The membership had shown a most satisfactory increase, and the number of full members was now 103. A pilot's work in this country was very often a seasonal vocation, and in order to suit members with regard to appointments an employment bureau was set up in May and had been in operation a sufficient time to show that it would become increasingly useful. Certain firms of aircraft constructors had already requested to be kept posted from time to time with information with regard to pilots on their books.

With a view to securing that the education and training of the professional pilot of the future should be such that he would be fully fitted to undertake his duties, the Guild approached the late Lord Thomson, and a sub-committee consisting of Captain Tymms (chief technical assistant to the Directorate of Civil Aviation and a member of the Guild), Mr. Wingfield, and himself, had been set up to examine the whole position and report to the Air Ministry. The committee felt that the status of the professional pilot, whether he were engaged in air transport, in test work or instruction, would eventually become such that a central body consistent with the scope and importance of the work should be set up, in whose care the training and instruction and general guidance of all future pilots should be. They had in mind a university or school to be called the Imperial School of Air Pilotage, whose degree should be the highest standard obtainable by air pilots, and should denote a thorough training and experience in practical air pilotage and navigation, seamanship, maintenance of equipment, operations, traffic, meteorology, economics of air transport, and international legislation.

The course they felt should be of one to two years' duration, and only picked pilots with experience should be accepted. The school would be open to Colonial and foreign pilots who wished to take the course. It might be some years before this scheme materialized, but in the meantime it was interesting to know that Mr. J. D. Siddeley had a somewhat similar scheme in hand for the Armstrong Development Company.

In addition to the air navigation classes already started in London by the Guild, they hoped to begin provincial classes during the winter, and the Bristol Aeroplane Company had been particularly generous in allowing their chief pilot, Mr. C. F. Uwins, to take the course in London with a view to lecturing on the Guild's behalf at Bristol University later this winter. Much time had been given to the question of pilots' licences, and the Guild was pressing for recognition of the principle that only the "B" licences should entitle the pilot to do remunerated work, and was pressing for "A" licences to be endorsed for amateur purposes only. As the International Commission on Air Navigation had not yet determined the meaning of the term "aerial work" the Air Ministry was at present unwilling to take definite steps in the matter, and it was therefore for the Guild to see that injustices caused to "B" licence-holders by unfair competition from holders of "A" licences should be finally eradicated.

REPORTS ON ACCIDENTS

On the subject of civil air accidents, Captain Lamplugh referred to the Meopham disaster, expressing doubt whether any accurate cause for this accident would ever be known. The Air Ministry had said that the reports of ordinary accident investigation should not be published. The Guild felt that it would be in the interests of aviation generally and of the public that the official findings should be made known.

In the R 101 disaster the Guild lost four senior members, including its first master and the deputy master and founder. The rapid growth of the Guild in members and influence was directly traceable to the unfailing energy and enthusiasm Sir Sefton Brancker displayed towards it, and its immediate recognition by the Air Ministry was entirely due to him. In Squadron Leader Johnston the Guild lost its founder, who devoted many months to the work of drawing up the rules and regulations of the Guild and foresaw the very high position and importance which it would ultimately occupy. Happily their hour of need had not found them without friends. Captain F. E. Guest, formerly a Secretary of State for Air, had consented to occupy the position of deputy master at the invitation of the court.

Mr. LAWRENCE A. WINGFIELD, the clerk, announced that Lord Wakefield, Mr. Norman Holden, Captain Guest, and Sir Alan Anderson had agreed to become hon. wardens and to subscribe £50 a year for five years. Donations of £100 from Lord Weir and £50 each from Mr. A. E. Guinness and Mr. C. R. Fairey had also been received. The total of the endowment fund was now £383.

The following were elected to vacancies in the court:—Captain Guest, Flight Lieutenant G. Birkett, Flying Officer H. H. Perry, Squadron Leader R. de Haga Haig, Sir Alan Cobham, Captain N. Macmillan, Captain F. Tymms, and Mr. A. S. Wilcockson.

PARIS AERO SHOW

BRITISH EXHIBITS

(FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT)

Some of the latest British aircraft and aero engines will be shown at the Paris Aero Show which opens next Friday. A Bristol Bulldog single-seater fighter, of the type with which several squadrons of the R.A.F. have recently been equipped, will be shown by the Bristol Aeroplane Company, and the latest type of Puss Moth, the cabin type of light aeroplane, will be exhibited by the de Havilland Company on the stand of their French licensees. The Armstrong Whitworth Company will show a steel Atlas general purposes military aeroplane such as is used by Army cooperation squadrons.

The British exhibits will also include some of the best examples of water-cooled and air-cooled engines. Rolls-Royce, Limited, will show both the F type of water-cooled engine such as is fitted in the fast fighter the Fury, and in the new day bomber the Hart, and also the H type, which develops 825 h.p. and has been chosen for the great 33-ton flying-boat now building at the Supermarine works at Southampton. The Bristol Aeroplane Company will display their Mercury air-cooled engine, in which the diameter and, therefore, the head resistance has been reduced. There will also be a full range of Armstrong Siddeley air-cooled engines, varying in power from 85 h.p. to 800 h.p.

NEW METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION

A new method of metal construction for use in aeroplane wings will be shown by Boulton and Paul, Limited. By this system steel wings for light aeroplanes can be produced at very low cost. These wings embody a new, simple type of spar and a method of constructing steel ribs which removes the need for riveting. This firm will also exhibit the Townend ring, a form of engine cowling which reduces the head resistance of radial engines and has been shown to increase speed for a given engine power by about 10 per cent. Models and films of the aeroplanes and flying-boats produced by Vickers (Aviation), Limited, will be on exhibition.

Among the accessories to be shown is a range of apparatus for the lighting of aerodromes for night flying, produced by Chance Brothers and Co., Limited. This includes a large landing floodlight which gives bright illumination up to 600 or 700 yards within an arc of 180deg. It is towed by a tractor provided with its own generator. The exhibit also embraces boundary lights, wind indicators, and a searchlight for measuring the height of clouds. Aero plugs suitable for all engines will be shown by the Lodge Plug Company. A feature of their exhibit will be one of the plugs used in the seaplane in which Flight-Lieutenant Waghorn won the Schneider Trophy race last year.

CARS OF TO-DAY

WOLSELEY HORNET

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

Modern and courageous enterprise has given exceptional value to the latest Wolseley cars, of which the Hornet is one; the design is good, the performance remarkable, and the price, for what it includes, low.

The coachbuilt saloon body, in its latest form, seats four persons comfortably. There are two very wide doors, which have their forward edges sloping forwards; thus entrance to the front is very easy. The two front seats can be adjusted to five positions by the unscrewing of nuts; the backs are hinged, and the seats themselves tip up. On the driver's side the seat back will not fold flat, as it catches on the steering wheel. This rather cramps entrance to the rear on the off side, but when the near side seat is folded forward entrance is free. There are deep wells for the back passengers' feet, and except that head clearance when one is sitting upright behind is a little meagre, there is enough room everywhere. The four windows have divided glass panels, each of which can be moved; handle locks keep them in place. Under each front seat is an easily reached trap; below the near-side one are the tools, and under the other the battery.

While much foresight has been given to the design of chassis and body, yet to remove the front floorboards two metal covers and many screws must be first undone. The forward part of the roof can be folded back; the one-piece windscreen can be opened out properly. There is a ventilator in the roof; the spare wire wheel and 27in. by 4in. tire in a cover are kept at the back, and the equipment includes safety glass throughout, bumpers, and other constructional fittings.

The chassis is designed upon good and sound lines; its cleanness and accessibility are great advantages. The engine has six cylinders of 57 and 83 mm. bore and stroke, and the capacity is 1,271.3c.c. The nominal power is 12, but about 27 and 34 h.p. are stated to be given off at 3,200 and 4,400 r.p.m. respectively. That the design has not been skimped may be seen from the provision of an overhead camshaft and four bearings each for the crankshaft and camshaft, together with pressure lubrication, which in the case of the overhead valve gear is reduced as it should be. The cover over the valves is held by three permanently attached handscrews, and when it is off good access is given for clearance adjustment, which is by eccentric bearings. The camshaft is driven by helical gear with a vertical drive at the front, and this incorporates the generator. It is possible not only to lift the cylinder head with the camshaft complete, but also to slide out the generator, after the coupling has been undone and one or two oil connexions, without disturbing the head.

On the offside, the sparking plugs are set at an angle in the head and to hand, and the distributor and make-and-break are well placed as they face an operator, being at an angle to the vertical at the base of the dynamo. The oil filler, with its pull-off lid and gauze within, is quickly reached, as is the dip-rod near. There are two get-at-able taps, one for draining the cylinders and the other the radiator; the last has an extension pipe towards the ground. The worm and complete wheel for the steering are in a box held by a bracket to the front cross-member; the column is stayed either side of the dash. The honeycomb and film radiator is in a shell and there are thermostatically operated shutters in front. The filler is under the bonnet, towards the nearside, in the extension tank, while to the top of the chromium-plated tapered casing is a combined mascot and temperature indicator. There is an adjustable head stay to the radiator either side. The five-gallon petrol tank is in the scuttle, and the tap, which gives a reserve supply, can be reached inside the car near the floorboards.

Under the bonnet, towards the offside, is the petrol filler—without gauze—and a needle and dial gauge. On the dash on this side is the automatically feeding oil tank for the Lockheed hydraulic four-wheel brakes, and on the other side the electric horn and the cut-out and fuse for the dynamo—all therefore well to hand. The fan belt can be simply tensioned on the nearside and the oil pressure filter drawn out from under the bonnet. There is a drain plug in the side of the sump which can be worked with the jack handle. The carburettor is high and get-at-able and it is bolted to the square sectioned four-branch inlet, which is cast with the exhaust manifold to provide proper heat. The exhaust manifold has a double port in the middle and two single ones towards either end, while the pipe is connected forwards. All the brass nuts holding the manifolds and the pipe are easily worked. The starter is under the bonnet, and has an inspection plug over the pinion. The pedal for it is above the gearbox lid. The single-plate dry clutch has adjustable toggles, but to oil the thrust race the cover plate on the housing must be taken off. There are outside holes for oiling the clutch pedal-shaft-bearings; these, also, cannot be reached unless the floorboards are removed.

The gearbox is integral with the clutch housing face and forms a unit with the engine, the whole being held on rubber at a point either side behind and at two close points to the front crossmember. There are three forward speeds worked by a central flexible lever. No catch for reverse is fitted. An unobstructed level filler is in the nearside of the box. The three forward overall ratios are 4.78, 8.76, and 16.25 to 1. From here the power goes by a disk-jointed open propeller-shaft to a three-quarter floating spiral bevel axle with two pinion differential. The banjo case has a level filler. The half-elliptical springs work with hydraulic shock absorbers, the rear ones are under the axle and outside the down-swept frame at their front ends, while the others are flat and shackled forwards, which points I like. The brake pedal is combined with the master cylinder and held to the offside channel of the frame, while a stop-light connexion is made here. The central pull-up handbrake works the same shoes at the back, but with cables and cams. Individual adjustment in this case is by fairly accessible nuts at the back, while the four-wheel set are normally self-regulating and compensating, but when the linings get worn the shoes can be reset by nuts on the inner sides of the enclosed drums. The front axle has rounded ends.

ON THE ROAD

The coach-built saloon, which costs complete £195—the chassis being £145—was not, I believe, fully run in, but behaved unusually well. The Hornet, besides having good controls, has the acceleration and speed of many a car twice the size. It will do a good 20, 40, and 60 miles an hour on first, second, and top, while on a short favourable stretch but with the car not all out 66 was shown, and the car was quite content. The test rates were surprisingly good. On the stretch 52 was attained, the rates on the 1 in 22½ hill were 30 and 45, and with a standing start on second the top of the old Dashwood Hill was passed at near the maximum of 40 miles an hour. On the rough surface with the wheels under full power there was very little marked wheel bounce. The light breeze was not favourable. The roads were dry and there were two persons on board. The engine is most willing and lively, reasonably quiet and well-balanced. The only time I noticed any grumble—and it was short—was at about 57 miles an hour on top. It took but little distance, even against the collar, to run up on top to 50 or so, when the car was stable and the engine happy and pleasant. The cooling worked efficiently, the clutch behaved properly, and changes of speed, with quick movements, can be quietly made. The lower gears could be more silent. The steering has an excellent lock, and the action was light yet firm at all times. The four-wheel brakes were powerful, with some pressure, and properly progressive in both directions. The rear ones by hand wanted more force, and the catch on the car tried could have been better. The suspension was very good. Usually with a car of this size some of my readings tests in the back are more negative than positive. There was a slight smell of petrol in the saloon, possibly because the tank was rather full.

The Hornet is simple and in no way fatiguing to drive, and it has a high cruising speed. There is comfortable room to rest the clutch foot beside the pedal—as there not always is in a small car. The purchase price includes certain free service in the first 1,000 miles, such as adjusting the brakes, checking the ignition, the valves, and the carburettor, and the draining of oil of the three main components.

WARWICK SCHOOL FIRE

The fifteen-year-old Warwick schoolboy accused of setting fire to Warwick School again appeared at the Warwick Children's Court yesterday. He was bound over for 12 months on condition that he went into a home for six months. Mr. Vaughan, for the relatives of the boy, said his mother had discovered a suitable home where psychosis was scientifically dealt with. Announcing the decision of the magistrates, the MAYOR (Lady Warwick) said that the case would have to be reported on at the end of three and also six months, and the boy would be under the supervision of the probation officer. The fees of witnesses and the expenses of the case would have to be borne by the boy's relatives.

THE WEATHER

BRIGHT INTERVALS: SQUALLY

Meteorological Office, Nov. 24

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—An intense secondary depression centred over the Hebrides is moving north, and smaller secondaries will cross the British Isles, maintaining squally showery weather with some bright intervals.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E., W.—West or south-west wind, fresh or strong, squally; bright intervals, some showers; rather mild.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, N., WALES, SCOTLAND, S.E., S.W., ISLE OF MAN, IRELAND.—West to south-west wind, strong and squally; changeable, showery, with local hail and thunder, but bright intervals; rather mild.

SCOTLAND, W., N.W., MID, N.E., ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Westerly wind, strong to gale, moderating; showery, bright intervals; local hail and thunder; moderate temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Changeable, with further gales or strong winds.

SEA PASSAGES

ALL PASSAGES.—Westerly wind, strong and squally; perhaps reaching gale force at times; showers, bright intervals; visibility good; sea rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Squally south-westerly winds, 20 to 30 m.p.h. at the surface and 35 to 45 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Variable cloud amount; showers. Visibility mainly four to eight miles.

Sun rises, 7.35 a.m.; sets, 3.58 p.m.
Moon rises, 12.33 p.m.; sets, 8.10 p.m.
First Quarter, Friday.
Lighting-up time, 4.28 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 4.25 a.m. and 4.56 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, NOV. 24, 6 P.M.—Bar., 995.1mb. (29.39in.), rising slowly; temp., 52.0deg.; humidity, 79 per cent.; wind, S.W., moderate; weather, fair.

Sunday, 6 p.m., to Monday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 36deg.; rainfall, 1.0mm. (0.04in.).

Monday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 55deg.; rainfall, 2.6mm. (0.10in.).

Sunshine at Kew, 0.1 hour.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—
Clacton, 0; Torquay, 1¼; Ventnor, 0.

PARIS.—Raining; cold.
BERLIN.—Fine; colder.
MILAN.—Dull and colder.
GENEVA.—Overcast; cool.
CANNES.—Calm; warm; sunny.
BIARRITZ.—Sunny and warm.

THE NATIONAL MARK

CIDER TRADE COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The Minister of Agriculture has appointed a National Mark Cider Trade Committee to consider applications for permission to apply the National Mark to cider made from home-grown fruit, to make recommendations thereon to the National Mark Committee, to consider reports regarding the application of the National Mark by cider makers and bottlers, and generally to advise the National Mark Committee and the Ministry in regard to the application of the mark to cider made from home-grown fruit.

The National Mark Cider Trade Committee consists of:—

MR. G. STUBBS, C.B.E., F.I.C., F.C.S. (chairman), PROFESSOR B. T. P. BARKER, M.A., F.R.S., Mr. J. W. BENT, Mr. E. F. BULMER, Mr. R. H. DENSHAM, Mr. W. C. GAYMER, Mr. A. HOLE, SIR WILLIAM LOSJOIT, O.B.E., J.P., Mr. J. H. TODD, Mr. B. K. WELCH, and Mr. S. WESTON.

The secretary of the Committee will be Mr. J. H. Gorvin, C.B.E., of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 10, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.1.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

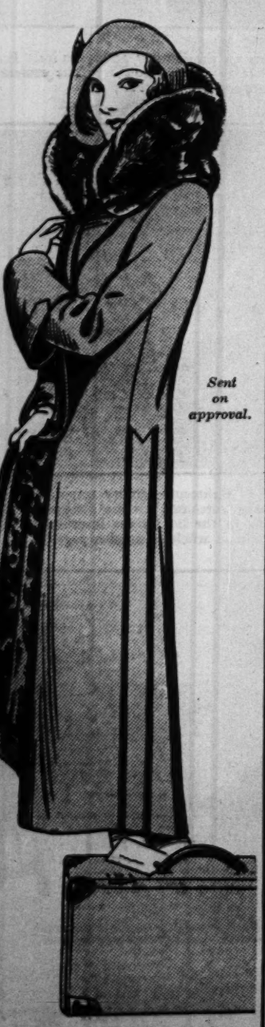
Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (1.30)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
EAST					
Berwick-o'-T	—	5	33	50	Rain.
Scarborough	—	5	38	49	Rain.
Cleethorpes	—	9	33	49	Rain.
Mablethorpe	—	7	33	49	Rain.
Cromer	—	7	34	49	Rain.
Yarmouth	—	7	35	50	Rain, squally.
Lowestoft	—	6	33	48	Rain.
Felixstowe	—	5	39	50	Rain.
Dovercourt	—	5	35	50	Rain.
Walton-on-N	—	7	35	50	Rain, squally.
Clacton	—	6	37	49	Rain.
Maldon	—	5	32	54	Rain.
Southend	0·1	2	38	53	Rain morning.
Margate	—	3	38	55

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1

Warmth and Elegance

A travelling coat or any heavy wrap is frequently a lugubrious object. Built for utility alone it presents itself as mere shapeless mass. Now, though, America's dictum, "Travel Neat," has invaded Europe with extremely beneficial results. This is our attempt to put it into practice: the first, a warm chic tweed, ideal for a multitude of purposes, the second, an elegant cloth coat, lined with fur fabric. They will be found in the Mantle Department of Marshall & Snelgrove, where a goodly selection of others awaits you, too.

COAT in diagonal tweed with inverted pleat at back, lined throughout and finished with collar of sheared lamb fur. Stocked in many good colours and three sizes. PRICE 98/6
Outsize 10/6 extra.



COAT in diagonal cloth particularly well tailored, finished with collar of nutria lamb fur and lined throughout with the new fur fabric, making it suitable for motoring or travelling without detracting in any way from its smart appearance. In navy, black, green and brown. Stocked in three sizes. PRICE 6½ Gns.
Mantle Dept., Ground Floor.

Sent on approval.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Nov. 24

The King and Queen, attended by the Lady Ampthill, the Lady Victoria Forester, the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Seymour and Major the Hon. Alexander Hardinge, arrived at the Palace this morning from Sandringham.

The Prince of Wales was present at Victoria Railway Station to-day, upon the departure of The Queen of Spain, who was accompanied by the Infanta Beatrice and the Infanta Maria Christina, and took leave of Her Majesty on behalf of The King and Queen.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden visited Their Majesties this afternoon.

The Lord Colebrooke and Colonel the Hon. Claude Willoughby have succeeded the Earl of Dunmore, V.C., and Major the Hon. Richard Molyneux as Lord and Groom in Waiting to The King.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Nov. 24

The Prince of Wales was present at Victoria Railway Station this morning, upon the departure of The Queen of Spain, and took leave of Her Majesty on behalf of The King and Queen.

145, PICCADILLY, Nov. 24

The Duchess of York, attended by the Lady Helen Graham, was present at a Matinée which was held at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, this afternoon on behalf of Toc H and the League of Women Helpers.

The Prince of Wales, Grand President, will preside at the annual meeting of Presidents of the League of Mercy at Chesterfield House, Mayfair (lent by Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, Lady Grand President of the League), on Wednesday, December 17, at 3.30 p.m.

Prince and Princess Pierre of Montenegro have arrived at the Carlton Hotel.

The Norwegian Minister and Mme. Vogt are at home to Norwegians in London, on the occasion of King Haakon's accession to the Throne 25 years ago, from 5.30 to 7 to-day.

The Hungarian Minister has left for Hungary, where he will stay for a few weeks.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne will return to 20, Mansfield-street to-day from Bowood Park.

The Marchioness of Carisbrooke left London yesterday to take up residence in Paris.

The Earl of Lytton has returned to Knebworth House from Jerusalem.

The Earl and Countess of Denbigh will return to 23, South Audley-street to-day from Clifton, Deddington, Oxford.

Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray have left 54, Mount-street for Cowdray Park, Midhurst.

Viscount Glenapp expects to leave London on December 18 for Marseilles, where he will join the Earl of Inchcape's yacht *en route* for Egypt.

Lady Bertha Egerton expects to return to 13, Portman-square next Monday from Ireland.

Lady Hermione Cobbold has left Knebworth House for Italy.

Sir Otto Beit's health has taken a distinct turn for the worse recently, and his condition is now causing serious anxiety.

Major Sir Nevile Wilkinson left 6, Duchess-street yesterday for Dublin, where he will remain until December 20.

Sir John Lavery is now convalescent after his serious operation, and will shortly be leaving with Lady Lavery for the Riviera.

M. Jacques Rueff, Financial Attaché to the French Embassy, has returned from Japan, and has resumed his duties at the Embassy.

Mme. Kallas, wife of the Estonian Minister, who has been suffering from the after-effects of angina poisoning, is making satisfactory progress. She is not yet able to go out.

The Queen and Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, have sent gifts for the bazaar to be held at the Imperial Nurses' Club, 137, Ebury-street, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The bazaar will be opened by Viscountess Tamworth on Thursday at 11 o'clock.

Countess Jellicoe will open the annual bazaar and bridge tournament in aid of the Missions to Seamen at the Hyde Park Hotel at 2.45 on Tuesday, December 2. Donations and gifts may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Lady Newnes, 55, Prince's-gate, S.W.7.

Lady Cynthia Colville will receive the guests at Mrs. Gordon-Moore's at home at 65, Pont-street, on Thursday, November 27, at 4.30 p.m., given in connexion with the Bedford College Festival Dinner, at which Prince George will be present, on Wednesday, December 10, at Lincoln's Inn Hall. The Queen heads the list of donations for the Extension and Endowment Fund of Bedford College for Women (London University) in aid of which the dinner is being held.

Mr. John Buchan, M.P., will lecture on "The Novel and the Fairy Tale" at 5.30 to-morrow at 18, Carlton House-terrace. Tickets: Welbeck 3434 and at the door.

Mrs. Freudenthal and Mrs. D'Arcy Stevens wish to announce that the profit on the Ivory Cross dance which took place at the Kit Cat Club on November 4 amounts to £1,012.

The Westminster Hospital annual ball will be held at the May Fair Hotel on Wednesday, December 3.

TOC H MATINEE

DUCHESS OF YORK PRESENT

The Duchess of York, attended by Lady Helen Graham, was present yesterday at the *matinée* performance of *What Every Woman Knows*, at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, in aid of Toc H.

The Duchess of York, who wore a green velvet coat, collared with grey fur, and a close-fitting hat to match, was received by the Duchess of Devonshire, Lord Forster, the Rev. P. B. Clayton, Mrs. Edmund Horne, Mr. Edward Samuel, Mr. Horace Watson, and Mr. E. Watson-Shields, and was accompanied by Sir James Barrie to the Royal box, where Miss Catherine Macmillan presented her with a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley and red roses.

Lady Tree, Miss Hilda Trevelyan, Mr. Norman Forbes, Mr. John Kelt, and Mr. Henry Vibart took the same parts as when the play was originally produced, and others in the cast were:—

Mr. Roger Livesey, Mr. Norman Macowan, Mr. Godfrey Tearle, Mr. Atholl Fleming, Mr. Gerard Ratcliffe, Miss Diana Wynyard, Miss Mary Lincoln, and Mr. Claude Thomas.

Miss Marjorie Morrison organized the sale of programmes and was assisted by:—

Miss Pamela Bowes-Lyon, Miss Victoria Bromley, Miss Jean Butler, Miss Margaret Butler, Miss Peggy Gordon-Moore, Miss Mary Leveson-Gower, Miss Joan Grenfell, Miss J. Guillemin, Lady Katherine Howard, Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, Miss Jean Longdon, Miss Anne Meade, Miss Jean Meade, Lady Elizabeth Montgomerie, Lady Janet Montgomerie, Miss Mary Shields, Lady Margaret Spencer, Miss Elizabeth Vesey, Lady Priscilla Willoughby, and Miss Mylanwy Wynne-Finch.

THE GREEK MINISTER AT LIVERPOOL

The Greek Minister (M. Caclamanos) visited Liverpool yesterday. In the morning he went to the Cathedral, where he was received by the Rev. R. S. Dawson, the Bishop's chaplain. Later M. Caclamanos, whose party was joined by the Lord Mayor, laid a wreath at the Cenotaph, and afterwards he lunched with the Lord Mayor at the Town Hall.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. C. RIPLEY AND MISS D. FILDES

The engagement is announced between Cedric, second son of Mr. Philip Ripley and the late Mrs. Ripley, and Dorothy, younger daughter of the late Sir Luke Fildes, K.C.V.O., R.A., and the late Lady Fildes.

MR. E. R. CRUNDALL AND MISS HALL

The marriage arranged between Mr. E. R. Crundall and Miss H. M. Hall will take place at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, on Tuesday, December 9, at 2.15 p.m.

CAPTAIN S. R. MACDONALD AND MISS ALLEN

The marriage arranged between Captain Sutherland Robert Macdonald, 1st K.G.O. Gurkha Rifles, and Miss Jean Margaret Allen will take place at 12 noon to-morrow at All Souls, Langham-place.

MR. R. P. CULLUM AND MISS GAINES

The marriage arranged between Robert Pery Cullum, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Cullum, Milestones, Hove, and Manya, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gaines, New York City, will shortly take place.

MR. T. M. COX AND MISS V. M. CORNELL

The engagement is announced between Thomas Maurice Cox, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cox, of Briar House, Walthamstow, and Vera May Cornell, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cornell, of Wimbledon Common.

MR. F. C. DOWLING AND MISS R. H. HURRELL

The engagement is announced between Frederick Cyril Dowling, son of the late Mr. F. Dowling and Mrs. Dowling, of Wykeham Grange, Porchester-road, Bournemouth, and Rosamund Henrietta, younger daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Hurrell and Mrs. Hurrell, of 108, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5, late of Great Shelford, Cambridge.

MR. B. ALLEN AND MISS R. MACHELL

The marriage arranged between Bedford Allen, R.A.F., only son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel B. M. Allen, Indian Army, and Mrs. Allen, of London, and Rosetta, second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Machell, of Ulverston, will take place on November 29 at Broughton-in-Furness.

MR. D. C. GREEN AND MISS P. BRADBURY

The engagement is announced between Donald C. Green, youngest son of Mr. C. A. Kersey Green, of Knuston Hall, Wellingborough, and Peggie, third daughter of the late Mr. Alan Bradbury and Mrs. Bradbury, of 11A, FitzGeorge-avenue, W.14.

MR. M. HUSTLER AND MISS A. HANSON

The marriage arranged between Mr. Mostyn Hustler and Miss Angela Hanson will take place on Wednesday, December 3, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, at 2.30.

MR. F. D. HALL AND MISS G. MENNIG

The marriage arranged between Frederick Drummond Hall, elder and only surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Hall, of Platt, Kent, and Gertrude, second daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. C. W. Henry Mennig, of North Finchley, London, will take place in Delhi at the end of December.

MARRIAGE

MR. A. T. CURLE AND MISS BAILLIE

The marriage took place quietly yesterday at Holy Trinity, Brompton, of Mr. Alexander Tancred Curle, late The Gordon Highlanders, Somaliland Administration, only son of Mr. Alexander O. Curle, C.V.O., of 8, South Learmonth-gardens, Edinburgh, and Miss Francis Cecil Gift Gillespie Baillie, only daughter of the late Mr. Edward Gillespie Baillie and of Mrs. Gillespie Baillie, of 47, Montserrat-road, S.W. The Rev. A. Goronwy Jones officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. S. Sard.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. R. Baillie, wore a long gown of white satin beauté, the long-sleeved bodice having a winged cape falling from the shoulders to the waist at the back. Her long tulle veil was held in place by a chaplet of pearls and orange-blossom, and she carried a bouquet of pink carnations. There were no bridesmaids, and Flying Officer Coupland was best man. Mrs. Gillespie Baillie afterwards held a reception at 26, Redcliffe-gardens.

SERVICE DINNER

8TH BATTALION, THE 22ND (CHESHIRE) REGIMENT

Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Crocker presided at a reunion dinner of the 8th Battalion, The 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment, held on Saturday at the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester. Among those present were:—

Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. K. Finch (Commanding Depôt, The Cheshire Regiment), Majors G. R. P. Douglas, Forrester, and Capstick; Captains Kissack, Geoffrey Wood, Hyman, Fisk, and Ffoulkes-Roberts; Messrs. MacLellan, Bamber Jones, Hayward, and Leyland; and Dr. Sprent.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

MR. ROBERT MILLER

A memorial service for Mr. Robert Miller was held yesterday at the Church of St. Michael, Cornhill. The Rev. J. H. J. Ellison officiated. Among those present were:—

Sir Benjamin Robertson, Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, Sir Charles McLeod, Sir Ernest Bell, Sir Trevredyn Wynne, the Hon. Julian Hawke, Captain E. R. D. Hoare, Mr. Edward A. Hoare, Major L. S. Lloyd, Colonel Last, Mr. T. Du Buisson, Mr. C. Nicoll, Mr. D. C. Wilson, Mr. G. M. Spence, Mr. Lanford James, Mr. H. W. McCay, Mr. P. Taylor, Mr. John Barton, Mr. A. J. Shepherd, Dr. E. H. Bingley, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Kingston, Miss Heath, Miss E. Sanders, Mr. W. F. Thompson, Mr. Edward L. Hamilton, Mr. W. W. Legg, Mr. J. A. Kay, Mr. G. A. T. Darby, Mr. F. W. Pascoe Rutter, Mr. G. P. Abell, Mr. E. J. Sawtell, Mr. G. L. Potter, Mr. G. D. Gold, Mr. Sydney Parker, Mr. Eustace R. Robinson, Mr. W. R. Monro, Mr. J. Ward, Mr. E. Goulb, Mr. W. Stantiall, Mr. W. Shakespeare, and Mr. H. S. H. Guinness.

The funeral of Mr. Robert Miller took place at All Saints' Church, Dummer, Hants, yesterday afternoon. Canon House officiated, assisted by the Rev. W. I. D. S. Read and the Rev. A. J. T. Ireland. The mourners were:—Mrs. Robert Miller, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Neave, Mrs. Neave, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Clark, Miss Miller, Mr. George Miller, Colonel Cecil Mangles, and Mrs. Robert Barber. Others present included:—

Lady Savile, Mrs. Clare Savile, Mrs. Percival Wood, Mr. J. C. Slessor, Colonel C. E. Wilson, Colonel F. Douglas Pennant, Commander Douglas Pennant, R.N., Mr. H. D. Hollick, Captain and Mrs. Norbury, Mrs. Batty, Mr. Arthur Guinness, Mr. Anthony Guinness, Mr. Richard Guinness, Mr. Richard Hoare, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Sir Nelson and Lady Eycroft, Mrs. Eyre Lloyd, Mr. Frank Halliday, Mr. E. Kenward, Mrs. S. L. Bullock, Mrs. Alfred Fort, Mr. G. Causton, Mr. F. C. Danzer, Mr. T. A. Pullen, Mr. Gray, Captain Llewellyn, Mr. Alfred Wolfe (representing the North-West Hants Conservative Association), and the indoor and outdoor staff at Dummer Grange.

LADY (GODFREY) WILLIAMS

The funeral of Lady Williams took place at Llangibby Church, Monmouthshire, yesterday. The Archdeacon of Monmouth officiated, assisted by the Rev. A. L. Osman. The mourners included:—Major-General Sir Godfrey Williams (husband), Mrs. Leslie-Smith, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Wheatcroft (daughters), Colonel S. H. Hamilton, Captain C. J. Wheatcroft (sons-in-law), Mrs. Close-Brooks, Mrs. K. Tayleur, Mrs. Herbert Addams-Williams (sister-in-law), Mr. Harold Addams-Williams (brother-in-law), Colonel Leonard Addams-Williams, Mr. Roger Close-Brooks, and Mr. and Mrs. Briggs. There was a large attendance of followers of the Llangibby Foxhounds and others, who included:—

Sir Humphrey Mackworth, Sir Henry Webb, Mr. Pemberton Steer (chairman, Llangibby Hunt Committee), Captain W. R. Bailey (Master of the Llangibby Hounds), Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Talbot Laybourne, Mr. A. M. Pilliner, Mr. Ernest Lyne, Colonel P. B. Ford, Mr. E. S. Pratt, Mr. John Humphreys, Major Laycock Llewellin, Hr. W. S. Gustard, Mr. I. Bowen, the Rev. P. L. C. Nash, and the Rev. J. R. Phillips.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN

The Queen of Spain, the Infanta Beatrix, and the Infanta Maria Christina left London yesterday morning on their return to Spain. The Prince of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur of Connaught, and the Marquess and Marchioness of Carisbrooke were among those who were on the platform to see them off. The Marquis de Merry del Val, the Spanish Ambassador, travelled with the Queen as far as Dover.

DAME MARY SCHARLIEB

The Queen has sent a letter to Dr. Herbert Shirley, son of Dame Mary Scharlieb, expressing the sympathy of the King and herself with the family and their appreciation of Dame Mary Scharlieb's life and work.

DINNER AND RECEPTION

LADY PENTLAND

Lady Pentland entertained at dinner last night at the Carlton Hotel the following guests:—

The Maharajah Gaekwar and Maharani of Baroda, Mr. V. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wood, Miss MacDonald, Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel, the Hon. Margaret Sinclair, the Marquess of Lothian, and Mr. Walter Runciman, M.P.

After dinner she received guests to meet the delegates from Southern India to the Round-Table Conference. During the evening Miss Shah Nawaz recited some of her own verses. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The Prime Minister, the Aga Khan and the Begum, the Maharajah of Patiala, the Yuvaraja of Mysore, Sir Ahmad and Lady Amin Jung, Mr. W. Aitken, Mrs. John Buchan, the Hon. Victoria Bruce, Sir Maurice and Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, Mr. F. H. Brown, Mr. Edwyn Bevan, Viscountess Bryce, Sir Albion Banerji, Mr. E. Brown, M.P., and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. R. Birdwood, Mr. John Benson.

The Hon. George and Lady Cynthia Colville, Sir James and Lady Currie, Sir Alexander and Lady Cardew, Dr. Cockayne, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain and Miss Diana Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Croft, Sir Godfrey Collins, M.P., Sir David and Lady Chadwick, Sir Howard D'Egville, the Earl and Countess of Dunmore, Mr. P. K. Dutt, Mr. Patrick Devlin, Sirdar Jarmani Dass.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Ernest Franklin, Mrs. Robert Fleming, Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P., Lady Gainford, Dr. and Mrs. Haden Guest, Sir Reginald and Lady Glancy, Viscount and Viscountess Goschen.

Colonel L. Holland, Viscount and Viscountess Hailsham, Mr. Aubrey Herbert, Miss K. S. Haldane, Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., and Lady Hamilton, Mr. Graeme Haldane, the Earl and Countess of Haddo, Miss Anne Hendrie, Sir Malcolm Hailey, Sir Charles and Lady Innes, Sir Mirza Ismail, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Johnson, Mr. B. V. Jadhav.

Mr. V. T. Krishnama Chari, Sir Arthur and Lady Knapp, Miss Lazarus, the Hon. Lady Lyttelton, Miss P. K. Leveson, Miss Alice Larkin, Major G. Lloyd George, M.P., and Mrs. Lloyd George.

Mr. Ramsay Muir, Sir Basanta and Lady Mullick, Lord and Lady Meston, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P., Miss Shanti Mulla, Mr. Edward Marjoribanks, M.P., Major and Mrs. McKenzie Wood, Nawab and Begum Mahdi Yar Jung, Mrs. Mathai, Marjorie Lady Nunburnholme, Raja Narendra Nath, Sir Donald and Lady Maclean.

Lady Oldfield, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. L. Polak, Mrs. L. Peet, Mr. George Pilcher, Sir Annepu Patro, Brigadier-General and Lady Flora Poore, Mr. K. T. Paul, the Rajah of Pariakimedi, Lord and Lady Parmoor, Rao Bahadur Pannir Selvam, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani and Mr. Pattani.

The Marquess of Reading, Diwan Bahadur T. Raghavjah, Lady Robinson, Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, Mrs. Rama Rao, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar and Mrs. Raman, Mr. C. S. Rewcastle, Mr. P. D. Ranganathan.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Saunders Jacobs, Rao Bahadur Srinivasan Avargal, Sir Malcolm and Lady Seton, Miss Nancy and Mr. Godfrey Samuel, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir James Simpson, Sir Harry and Lady Stephen, Sir Muhammad and Lady Shafi, Begum Shah Nawaz, Mrs. Subbarayan, Miss Stopford, Sir Findlater Stewart, Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, M.P., and Mrs. Shakespeare, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Sir John and Lady Simon, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Spender, Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, Mr. U. N. Sen, Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P., and Lady Sinclair, Mr. James Scott, M.P.

Sir John and Lady Tudor-Walters, Mr. B. J. Tyabji, Sir Michael and Lady Chenevix-Trench, Mr. F. C. Deva Raja Urs, Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariyar, Sir William and Lady Waterlow, Viscountess Wolmer, Bishop and Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs. Wintringham, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, M.P., and Mrs. Wardlaw Milne, and the Marquess of Zetland.

ITALIAN RIVIERA

SOME ENGLISH VISITORS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALASSIO, Nov. 22

Among guests at the Val d'Olivo Hotel are Admiral Sir Arthur Limpus and Lady Limpus, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Limpus, and Admiral Sir Martyn Jerram.

Among recent arrivals in Alassio are Brigadier-General Sir Arthur Long and Paymaster Captain J. M. Cusack.

Sir Henry Maitland and Lady Wilson are in the Villa Filippa, and Sir Henry and Lady Crump are again at the Villa Francesca.

In Alassio is a very active branch of the British Legion, and ceremonies organized by it on the two Armistice days (of the Eastern and Western fronts) were impressive. Through collections and the sale of poppies £70 was raised for Earl Haig's Fund.

At Bordighera Colonel Sir Almeric Rich is among the recent arrivals at the Hotel Royal. The Hon. Montagu and Mrs. Forbes are also staying there; they have taken Dr. Linton Bogle's villa and will shortly move in. Sir Samuel and Lady O'Donnell have arrived at the Hôtel de Londres.

The Girl Guide movement among English girls in Italy is growing, especially in San Remo. Last Friday Miss Wilson, District Commissioner, went over from Alassio to inspect the 1st San Remo Company at St. George's School. Miss Wilson, in a short speech, advocated the appointment of a divisional commissioner for British Guides in Italy, since at present Girl Guide companies in Italy come under the control of the headquarters in France.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

NEW FELLOW OF CORPUS CHRISTI, OXFORD

OXFORD, Nov. 24

Mr. A. A. A. Blakeney, M.A., Christ Church, has been elected to an official Fellowship at Corpus Christi College as Tutor in Ancient History as from October 1, 1931.

The Gilchrist Studentship Sub-Committee of the Women Students' Property Committee has elected Miss M. J. Sargeaunt, B.A., St. Hugh's College, to the Gilchrist Studentship for 1930-31.

DUBLIN, Nov. 24

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, has approached the Rev. John Ernest Leonard Oulton, B.D., rector of Monkstown, Co. Dublin, with a view to his appointment as Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity in Dublin University.

Mr. Oulton, who has been assistant to the Archbishop King's Professor since 1924, was elected a classical scholar of Trinity College in 1906, and graduated with a double moderatorship in classics and modern literature. He was joint editor of "Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius, and The Martyrs of Palestine."

THE SALE ROOM

DE BRY'S "VOYAGES"

A selected portion of the library at Westbury Manor, Brackley, sold by order of the trustees of the late Sir Edward H. Scott, brought £3,670 at Sotheby's yesterday, there being 225 lots.

The interest in the sale centred largely in the fine and handsomely bound set of De Bry's Major and Minor Voyages, edited, translated, reprinted, and illustrated by Theodore de Bry and his two sons, John Theodore and John Israel, and his two sons-in-law, Matthew Merian and William Fitzer. The major or voyages to America begin with the French issue of Hariot's "Virginia," Frankfort-on-Main, 1590, second issue of the first edition, with the double map of Virginia and 28 plates all coloured in an early hand, and ends with the "Decima Tertia Pars Historiae Americanae," 1624; while the minor or voyages to India begin with "Regnum Congo," &c., 1598, and continue to the "Appendix Regni Congo," 1625. To the 27 separate works constituting De Bry's Voyages were added eight other early works of voyages, the whole collection being bound in 19 volumes and sold as one lot. The first bid was £100 and at £1,350 the collection fell to Messrs. Maggs, with Mr. F. Edwards as the underbidder.

Other books were:—D. Erasmus, "The Praise of Folly," 1549, first edition in English—£29 (Tregaskis); W. Lewin, "The Birds of Great Britain," 1739, large paper copy with 290 plates all hand coloured on vellum—£51 (Halliday); and J. de Voraigne, "Golden Legende," 1527, printed by Wynkyn de Worde—£65 (Henry).

"GATEWAY OF EMPIRE" DANCE

Miss Betty Nuthall will demonstrate her skill at midget golf at the Kit-Cat restaurant where, with Miss Ivy Tresmand, she will be in charge of the course, on the occasion of the "Gateway of Empire" gala supper dance and *cabaret* this evening. Miss Sophie Tucker will provide a novel *cabaret* entertainment and will auction a tennis racket to be autographed by Miss Nuthall. Lady Iveagh, M.P., is president, and Lady Worthington-Evans chairman of the committee responsible for the arrangements, while the patrons include Lord and Lady Brentford, Lord and Lady Bridgeman, Lady Falmouth, Lady FitzAlan, Lady Londonderry and Lady Salisbury.

JOURNALISTS' VISIT TO BATH

Members of the Committee of the Parliamentary Press Gallery visited Bath on Saturday and were entertained at dinner by the Mayor (Mr. T. Sturge Cotterell) and the Mayoress. Among those present at the dinner was Mr. Sidney Robinson, formerly M.P. for Breconshire. On Sunday the party visited the Pump Room and the Roman baths and were taken round the city. At Widcombe Manor they were received by Mr. H. A. Vachell.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. J. H. Thomas will be among the guests of the New Zealand Association at a luncheon to the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. G. W. Forbes, at the Savoy Hotel, on Friday.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

LEGACY FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

Mr. EDWARD WOOD, J.P., of Nightingale-lane, Clapham Common, S.W., late secretary of the Temperance Building Society, Ludgate-hill, E.C., and of the Building Societies Association, and at one time Chairman of the Wandsworth Justices, died on September 20, aged 84, leaving £48,848, with net personalty £45,991. He left:—

£500 Ordinary stock of the Artisans and Labourers and General Dwelling Company each to the Good Templar and Temperance Orphanage and the United Kingdom Band of Hope; £50 each to the London Temperance Hospital, the United Kingdom Alliance, the Grand Lodge of England of Good Templars, and the British Temperance League; £300 to his chauffeur, William Geary, if still in his service.

And, subject to two life interests and certain bequests, the ultimate residue (a considerable sum) for medical research purposes in such hospital in London or the Metropolitan district as may be selected by his daughters' medical attendant and two other medical men.

DR. ROBERT WILLIAM MACKENNA, M.A., M.D., of Rodney-street, Liverpool, medical man and novelist, hon. Dermatologist to Liverpool Royal Infirmary, and Lecturer in Dermatology at Liverpool University, died on September 21, aged 56, leaving estate of the gross value of £38,975, with net personalty £28,408. He gives:—

£500, his copyrights, MSS., books, instruments and radium to his son; his collection of wax models of skin diseases to the University of Liverpool, and £100 to Patrick Woods, butler, if still in his service.

SIR WILLIAM WALKER, C.B.E., of Braeside, Ashtead, Surrey, late Director of Health and Safety in the Mines Department of the Board of Trade, who died on August 17, aged 66, left estate of the gross value of £1,786, with net personalty £1,725.

Miss EDITH LUCY SHARP, of The Red House, Lymington, Hants, who died on August 11, left estate of the gross value of £16,575, with net personalty £14,354. She left:—

£1,000 (and an interest in the ultimate residue of the estate) to the London Missionary Society; and £750 upon trust to pay the income therefrom for the benefit of the Congregational Church, Lymington.

Mrs. MARY MOORE, of York Lodge, Sutton-road, Erdington, Birmingham, who died on September 9, widow of Edwin Samson Moore, J.P., left unsettled property of the gross value of £58,946, with net personalty £57,595. She left:—

£50 to Ernest Luke Wilmot, secretary of Smedley's Hydro, Matlock; £50 to her housekeeper, Mrs. Rawson; and £250 to Smedley Memorial Hospital, Matlock.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ALLAN, Mr. David Steele, of St. Andrews-drive, Glasgow, of Messrs. Macnair Allan Young and Rowan, stockbrokers, of St. Vincent-place, Glasgow (personal estate)	£14,919
ALLOTT, Mrs. Alicia Georgiana (77), of Westwood, Normandy, near Guildford, widow of the Rev. H. H. Allott, of Stifford Rectory, and daughter of the late Rev. Henry Hanmer (net personalty £11,237)	11,436
BREMNER, Captain Thomas James, R.N.R. (retired), of Wychfield, Seaview, Isle of Wight, formerly of Southampton, late Commodore, Union-Castle Line (net personalty £3,092)	4,406
BRIGGS, Mr. Joseph (77), of Mossley Villas, Ambergate, Derby, late manager of Richard Johnson and Nephew, Limited, wire manufacturers (net personalty £4,497)	5,022
BROWN, Mrs. Louisa, of Oakington-avenue, Wembley, widow (net personalty £7,099)	8,141
CHILD, Mr. Gerald Alfred, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Gate House, Hythe, Southampton, during the War surgeon in charge of the West Cliff War Hospital, Hythe, and in charge of the Hampshire Automobile Club's work of disembarking the wounded at Southampton Docks and drafting them to hospitals and homes (net personalty £3,556)	3,653
DUMBRELL, Mr. John Aitree, of West-hill, Sydenham, S.E., electrical engineer (net personalty £1,472)	7,731
FAIRIE, Mr. Andrew, of Comiston-road, Edinburgh, retired master baker (personal estate)	7,781
FROGGATT, Mr. James Alfred Philip (66), of Boldmere-road, Erdington, Birmingham, formerly of Hunton-road, Gravelly Hill (net personalty £10,739)	34,101
HALL, Mr. Francis (79), of Lorraine, The Ridge, Purley (net personalty £6,695)	6,831
JACKSON, Mr. Henry Christopher Atkinson (65), of Beech-grove, Great Ayton, Yorks (net personalty £22,688)	67,169
LEE, Mr. Charles William Cornwell (otherwise Charles Lee), of Solent Pines Hotel, Manor-road, Bournemouth (net personalty £3,967)	4,048
MILLER, Mr. George, of Woolton-road, Wavertree, Liverpool, incorporated accountant, partner in Louis Nicholas and Co. (net personalty £2,368)	3,818
MITCHELL, Mr. John, of Ancroft Town Farm, Ancroft, Northumberland, farmer and farm valuer (net personalty £25,607)	41,735
MOUNCEY, Mr. Charles James, M.B. (69), of Patterdale Lodge, Market-street, Earlestown, Lancs, surgeon (net personalty £5,231)	6,228
MOUNTNEY, Mr. John (76), of Trowell-grove, Long Eaton, Derbyshire, lace manufacturer, well known as a musician (net personalty £1,999)	3,169
OLDMAN, Miss Ethel, of Bickenhall-mansions, Gloucester-place, W., elder daughter of the late Thomas Hugh Oldman, of Gainsborough (net personalty £10,874)	10,953
OSBORNE, Mr. William Francis, of Errol-street, Liverpool, formerly of Victoria-road, Kirkcaldy, Fife, chief engineer retired, late of the Harrison Line (net personalty £1,747)	2,402
PARHAM, Mr. George (71), of Ivy Lodge, Cromhall, Charfield, Glos., farmer (net personalty £8,472)	9,658
SMOOSMITH, Mr. Francis Edward, of St. Kilda, Hart Hill, Luton, hat manufacturer (net personalty £43,102)	59,159
URQUHART, Mr. William Campbell, of Johnstreet, Ayr (personal estate in Great Britain)	7,578
YOUNG, Mr. James Thomas, of Ivy Bank, Daisy Hill, Bradford, architect and land surveyor (net personalty £12,984)	15,324

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

The Prince of Wales addresses annual meeting of group representatives of the Hospital Saving Association, Kingsway Hall, 8.

Whitechapel by-election: Nominations.

Mr. Baldwin addresses meeting of Central Council of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, Kingsway Hall, 11.

Lord Brentford at Manor-place Baths, Southwark, 8.

Men of Sussex: Lord Hailsham attends coming-of-age dinner, Hotel Victoria, 7.

London County Council, 2.30.

General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom: Session, 2.

Forum Club: Dinner, the Club, 7.45.

Incorporated Accountants' London and District Society: Luncheon to Sir James Martin, Connaught Rooms, 1.

Eugenics Society: Mr. W. T. J. Gun on "The Heredity and Environment of our Empire Builders." Sir Bernard Mallet presiding, Burlington House, 5.30.

Royal Institution: Sir William Bragg on "Waves de la Rue," 5.15.

East India Association: Captain Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan on "The Need for Second Chambers in the Provinces." Lord Meston presiding, Caxton Hall, 4.30.

Kensington Conservative and Unionist Association, South Division: Sir Michael O'Dwyer on "The Present Problems in India," Kensington Town Hall, 8.30.

English-Speaking Union: Major-General J. E. B. Seely on "The Spirit of Adventure in Britain and America." General Dawes presiding, 8.30.

1912 Club: Mr. Henry Mond on "Empire Trade," 8.

Design and Industries Association: Mr. R. D. Best and Mr. Raymond McGrath on "Modern Design in Electric Lighting." Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.

Applied Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition, Royal Horticultural Hall, 12.

Institution of Gas Engineers: Autumnal research meeting, Incorporated Accountants' Hall, 10.15.

Ladies' Carlton Club: Mr. Duff Cooper on "Current Events," 6.

St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook: Bishop of London on East London Church Fund Jubilee, 12.45.

Institution of Civil Engineers: Mr. W. Thomson Halcrow on "The Lochaber Water-Power Scheme," 6.

Incorporated Institute of British Decorators: Mr. Clough Williams Ellis on "Fashion, Caprice, and Tradition," Painters' Hall, 8.

Anglo-Swedish Society: Mrs. Alan Gardiner on "Tombs and Burial Customs in Ancient Egypt." Swedish Hall, Marylebone, 5.

Mary Ward Settlement: Miss S. E. Sykes on "A Glimpse of Persia Through the Ages," 8.

Royal Horticultural Society: Show, 1.

New English Music Society: Bach concert, Aeolian Hall, 8.45.

Travellers' Aid Society for Girls and Women: Concert in aid of the society's funds, 42, Portman-square, 4.45.

University College: Professor T. E. Gregory on "Newmarch and His Contemporaries," 5.30.

King's College: Professor Percy Dearmer on "Italian Art: Baroque Architecture," 5.30; Sir Bernard Pares on "Contemporary Russia," 5.30; Dr. H. D. Oakeley on "The Approach to Reality: Through History and Practice," 5.30.

Gresham College: Mr. Percival Gaskell on "The Later Works of Turner," 7.30.

British Museum: Professor E. A. Gardner on "The Parthenon Frieze," 3.

Victoria and Albert Museum: Mr. Herbert Furst on "Persian Art: Ceramics," 3.

Morley College for Working Men and Women: Major Walter Elliot on "Great Britain and the Empire," 8.

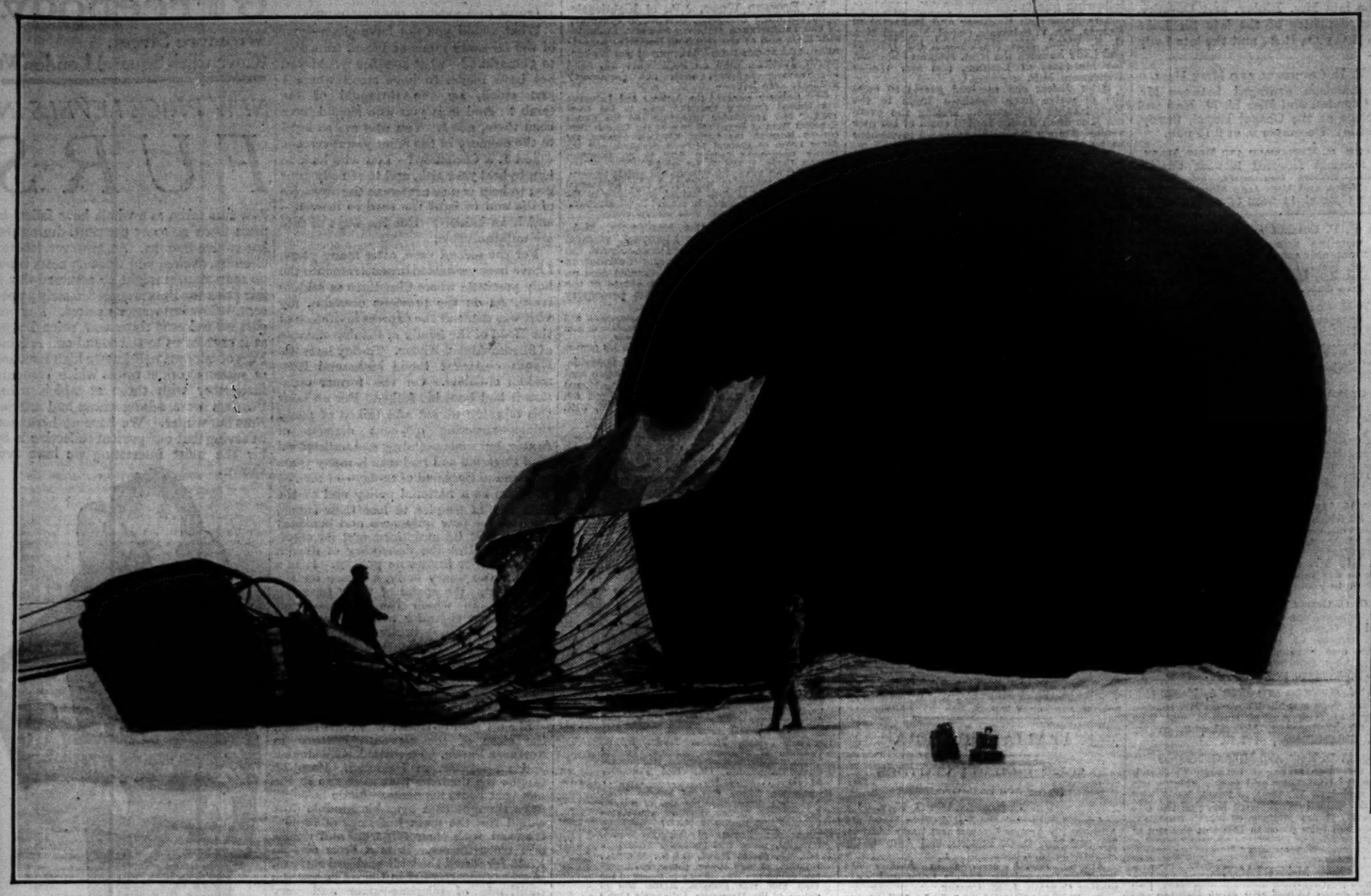
Sion College: Mr. John Bailey on "Tennyson and the Victorians," 3.

Tower of London: Mr. Allen Walker on "The Tower in Stuart Times and After," 11.

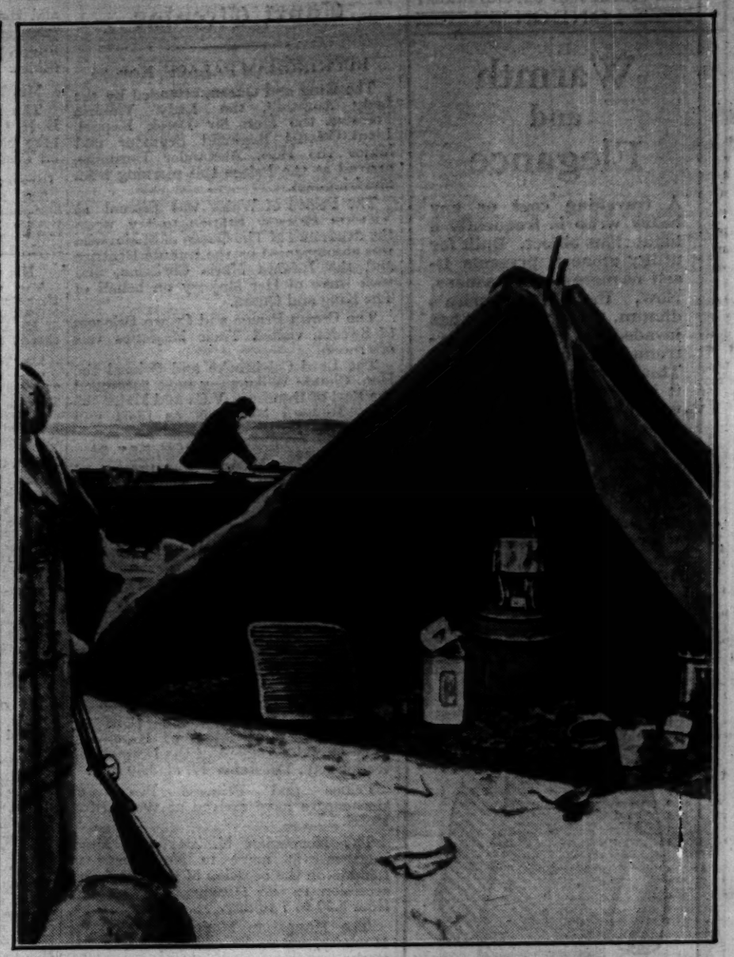
Criterion Theatre: *General John Regan*, 8.30.

Viscountess R

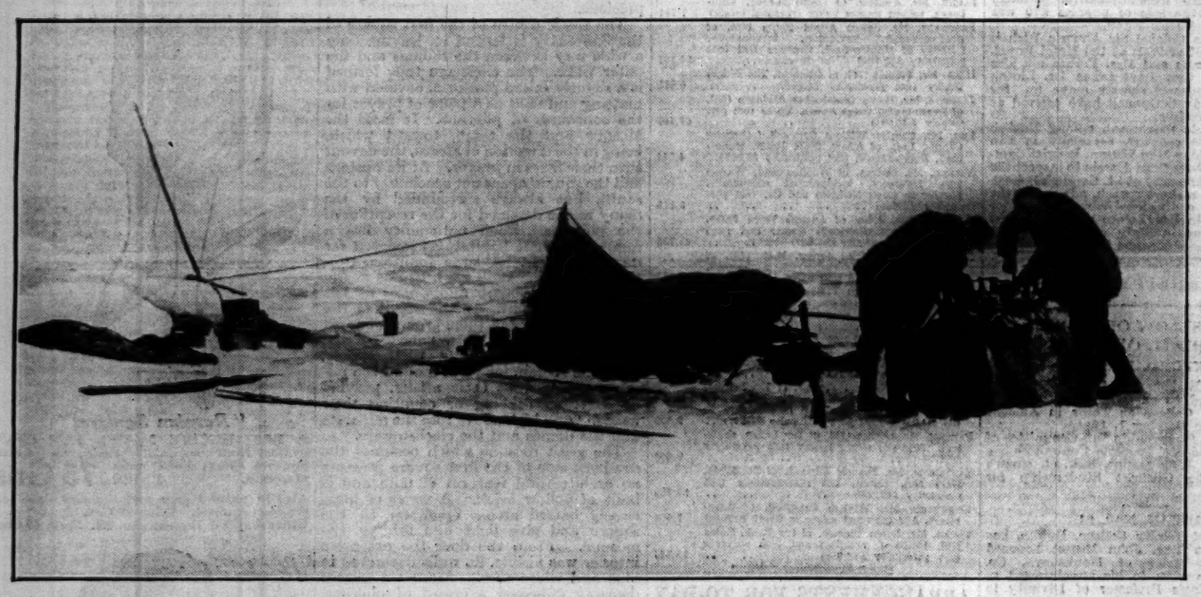
AFTER 33 YEARS: PICTURES TAKEN BY THE ANDRÉE EXPEDITION



LANDING ON THE ICE.—To-day we reproduce four of the twenty pictures obtained by Professor Hertzberg from the films taken by the ill-fated Andrée Expedition in 1897. On the first examination little hope of success was anticipated owing to the length of time the films had remained on the island of Kvito, but these pictures prove that the care and patience of Professor Hertzberg have been well rewarded. This picture shows the balloon on the ice after the landing on July 14, 1897.



THE FIRST CAMP.—The camp of the Andrée Expedition near the landing place. To the left is the gondola, and in the tent may be seen the cooking stove. It is concluded that the wet ice and hoar-frost contributed to the forcing down of the balloon.



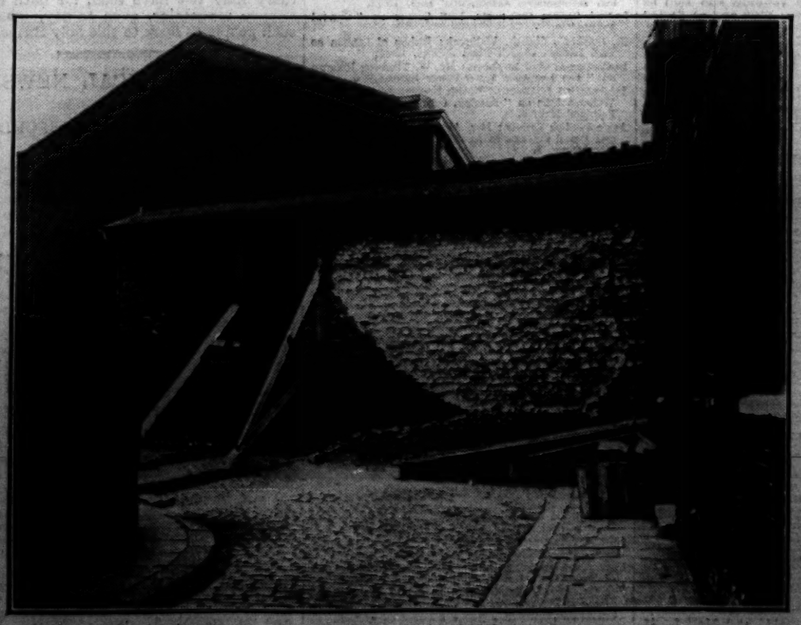
THE TREK ACROSS THE ICE.—The landing in the balloon was made at 83deg. N. and 30deg. E., and on July 22 the trek across the ice was begun. Andrée and Frankel are here seen breaking camp during the journey to White Island.

THE SLEDGE used by Andrée and his companions on the journey across the ice. Frankel is on the left, Strindberg in the centre, and Andrée in the foreground. The camera was operated automatically. *(World copyright reserved.)*

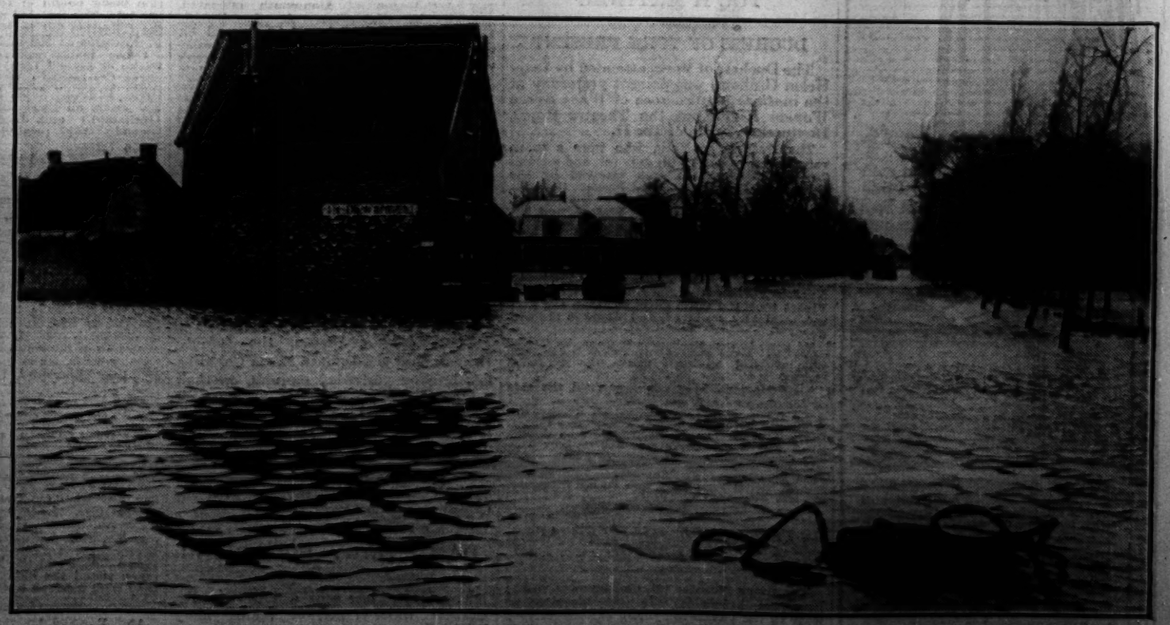
ANDRÉE'S CAMERA.—Part of the photographic equipment belonging to the Andrée Expedition found on White Island. The camera was very modern in design at the time.

AT TROMSÖ.—A photograph taken on board the Swedish gunboat Svenskund at Tromsö in 1897, shortly before the expedition left for Spitsbergen. Andrée is standing in the centre of the group, with Frankel on his right and Strindberg on his left.

FOR AUSTRALIA.—A tankard, dated 1683, and an eighteenth-century teapot, included in a collection of English antique silver which has been purchased for the National Gallery of Victoria. In the teapot is an uncommon opening in the lid for the insertion of sticks of chocolate. The collection is described in an article on another page.



A NOTABLE FRAGMENT of the Roman Wall of London, now in need of repair. It stands in Trinity Place, Tower Hill, and is one of the few remaining relics of Roman London still standing in the open which the Royal Commission recommended as especially worthy of preservation.



FLOODS IN BELGIUM.—A number of villages near Termonde, Belgium, have suffered severely in the floods caused by the persistent rains of the past few days. Our photograph shows a portion of the main road to Termonde and Antwerp submerged by the floods. A general improvement in the situation was reported yesterday.

SUN RAY CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES.

Visit the haunts of Columbus and the old Sea Dogs, whose adventurous exploits lent colour to England's history when the Spanish galleons roamed the seas! Come out on a Sun-Ray Cruise to the West Indies. The luxurious "Duchess of Richmond" (20,000 tons oil-burner) sails from Liverpool January 21st, 1931, from Bristol January 22nd, on a glorious six weeks' cruise. Visiting Barbados, Trinidad, Venezuela, Curacao, Panama, Jamaica, Cuba, Bahamas, Bermuda, Madeira, &c. Health and Sunshine all the way! First Class throughout. Fare from £95. Reserve now. For descriptive booklet and Cabin plans apply to:

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THE BIRMINGHAM HOSPITALS

CONCENTRATION PLAN

"A NEW CHAPTER IN MEDICAL HISTORY"

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 24

Birmingham has won a reputation for attacking civic problems boldly, and its far-sightedness and courage in such matters are exemplified in the project for effecting a great concentration of hospital services at Edgbaston. The Birmingham Hospitals Centre, to give the project its official name, is to be established on a site of 150 acres, the gift of Messrs. Cadbury, Brothers, Limited, adjoining the estate to which the greater part of the University has been transferred from its old quarters in central Birmingham. The first chapter of the scheme will be the erection here of a general hospital containing 750 beds, a further block of 100 beds for paying patients, and a new Medical School for the University in close proximity.

The cost of this first instalment of the scheme is put at £1,250,000. An appeal was launched last April, and the response already is very nearly £600,000—a result sufficiently remarkable in such difficult days for industry. The buildings have been designed by Messrs. Lanchester and Lodge, who are also the architects of the new extensions at the Middlesex Hospital and Bart.'s in London. Three building sub-committees are now collaborating with the architects in the preparation of detailed plans for the Edgbaston buildings, and it is hoped that a foundation-stone may be laid in the summer or autumn of next year.

The project as a whole has been described as the most important development in Birmingham since the reorganizing of its municipal government by Joseph Chamberlain and his colleagues in the seventies. How long it will take to bring it to completion no one can say. But Sir Charles Grant Robertson, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, and the prime mover in this scheme, believes that in 30 or 40 years from now, perhaps earlier, there may be 1,500 beds at Edgbaston. No doubt the Hospitals Centre will grow to these dimensions gradually. The hospital to be erected first will serve as a joint extension for the General Hospital and Queen's Hospital, whose controlling authorities have agreed, in effect, to merge these century-old institutions into one. After each of them had prepared a scheme for extension on its present site in the city, they were prevailed upon by a joint committee of inquiry to scrap their individual plans in favour of the combined extension at Edgbaston, which will provide them, it is said, with a hospital equal to any in the world.

EXPANSION OF BIRMINGHAM

The buildings which the two hospitals have occupied hitherto are in industrial Birmingham, and for the present, at least, they will continue to treat out-patients and casualties in their old quarters. The bulk, however, of their patients will be treated at Edgbaston under one authority and a virtually interchangeable staff. Since Birmingham is expanding in this direction, the new hospital will also serve a growing population at its own doors, and a new out-patients' department will accordingly be built in such a way that extensions can be made as they are needed. There is also in the city a number of smaller special hospitals, most of which are, like the General and Queen's, already feeling the need for elbow-room. These special hospitals have associated themselves with the plans for the Hospitals Centre, and proposals for their own future development will be worked out in due time. It may be that they will agree to be transferred from their present quarters to Edgbaston, or, anyway, carry out necessary extensions there, but without losing their identity or their voluntary character.

The Hospitals Centre will be linked intimately with the University of Birmingham through the new Medical School. It is the ultimate ambition of those in charge of the University to see the whole of it transferred to Edgbaston. But the Faculties of Arts and Medicine, with certain smaller activities, are still housed in the crowded centre of the city, and until their site can be sold for something like its actual value it cannot be abandoned altogether. An added reason for the continued presence of the Medical School in Edmund-street will disappear with the creation of the new hospital. The General and Queen's are the two main teaching hospitals for the University Medical School, and each of them is about three-quarters of a mile from Edmund-street. Edgbaston, on the other hand, is two and a half miles away, and it would be impracticable to set up a new Medical School so far from the teaching hospitals.

SITE OF THE SCHOOL

The new school is an inherent feature in the design for the Hospitals Centre. Of the 150 acres of land which have been given by Messrs. Cadbury, 100 acres are set apart for the school and general and special hospitals, and almost unlimited possibilities of extension lie close at hand. The buildings comprised in the first stage of the scheme will form a triangle on 25 acres of land next to the University grounds, but divided from them by the Worcester and Birmingham Canal. The nurses' home will be to the north, the hospital buildings in the middle, and the Medical School between these buildings and the University. The site of the school will be leased by the City Council direct to the University; that of the remaining buildings to the authorities which will carry on the new hospital as a voluntary institution. Between school and hospital there will be the closest touch, so that clinicians and scientists alike will be in the best possible position to profit by the nearness of the hospital.

Of the project in its large aspects Sir Charles Grant Robertson says:—"We have here a unique opportunity to bring about a co-ordination of all the health and medical services of Birmingham, and we are using it. Nothing like this is being done anywhere else in Great Britain, and I believe that it is going to open a new chapter in medical history in this country."

SHROPSHIRE ROYAL INFIRMARY

AN ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

The anniversary of the Royal Salop Infirmary was celebrated on Sunday afternoon in the manner in which it been regularly celebrated since the foundation of the institution in 1746. The office of treasurer for the year is filled by Brigadier-General A. H. O. Lloyd, of Leaton Knolls, and after a brief meeting at the infirmary he went in state to the parish church of the borough, St. Chad's, the procession through the streets including the Mayor and ex-Mayors in their scarlet robes, members of the town council, magistrates, and many representatives of the county families. The preacher was Canon S. Woodward, canon of Westminster and Chaplain to the King. In accordance with old custom two "ladies of quality" in the county were the plateholders for the collection—Miss Honor Meyrick, Apley Castle, Wellington, and the Hon. Mrs. Robert Bridgeman. They were accompanied by "two gentlemen of distinguished rank and fortune"—Major-General G. C. Grant, of Pichford Hall, Shrewsbury, and Major Edward Herbert, of Orleton Hall, Shropshire.

Among those attending the service were:—

Viscount and Viscountess Bridgeman, Lord and Lady Harlech, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Meyrick, Mrs. and Miss Lloyd, Lady Sybil Grant, Captain and Miss Kenyon-Slaney, Lady Leighton, Sir Richard Leighton, Sir Offley and Lady Wakeman, Admiral Sir Cecil Thursby, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. K. Mainwaring and Miss Mainwaring, Captain R. A. Black, Mr. W. W. Sandford, Major and Mrs. Trevor Corbett, Mrs. Hugh Corbett, Lady Corbet, Mr. J. A. G. Sparrow, Mr. Nicholas Fielden, Major R. Leighton, M.P., Miss Leighton, Colonel and Mrs. Hayes, Major W. Hayes and Mrs. Hayes, Captain Robert Bridgeman, Mrs. and Miss Crichton-Browne, Colonel N. J. Eckersley, Colonel and Mrs. Caton Jones, Major and Mrs. Dix-Perkin, Mrs. H. Pritchard Gordon, Colonel R. C. Donaldson-Hudson, Mr. Donaldson-Hudson, Captain and Mrs. Frank Stanier, Constance Lady Stanier, Commander Robinson, Admiral Sir James Startin and Lady Startin, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. McCorquodale, Mrs. Swire, Mr. Humphrey Sandford, Mrs. Wingfield, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Herbert Sykes, and the Hon. Mrs. Corbet Radford and Miss Radford.

CONSERVATIVE CENTRAL OFFICE

The Conservative Central Office announces that Miss Mann, at present Central Office woman agent for the Home Counties (North) Area, has been appointed woman Central Office Agent for the West Midlands Area, comprising the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, Salop, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire, in succession to Mrs. Baddeley, who is retiring at the end of the year.

BIRMINGHAM CHURCH DISPUTE

BISHOP'S BAN ON VICAR AND CURATE

The Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. Barnes), whose refusal to license the Rev. L. E. H. Pike, curate of St. Peter's, Coventry, as curate of St. Gregory's, Small Heath—one of the so-called Birmingham "rebel" churches—was announced by the vicar of St. Gregory's (the Rev. C. A. Brown) to his congregation on Sunday, has issued for publication letters addressed by him to the vicar and to Mr. Pike. The Bishop threatens, if Mr. Pike goes to St. Gregory's as proposed, in spite of his prohibition, to appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury to rebuke him publicly and order him to leave.

The Bishop wrote to Mr. Pike on November 22:—

On my return yesterday from London, where I have been attending the Church Assembly, I was informed that representatives of the Press had been telephoning to inquire whether I had refused to license you as a curate at the Church of St. Gregory, Small Heath. Though surprised at the inquiry, I stated briefly through my secretary that the church belonged to the so-called "rebel" group to which I decline to license curates so long as the incumbents refuse to obey my request to cease from illegal practices in connexion with public worship. To-day in the local newspapers I find my brief statement together with accounts of interviews both with Mr. C. A. Brown, the vicar of St. Gregory's, and with yourself. From them I gather that Mr. Brown deprecates "the public attention given to the dispute"; I am therefore led to conclude that in its origin such publicity is due to yourself. Further I learn that you are "a very strong Anglo-Catholic." Finally I find that you heartily agree "with Father Brown's statements," among which is the assertion that "Mr. Pike will take up his new duties early in the New Year."

Now had you written to me, as Bishop of the diocese in which you wish to work, I should first of all have sent you a copy of the only letter which I wrote to Mr. Brown in connexion with the matter. Such a copy I enclose. Then I should have told you some of the recent history of the parish. I instituted Mr. Brown 5½ years ago under threat of legal proceedings after a fruitless endeavour of several months to induce him to conform to my request to obey the law of the Church. In consequence of what then happened I resolved that never again would I institute a man unless he was prepared not only to take the Oath of Canonical Obedience but also to keep it.

I see that the question has been raised with Mr. Brown as to whether I shall, in the circumstances, take legal action against you. I can imagine that those connected with the Birmingham "rebellion" desire that I should thus help them to recover from the loss of prestige which has resulted from the appeal to the Civil Courts recently made by the Patronage Trustees of St. Aidan, Small Heath. But, while I must forbid you to work as an assistant curate in this diocese without my permission, I always say that I will not maintain my authority by process of law. My authority, as Bishop, is moral and spiritual. You must surely know that any such action as you contemplate is a grave breach of the law of the Church. Had you desired to come to a loyal church in a spirit of loyal cooperation with myself I would have welcomed you. If you come, as is announced, to St. Gregory's, I shall have no alternative but to appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as head of the Church of England, publicly to rebuke you and to order you to depart.

In view of the publicity which this matter has received, I am sending copies of the present correspondence to the Press.

LETTER TO THE VICAR

The following is the letter sent by the Bishop to the vicar of St. Gregory's on October 31:—

I have carefully considered your letter of October 25, and I can only repeat what I have already previously said, that I cannot give permission to any curate to work with you until you obey my directions with regard to the cessation of illegal practices at St. Gregory's Church. In particular, I ask again that there shall be in the church no public reservation and no services of any kind, such as Benediction, Exposition, Devotions, Procession of the Host, &c., in connexion with the consecrated elements of Holy Communion. Such services are copied from Roman Catholic usage and are meaningless, apart from a belief that a spiritual presence can be attached to, or made to inhere in, inanimate matter as a result of words or actions performed by a priest. Such a belief is intrinsically absurd, and is rightly condemned as erroneous by our Church, which at the Reformation decisively rejected transubstantiation. Your letter implies that, in addition to continuing illegal practices, you intend to disregard my authority in having to work with you some man who will pretend to act as an assistant curate without my licence or permission. Such a step would be entirely contrary to good order in the Church, and I cannot imagine how any man who has taken the Oath of Canonical Obedience can contemplate it. As your Bishop and Ordinary, I forbid you, until you have conformed to my directions with regard to public worship at St. Gregory, to take the action which you propose with regard to the employment of the Rev. L. E. H. Pike.

HARROVIANS BEFORE 1800

NAMES WANTED FOR SCHOOL REGISTER

On November 8 *The Times* published a letter from Mr. E. C. Grenfell, president of the Harrow Association, Mr. E. M. Butler, chairman of the Committee of the Association, and Dr. Cyril Norwood, Headmaster of Harrow, asking for information about Harrovians who were in the school before 1800 other than those mentioned in the Dictionary of National Biography, in order to extend the scope of the Harrow Register, which now begins at the year 1800, while the School Charter is dated 1571.

The *Harrovian*, in its current issue, states that many school records were destroyed when the Headmaster's House was burned down in 1838. Since the letter was written to *The Times* some old Bill Books dating from the latter part of the eighteenth century have been placed at the disposal of the Committee; but the *Harrovian* says that further evidence is required, and anyone who can produce evidence from printed sources, letters, diaries, pedigrees, or elsewhere which would help to identify Harrovians of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries should communicate with Mr. W. T. J. Gun, Society of Genealogists, 5, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

A WREN BUILDING IN BATTERSEA

COUNCIL'S OPPOSITION TO PRESERVATION

The Minister of Health informed the Battersea Borough Council recently of his intention to make an Order for the preservation of the Principal's House at St. John's College, Battersea, a building which was designed by Wren. The Minister's decision was recorded in *The Times* on November 11. The Battersea Council, which had desired to demolish the Principal's House so that the site could be used for housing, have now received from their Housing Committee the report of a deputation which interviewed the Minister of Health on the subject. The Housing Committee state:—

"The deputation had hoped that they had convinced the Minister of the undesirability, in the circumstances, of preserving this house, and we are surprised and disappointed at the Minister's decision.

"It has been suggested that, inasmuch as the Housing Act, 1930, did not become law until after the council completed the purchase of this estate, there may be some doubt as to whether the Minister has power to give a direction in this case; and we have, as a preliminary measure, instructed the council's officers to investigate the matter."

The World's Evangelical Alliance is arranging a united meeting at Kingsway Hall on Wednesday evening, January 7, in furtherance of "The Way of Renewal," and directed to the subject of evangelism, individual and collective. The chair will be taken by Mr. A. L. Glegg, and the speakers will include the Rev. C. M. Chavasse, Master of St. Peter's Hall, Oxford, and Dr. W. Y. Fullerton. Apart from some reserved seats admission will be free by tickets, to be obtained from the General Secretary, World's Evangelical Alliance, 19, Russell-square, W.C.1.

OBITUARY

LIEUT.-COMMANDER SELBY

Lieutenant-Commander Walter Arthur Selby, R.N., late of Biddlestone Hall, Northumberland, and Red Gables, Crawley, died on Saturday at the age of 48. Lieutenant-Commander Selby entered the Navy as a cadet in 1897, and served as a midshipman of the battleship Ocean in China at the time of the Boxer War. He was promoted to lieutenant in September, 1904, while serving in the cruiser Perseus in the East Indies. Later he was in the Donegal, of the Home Fleet. He resigned on June 27, 1910, and was transferred to the list of emergency officers. He rejoined for the late War, and was appointed first to the Severn and then to the Mersey, the shallow draught monitors taken over from Brazil. With these craft he served off the Belgian coast for about a year.

MAJOR WARING

A correspondent writes:—

To those of us who served under him and knew him well, it came as a great shock to read in the papers that Walter Waring—"Jumbo" to his friends—had suddenly passed away in his prime. He joined the Lothians and Border Horse a few years before the War, and it was with this regiment that he served during the War, principally on the Salonika front. He was amazingly popular with all ranks of his squadron, many of whom he got to know intimately, and he knew how to get the best out of the yeoman farmers of which it was composed, a fact which was rather remarkable of an Englishman in a Scottish regiment. His cheerful, boyish enthusiasm and his sense of humour appealed to their sporting spirit, and he never spared himself in looking after the comfort of his men, and was always most accessible.

One's mind recalls many delightful memories; such as Greek lessons with our interpreter, sitting beneath a shady tree in the heat of a Balkan summer; the vigorous walks in the evenings, which he took regularly to keep fit and in the endeavour to keep down his weight; the pleasing sight of his big chestnut charger, turned out to graze, drinking the water out of the canvas bath outside his tent on sunny mornings; and the wonderful schemes and "stunts" which his active and romantic mind was for ever producing, such as his bold scheme for assaulting Doiran town and turning the Bulgars' flank by galloping down the Doiran road hurling small bombs from our horses as we went; a scheme which some of us were not a little relieved to hear had been turned down by the corps. He leaves behind him many happy memories to all who served with or knew him.

"E. M. W." writes:—

Will you permit me to add one more tribute to the many already paid to "Jumbo" Waring? I have been a close friend of his and his wife's during all the years of their happy married comradeship, and he was indeed all his friends have said, courageous, gloriously honest in thought and deed, humble-minded, and thorough in everything he did. But he was also one of those lovely Peter Pans who never really grow up, and he went through life with the child's wonderful instinct for the things that really matter, and a child's appreciation of beauty and simplicity. He never lost youth's gift for clothing the ordinary things of life with romance and joyousness, so that he lived largely in a secret world of his own where he was never dull. He never could imagine that anyone could possibly object to his telling the truth about things however unpleasant, and he had a way of brushing aside the artificial and immaterial and penetrating to the real issues which was often disconcerting to grown-ups with their shibboleths and conventions. Beauty in whatever form expressed made an instant appeal to him, and his appreciation of nature, music, fine design, and good literature was discriminating as well as deep. These qualities, his simplicity and his love of beauty, largely explain, I think, why, in spite of his very real ability and what the world would call his advantages of wealth and position, he shunned publicity and chose deliberately to occupy himself with tasks that called for much self-sacrifice and hard work but were not known to the public at large.

MISS E. P. THOMPSON

Miss Ellen Perronet Thompson, of Bath, who died last week in her seventy-fourth year, was the younger daughter of the late Judge Perronet Thompson, and granddaughter of General Thomas Perronet Thompson. A correspondent writes of her:—All who knew her must have been struck with her unusual abilities of mind and spirit, in spite of increasing deafness and illness. Some years ago she was a regular contributor of historical essays to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the most notable being a study of General de Sonis, "the Warrior-Saint of the XIXth Century," "The true history of Foulon and Berthier" (a picture of the rapacity of the Revolutionist), "A French Protestant during the Revolution," "The Founder of a Dynasty" (Bernadotte), and "How the French first came to Siam." Herself of French origin on her father's side, she loved to study the periods of history which concerned the persecution of the Protestants in France, and their gradual emancipation, and she wrote two novels, "The Veil of Liberty" and "A Dragoon's Wife," which contain much information about those difficult times. She had an alert, shrewd mind, keen sense of humour, an absolutely truthful and straightforward character founded on deep religious convictions. She has not long survived her gifted elder sister, Miss Edith Thompson, whose historical studies and literary and artistic abilities brought her into greater prominence.

DR. HERBERT SNOW

Dr. Herbert Snow, who died suddenly at St. Leonards last week at the age of 83, was a student at Queen's College, Birmingham, and University College, London, and graduated at London University with honours in all his subjects. In 1876 he became surgeon to the Cancer Hospital, but resigned in 1905, and had since devoted himself chiefly to the cause of anti-vivisection. He was chairman of the British Section of the International Medical Anti-Vivisection Association and consulting surgeon of the National Anti-Vivisection Hospital at Battersea, and he wrote books on cancer.

COLONEL W. D. STEEL

Colonel William Dyne Steel, D.L., J.P., who died at Abergavenny on Friday night at the age of 75, was the last surviving Freeman of Abergavenny. Steels have been in medical practice in the town since 1790. For 43 years Colonel Steel was medical officer of Abergavenny. He commanded the old Volunteer Battalion of The South Wales Borderers and The 3rd Monmouthshires for nine years, retiring in April, 1914. He had an exceptional record in Freemasonry. He had been president of the South Wales branch of the British Medical Association, and a member of the Monmouthshire County Council for 35 years.

M. MINKOWSKI

The sudden death is announced in a Reuter telegram from Buenos Aires of M. Minkowski, the Polish painter, who recently arrived there.

Maurice Minkowski, a Jew, born at Warsaw in 1881, was a deaf mute, and his affliction no doubt influenced his art through his attitude to life, which was one of acceptance rather than protest. This was especially noticeable in the exhibition of his works in oil and water-colour which was held in London in April last year, and in which he showed himself to be more interested in his fellow-creatures, the victims of war and revolution in Poland, than in picture-making as an end in itself. Not that the pictures, representing such subjects as "The Refugees," "Orphans," "The Bread Queue," and "Tramping," were in the least "propagandist"; they were painted not as by a detached observer or by one with a feeling for drama, but as if the artist had himself shared the experiences. They were almost too quiet to be called harrowing, the prevailing mood being one of dazed hopelessness. There was not a hint in any of the pictures of anyone to blame. Technically Minkowski was highly accomplished, especially in water-colour, he had much skill in grouping, and his work was free from theatrical or sentimental appeal.

CARDINAL BOURNE ON REUNION

CARDINAL BOURNE, preaching at Nottingham on Sunday, said: "Put the doctrine of the Orthodox Church face to face with the Thirty-nine Articles, and there is no possible union there. Among Anglicans there is a great deal of modernity, whittling away of old doctrines of Christianity, rationalizing them and taking out of them their old content, so that they no longer mean what they were once held to be. Among the prelates of the Orthodox Church there is the same modernistic tendency. It may be that by giving up fundamental beliefs on which their religious organization is resting they may come together, but anything like a reunion of Christendom on such lines is a chimera."

OLD ENGLISH SILVER FOR AUSTRALIA

EXHIBITION AT LONDON MUSEUM

(FROM OUR MUSEUM CORRESPONDENT)

A representative collection of English antique silver has been purchased for the National Gallery of Victoria, Australia, under the terms of the Felton bequest. For some years public art galleries in the Dominions have been amassing historical collections of English paintings, but, outside the American continent, it is believed that none of the great oversea galleries has paid comparable attention to the rarity and interest of English silversmiths' work. The 25 pieces and sets acquired for the Felton Trust are the choice of Mr. Ernest Makower, who has spent 18 months selecting specimens from London dealers. By courtesy of the Director of the London Museum they are on view for a few weeks at Lancaster House.

Stuart silverware is now hard to come by, but a light sweetmeat dish with the mark of James Plummer (York, 1633), a porringer of 1682, and a pair of squat candlesticks of the same date, with fluted shafts and square bases engraved with Chinese subjects, are among the earlier pieces displayed. A tankard of 1683 (with the mark "E.N.") engraved with a Chinese garden design is probably the most valuable as well as the most beautiful of the seventeenth-century pieces here, though there are also a pair of heavy silver sconces of 1684, and a large William and Mary bowl or "Monteith" probably by John Spackman.

Of the eighteenth-century pieces one of the most interesting is a teapot, dated 1713 and made by William Gamble. The Dutch design is here subdued, and an uncommon opening in the lid for the insertion of sticks of chocolate shows that the vessel had a double use. A mirror of the same period is notable for the separate stamping of the rim on all four sides. The Georgian silver contains several pieces of what may be called good standardized types—salt-cellars, candlesticks, a sugar bowl and caddies, an egg-frame, a lemon-strainer, a three-bottle inkstand, and other sound and typical pieces, but the Pagoda epergne, made by Thomas Powell in 1763, has an unconventional element of the fantastic. The central fruit-dish is surmounted by a silver trellis of chased fruit and surmounted by a pineapple tip, while eight sweet-dishes are slung around on detachable davits in an adventurous manner. The large classical coffee urn of 1792, the early nineteenth-century egg-boiler, and the George II. bullet-shape kettle on a stand are more normal but equally attractive, though they lack the Chippendale flamboyance of the epergne. A water-heated gravy-pourer or "Argyle" is plain, but satisfying, in spite of its thin spout, and oblong and octagonal London entrée dishes display substantial Regency work without undue heaviness.

*** Picture on page 18.

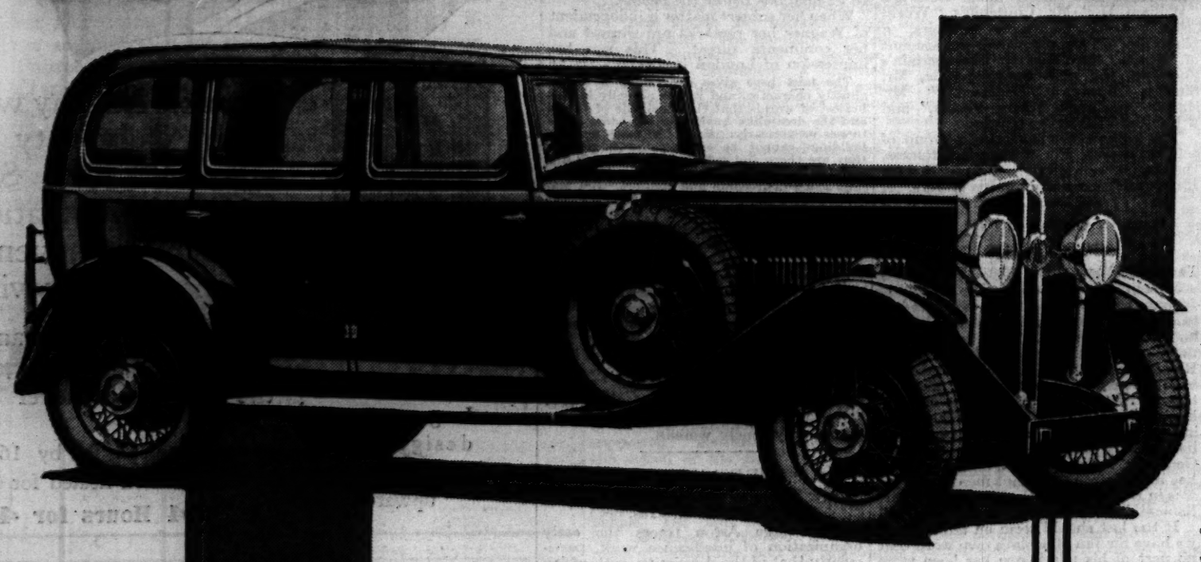
WORKMEN IN TERRITORIAL CAMPS

FOREMEN AS STUMBLING-BLOCKS

The complaint that works foremen rather than employers were stumbling-blocks in the way of men wishing to attend Territorial camps was made by Colonel Sir William Coates, chairman of the East Lancashire Territorial Association, at a reception by the new Lord Mayor of Manchester yesterday. SIR WILLIAM COATES said it was not the employers (who generally gave facilities to their employees to attend training camps) but the foremen who prevented them from bringing their Territorial units to full strength by their attitude towards men who went away to camp.

In reply the LORD MAYOR said unfortunately the difficult question of foremen was not confined to the Territorial Army. The employers were all that one could expect, but there was always the difficulty of the foremen. There was always the subconscious feeling in the mind of the man that he was being unfairly treated by the foreman because he had been away at camp for a fortnight or three weeks. Employers could not get away from the difficulty, and the only way to overcome it was gradually to educate the foreman to the need of a Territorial Army, and to change his mental outlook so that the workman who joined was not subjected to nasty little pin-pricks that were always worse than an open row.

1931 Rover Meteor Saloon



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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

A LIGHT MUSICAL COMEDY

To-night at 9.40 there will be broadcast from the National station a light musical entertainment entitled *The Man, the Maid, and the Muddlehead,* by Mr. Gordon McConnel. The principal item in the London and Midland Regional programmes is a performance of Stevenson's story "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," which has been adapted for broadcasting by Miss Barbara Burnham.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, November 25, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich, Weather. **10.45-11**:—First Principles in Cooking, by Mrs. V. H. Mottram.

12:—May Chapman (soprano), Leonard Hubbard (baritone). **12.30**:—Organ Recital. **1-2**:—Orchestra from the Picca.illy Hotel. **2.5**:—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. **2.10-2.25**:—For the Schools—Out of Doors Week by Week. 9—Winter Moths and their Wingless Females: Moth Life in Winter, by Mr. Eric Parker. **2.30-3.30**:—Music. 10—Reading Complete Tunes at Sight: (a) Beginner's Lesson, (b) Miniature Concert, (c) Advanced Lesson, by Sir Walford Davies and Mr. Victor Hely-Hutchinson. **3.35-4**:—Early Stages in French—10, by M. E. M. Stéphan. **4.5-4.25**:—Special Talk for Secondary Schools—Modern Scientific Achievements: 5. The Electrical Age, by Mr. T. P. Wilmshurst. **4.30**:—Orchestra from the Prince of Wales Playhouse, Lewisham.

5.15:—Children—Koko the Thingumabob (Anthony Armstrong), arranged as a dialogue story, with incidental music played by the Olof Sextet. **6**:—Topical Talk. **6.15**:—Weather, News. **6.35**:—London Stock Exchange Report, Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—Russian Pianoforte Music, played by Stefan Askenase. **7-7.20**:—The Month in the North Country, by Mrs. M. A. Hamilton. **7.25**:—A1 or C3? The Future of the Race: 3, Has Human Nature Ever Changed? by Mrs. Mary Adams.

7.45:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Hilda Searle (soprano), Howard Fry (baritone). **8**:—The Stars in Their Courses, 2—Weighing and Measuring the Stars, by Sir James Jeans. **8.30**:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Hilda Searle (soprano) (continued). **9**:—Weather, News. **9.15**:—Shipping Forecast, New York Stock Market Report. **9.20**:—Talks about Music, by Mr. Victor Hely-Hutchinson. **9.40**:—The Man, the Maid, and the Muddlehead, a Temporary Triangle, drawn up and produced by Gordon McConnel, with Leonard Gowings, Wynne Ajello, Harman Grisewood, and John Derwent; Doris Arnold at the piano; the Olof Quartet, conducted by Robert Chignell. **10.10**:—A Viola Recital by Lionel Tertis. **10.35**:—Band from Ciro's Club. **11.15-12**:—Dance Music from the Café de Paris.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

11-11.30:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12-2**:—National programme. **2.10-4.25**:—National programme. **5.15**:—National programme. **7.45**:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Hilda Searle (soprano), Howard Fry (baritone). **9-10.35**:—National programme. **12-12.30**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—National programme. **11-11.30**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12**:—The Zigeuner Ensemble, directed by Alfred Bondt. **1**:—Organ Recital. **2-3**:—Midland Regional programme. **4.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Foden's Motor Works Band, conducted by F. Mortimer; Harry Hopewell (baritone); H. Mortimer (cornet solo), from Manchester. **7.45**:—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Stanford Robinson; Celia Cavendish (soprano); Patricia Rossborough (pianoforte). **8.55**:—Regional News. **9**:—Lorn M. Lion in The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, by R. L. Stevenson; adapted for broadcasting by Barbara Burnham; produced by Peter Creswell. **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30-12**:—Band, from Ciro's Club. **12-12.30**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. **1**:—Organ Recital. **2-3**:—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell. **5.15**:—Children: Cobbler, Cobbler, mend my Shoe, a Play, by Gladys Taylor; Norris Stanley (violin). Songs by Harold Casey (baritone). **6**:—London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Harry Blomley (bass). **7.45**:—London Regional programme. **8.55**:—Midland News. **9**:—London Regional programme. **10.15-10.30**:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—See Edinburgh. **2.5-2.10**:—National programme. **2.40**:—See Glasgow. **3.5**:—See Edinburgh. **3.10**:—See Glasgow. **3.30**:—See Edinburgh. **4.30**:—See Glasgow. **5.15**:—See Edinburgh. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—See Edinburgh. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—See Edinburgh. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **2.5**:—National programme. **4.30**:—Radio Quartet. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Stop Press. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—Station Director's Talk. **7.15**:—Music. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—The Orchestra. Jack Chambers (baritone): The Ghost Ship or Star of the Sea, a play in one act, by H. F. W. Gay. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Regional News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-1**:—National programme. **2.5**:—National programme. **7.45**:—London National programme. **9-12**:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.5**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Miss Conceio de Reves: Talks to Amateur Dramatic Societies—1, How to Produce a Play. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—A Welsh Interlude—Mr. Iorwerth Peate: Penodau Cyntaf Hanes Cymru—3, Oes y Pres: 2, Early Chapters in the History of Wales: 3, The Bronze Age. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—Our Programme, arranged by the K.K.K.: Introduction by Alderman R. G. H. Snook; the National Orchestra of Wales: Leader, Louis Levitan, conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Megan Thomas (soprano); Trefor Jones (tenor). **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Records. **6**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Children. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.15**:—News. **7.30**:—Time and Lighahl Gleibhlig. **7.45**:—Talk. **8.15**:—Concert. **9.45**:—Programme to be announced. **10.30**:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (283.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,049kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **2.5-2.10**:—National programme. **2.40**:—See Glasgow. **3.5**:—Music. **3.10**:—See Glasgow. **3.30**:—The Studio Orchestra; Francis Gleeson (tenor). **4.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **5.54**:—Birthdays. **6**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. J. Inglis Ker: New Lamps for Old—5, Roads and Transport. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—The Band of the 15th/5th Lancers, conducted by R. C. Hanney; Dorothy King (soprano); Neil Forsyth (baritone). **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—See Edinburgh. **2.5-2.10**:—National programme. **2.40**:—For the Schools: Elementary French—M. Jean-Jacques Oberlin: Poetry, Le Soleil de ma Bretagne (Lemoine); Two Songs by A Class from Hutcheson's Girls' School, Glasgow; Dictation. **3.5**:—See Edinburgh. **3.10**:—English Literature—Mr. Alexander Haddow: Why we like Poetry—9, the Forsaken Merman (Matthew Arnold). **3.30**:—See Edinburgh. **4.30**:—Organ Recital. **5**:—Anna Donald (reciter). **5.15**:—See Edinburgh. **6**:—Mr. A. Grahame Buchanan: The Inferiority Complex in Business. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—See Edinburgh. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—See Edinburgh. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12**:—Gramophone Records. **1.15-2**:—The Manchester Tuesday Midday Society's Concert: Emil Petri (pianoforte), relayed from the Houldsworth Hall, Manchester. **2.5**:—National programme. **4.30**:—Orchestra. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—The Significance of Buildings—2, Mr. A. P. Simon: The Suburb. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—Play Producing for Amateurs—1, Mr. L. du Garde Peach: The Stage—Lighting and Decorating. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—Grace Darling, a radio chronicle play, by Edwin Lewis, performed by the Newcastle Repertory Company, produced by Val Gielgud, with Kendrew Milson, Geoffrey Blaydon, Sal Sturzeon, Mary Pettie, Enid Cameron, Norman Southern, Laura Wilson, Edward Framer, Alan Thompson, Lashmar Browne, James Gray, D. W. Kine, A. G. Mitchelson, F. A. Nichols, D. E. Ormerod and J. Edward Roberts: Incidental Music by the Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by T. H. Morrison. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—North of England News. **9.20**:—National programme. **10.10**:—The Edgar Knight Trio: Norman Rosse (violin), Douglas Bentley (violoncello), Edgar Knight (pianoforte), from Leeds. **10.35-12**:—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.15-11**:—National programme. **12-1**:—National programme. **2.5**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. J. C. Tregarthen: Creatures of the Brake and Fen—The Otter. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—National programme. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Local News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.5**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Cardiff. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—See Cardiff. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.40**:—See Cardiff. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-7**:—See Manchester. **2.5**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Manchester. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—See Manchester. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—See Manchester. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—North of England News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—6:—Trio Music and News. 7:—Gramophone Records. 8.30:—Elementary English Lesson. 9:—Chimes, Weather, Exchange Quotations and Part Relay of an Opera from the Gran Teatro del Liceo. News in the interval.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—6.30:—German Lesson. 7:—Programme relayed from Prague. 9:—News and Sports Notes. 9.20:—Orchestral Concert.

BERLIN (Kaiser Wilhelm) (1,635m.), 35kw.—3.30:—See Leipzig. 4.30:—Talks. 7:—Programme from Langenberg. 8 till close down:—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—6:—Talk. **6.30**:—Concert of Light Music. 7.30:—Topical Talk. 8:—News, Sports Notes. 8.10:—Symphony No. 9 in C minor (Anton Bruckner). 9.15:—Political Press Review, followed by Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

BERNE (405m.), 1kw.—4.28:—Time and Weather. **6.30**:—Talk. 7:—Djamileh—Comic Opera in One Act (Bizet). 8.20:—Concert by the Italian Kursaal Orchestra. In the interval at 9:—News and Weather.

BRATISLAVA (27?m.), 14kw.—6.20:—Orchestral Selections. **6.50**:—See Prague. 9.15:—Programme Announcements. 9.30:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

BRESLAU (325.2m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (259m.).—6.15:—Weather for Farmers, followed by Gramophone Records. 6.40:—Sunrise Programme. 6.55:—Weather, followed by Gramophone Records. 7.10:—Talk for Women. 7.40:—Symphonic fantastique (Berlioz). 8.50:—Dialogue—Christendom and Contemporary Literature. 9.15:—See Berlin (Witzleben). 9.40:—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes and Programme Announcements. 10:—Talk on the Theatre. 10.15:—Report of the Silesian Amateur Wireless Society.

BRNO (342m.), 3kw.—6.50:—See Prague. 9.15:—News and Theatre Review. 9.20:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—6.30:—Trio Concert. 7.30:—Le Journal Parlé. 8.15:—Topical Review. **8.20**:—Talk. **8.30**:—Concert: Overture, Egmont (Beethoven); Scènes alsaciennes (Massenet); Flemish Talk; Selection from Madame Butterfly (Puccini); Aria from La Traviata (Verdi); Prelude to Lohengrin (Wagner); March from The Damnation of Faust (Berlioz). **10.15**:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 23kw.—6.10:—Talk. **6.30**:—Relay from the Royal Hungarian Opera House, followed by Concert by a Tzigane Orchestra, from the Hotel Metropole.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 10kw.—2:—Instrumental Concert. 2.45 (in the interval):—Recital of Swedish Songs. 4:—Children. 4.40:—Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. 4.50:—Talk in English. 5.20:—German Language Lesson. 5.5:—Weather and News. 6.15:—Time Signal. **6.30**:—Talk. 7:—Town Hall Chimes. 7.2:—Erik XIV.—Play in Four Acts (August Strindberg). 8.50:—News and Report of the Danish Radio Clubs. 9.10:—Concert from the Works of Old Masters: Two Trio Sonatas, in B minor and D major, for Viola da Gamba, Viola d'amore, and Cembalo (Loeillet); Sonata for Viola d'amore and Cembalo (Arisoti); Solo for Viola da Gamba and Cembalo in C major (Handel); Trio Sonata in A major (Buxtehude).

CRACOW (244m.), 1.5kw.—6.10:—Agricultural Report. 6.25:—Gramophone Records. 6.35:—Radio Journal. 6.50:—Opera Relay, from Poznan, followed by News.

FRANKFURT (470m.), 1.3kw., and CASSEL (296m.).—6:—Time, Weather, and Economic Notes. **6.5-9**:—See Stuttgart. 9:—The Winter Season herin:—Report by R. Kaul and Paul Laven, from the Festhalle. 9.15:—News, Sports Notes, and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (296m.), KIEL (232.2m.)—6.20:—Talk. **6.50**:—Frankfurt Exchange and Hamburg Egg Market Prices. **6.55**:—Weather. 7:—The Dyke—Tragedy in Four Acts in North German Dialect (Heinrich Behnken). 9:—Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements, Sports Notes and News. 9.20:—Orchestral Concert and Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m.:—Time and Gramophone Records. 9.40:—Time and Daily Service. 10.10:—Quintet Concert. 11.40:—Time and Concert. **1.40**:—Programme for Women. **2.40**:—Talk. **4**:—Gramophone Records. **5.55**:—Etudes for Pianoforte, with Introductory Talk. **4.25**:—Concert by a Children's Choir. **4.55**:—Gramophone Records. **5.10**:—Orchestral Concert. **6.40**:—English Language Lesson. **7.10**:—Talk. **7.40**:—Time and Gramophone Records. **8.5**:—Concert by the Royal Male Voice Choir of Utrecht. **8.20**:—Octet Concert. **9.10**:—Choral Concert. **9.20**:—Octet Concert. **9.40**:—Weather and News. **9.50**:—The Second Act of Louise—Opera (Charpentier), relayed from the Theatre Carré, Amsterdam. **10.40**:—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 8.5kw. 7.40 a.m.-8.55 a.m.:—Concert. **11.10**:—Religious Address. **11.40**:—Police Notes. **11.55**:—Trio Concert. **1.25**:—Gramophone Records. **1.40**:—Talks. **2.40**:—Dressmaking Lesson. **3.10**:—Programme to be announced. **4.40**:—Gramophone Records. **6.10**:—Programme, arranged by the Radio Association. **6.25**:—Lesson in Writing. **6.55**:—Talk. **7.25**:—Police Notes. **7.40**:—Introduction. **7.55**:—Orchestral Selections. **9.10**:—News. **9.20**:—Dramatic Programme. **9.35**:—The Orchestra: Kaiserwalzer (Strauss). **9.40**:—Dramatic Programme. **10.10**:—Orchestral Selections. **10.50**:—Address. **11.5**:—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,796m.), 14kw. and HELSINGFORS (321m.).—6:—Orchestral Concert. 7:—Gramophone Concert. **7.45**:—News in Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 17kw. and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.); COLOGNE (227m.); MUNSTER (227m.).—6:—Weather, Time, Economic Report and Sports Notes. **6.10**:—French Conversation. **6.40**:—Talk for Workers. 7:—Ghosts Everywhere—a Treatise for Those of Little Faith (Rudolf Rieth). 8:—News. After the Programme, News, and Sports Notes.

LEIPZIG (253m.), 2.3kw. and DRESDEN (319m.).—3.30:—Concert. **4.30**:—Weather and Time. **4.55**:—Economic Notes. **5.5**:—Talk for Women. **5.30**:—French Language Lesson. **5.50**:—Talk on Contemporary Economic Problems. **6**:—Talk. **6.30**:—Sponsored Gramophone Concert. **8**:—Orchestral Concert. **9**:—Sixty Years of Philology. **9.15**:—Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.) 2kw.—7:—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, Market Prices, and Review of Literature and Art. **7.30**:—Dance Music. **8.25**:—News. **9.45**:—Lesson in English Pronunciation. **10**:—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations and Relay from the Gran Teatro del Liceo, Barcelona. **12 (midnight)**:—Chimes, News and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 8.5kw.—Relayed by TURIN (296.2m.); and GENOA (312m.).—6.20:—Announcements. **6.30**:—Concert of Light Music. **7.15**:—Giornale Radio. **7.30**:—Dance Music. **8**:—Faust—Opera (Gounod) Talks in the intervals. After the Opera: Dance Music from Cova Restaurant.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw. and AUGSBURG (346m.); KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.); NURNBERG (239m.).—6:—Esperanto Lesson. **6.20**:—Talk. **6.45**:—Concert of Light Music. **7.35**:—The Woman at the Window—a Play in Verse (Hugo von Hofmannsthal). **8.20**:—Concert of Chamber Music. **9.20**:—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

OSLO (1,060m.), 75kw. and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.); HAMAR (587m.); NOTODDEN (445m.); PORSGRUND (453m.); RJUKAN (445m.).—4.30:—English Language Lesson. 7:—Orchestral Concert. 8:—Talk. **8.30**:—News, Advertising Notes, and Weather. Press Review. **8.50**:—Topical Talk, followed by National Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 17kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1:—Exchange Quotations and News; and at 1.30:—Exchange Quotations, 2:—Exchange, Market Prices. 2.5:—Gramophone Dance Records. **3.30**:—Exchange Quotations. **3.45**:—Gramophone Dance Records. **4.55**:—News and Exchange Quotations. **5**:—Dance Music. **6**:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **6.25**:—New York Exchange Rates. **6.30**:—Gramophone Concert. **7**:—Literary Review—Madame Maillart and La Fin de Madame Maillart (Aveline). **7.30**:—Elementary German Lesson. **7.45**:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. **8**:—The Different Quarters of Paris—Belleville (Hirsch), presented by M. Georges Colin and Company. **8.30**:—Sports Review. **8.45**:—Concert—Concerto in E Minor for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); Les Préludes (Liszt); Fantastic Symphony (Berlioz). In the interval at 9.15:—Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—5.20:—Svoboda Anniversary Programme. **6.50**:—On the Mines (Gollwell). 8:—Concert of Folk Melodies. 9:—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **9.15**:—Weather, and Programme Announcements. **9.20**:—Orchestral Dance Music.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 75kw.—Relayed by NAPLES (332m.) and PRATO SMERALDO (25.4m.).—5.30:—Wireless Telegraphy Lesson. **6.50**:—Giornale Radio, News, and Sports Notes. 7:—Announcements and Press Review. **7.30**:—Time Signal. **7.32**:—Dance Music. **7.50**:—Variety Concert. **9.55**:—News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (435m.), 75kw., and MOTALA (1,348m.), 40kw. BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—5.30:—Geological Talk. 7:—Topical Talk. **7.15**:—Concert of Opera-comique Music. **8.40**:—Literary Review. **9.10**:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—6:—Time Signal. **6.5**:—Talk. **6.30**:—Meeting of the Management of the National Theatre, Mannheim. 7:—Guitar Recital. **7.45**:—Popular Opera and Operetta Music by the Philharmonic Orchestra. 9:—Programme Announcements and News.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—6:—Transmission of Pictures. **6.15**:—Exchange Quotations. **6.30**:—Dance Music. **6.45**:—Market Prices. **6.55**:—Spanish Song Recital. **7.30**:—News. **7.45**:—Hawaiian Guitar Recital. **8**:—Military Music. **8.30**:—Gramophone Records. **9**:—Time and Concert of Operatic Music.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 20kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (245.9m.).—6:—Elementary English Lesson. **6.30**:—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. **6.35**:—Orchestral Concert. **7.30**:—Dialogue on the School and the Family. **8**:—Recital of Arias and Songs. **8.30**:—Concert. **9**:—News. **9.10**:—Concert of Chamber Music. **9.55**:—Gramophone Dance Music.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes, beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 3kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (285m.), 1.5kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—12.30 p.m.: Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m.:—Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 10.30 p.m.—4 a.m. and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 6 p.m.-8 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—11.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.20 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.63kw.—11.30 a.m.

From The Times of 1830

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1830. Price 7d.

A question has sprung up on the subject of the abolition of rotten boroughs, whether the proprietors of such places ought not to be indemnified on their disfranchisement. We have been frequently called upon by letter to give our opinion upon this point, and shall therefore give it frankly. We answer, yes; they ought to be indemnified! And we will give an instance in point. A Noble Lord is said to have just paid to an Hon. Baronet upwards of 150,000*l.* for a rotten borough, not far from Town. . . And the proper way to indemnify his lordship and those of whom he has bought the borough is, by sending them all to Newgate for a breach of privilege.

* * * *

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.—Yesterday the second, and, as it turns out, the last day's contest for this borough, was carried on with great spirit. . . . Some of the scenes among the people were very ludicrous. At one corner of the street, a popular orator gave proof that eloquence of one sort was independent of education, and totally unconnected with the wearing of a hat or shirt, or the washing of face and hands. He addressed his auditory in the usual form—"Gentlemen, the whole election is unconstitutional. What does them placards say? Why 'Calvert for ever and Farncourt for ever.' Now I say, no member what wishes to be elected for ever, should have my vote. No true Briton ought to be for septennial parliaments; I am for the French triennial or tricoloured parliaments, which means parliaments elected every year . . ." At 3 o'clock the poll closed, and the High Bailiff announced the votes—

For Mr. Calvert	1,066
Mr. Farncourt	643
Majority	423

3 per Cent. Cons. 83¼ to ¼.

Books of the Day

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S ESSAYS

A FINAL MISCELLANY

LAST ESSAYS. By the EARL OF BIRKENHEAD. (Cassell. 15s. net.)

It is a tribute to the force and exuberance of Lord Birkenhead's personality that he can be judged by this sheaf of essays, the fruits of his leisure during the closing months of his life. Fugitive though many of these pieces are, the whole man is in them, with his wide interests, his clear and emphatic mind, and his really magnificent command of his material. The illustrations of this last quality are, indeed, peculiarly striking. Though Lord Birkenhead's splendid physique was beginning to fail when these essays—unfortunately none of them is dated—were written, his mind had lost nothing of its grip. One of the longest pieces in the book, a defence of "The Despised Politician," includes a review of the late Sir Henry Wilson's Diaries. It is a merciless piece of work, and it is backed by an array of quotations which must run into hundreds. Equally significant of Lord Birkenhead's command of his facts is the very short essay on "The Cruelties of Divorce"—a series of legal points marshalled with great restraint but in most compelling fashion.

The book is not rich in autobiographical material, but contains one essay, entitled "If I were Twenty-one," in which Lord Birkenhead reviews his own life with curious dispassionateness. In effect he asks what moral his own career offers to an ambitious young man. The treatment of a subject rich in temptations to vainglory is as dignified as it is candid. Substantially the argument is that the man who feels he has it in him to overcome difficulties does well not merely to face them but to go and look for them. Let him not determine his own future too quickly, but see what life has to give him and equip himself to make the most of its gifts. Education is the first and best equipment. Better, therefore, Oxford with debts than the security of an office stool. Even the system which makes Oxford debts possible has its merits.

The real truth is that at Oxford, as in the great world, the tests begin to be applied by which strong men are distinguished from weak men. It comes a little earlier, that is all; it comes, perhaps, at a moment when the resistant power is not quite fully developed. But, after all, the ordinary boy goes to Oxford at about the age of 18½; he leaves at 21 or 22. A reasonable perspective, and adequate self-control, ought not to be beyond the reach during three years of any young man possessing the qualities which make for success and dependability in the world.

It is a corollary of this philosophy that Lord Birkenhead should have searching tests of strength and weakness, and should be relentless in his exposure of claims to strength that cannot be maintained. Nothing rouses his indignation like pretentiousness. The defect of all the objects of Lord Birkenhead's scorn—Lenin, Colonel House, Mr. H. G. Wells, and the rest—is their assertion of superior wisdom. On the other hand, he recognizes real strength at once. No doubt it was easy for him to do justice to such men as Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill. His own experience of life enabled him to take their measure. He can, however, have met few men with whom he had less in common than Lord Kitchener; yet his tribute is as penetrating as it is unqualified. He had, too, a real sympathy with weaklings upon whom, through no fault of their own, there was thrust a greatness beyond their power to bear. The tenderness and justice of the paper on Queen Hortense, condemned to a throne because she was Napoleon's step-daughter, is very striking. This breadth of view is illustrated from another angle by the essay entitled "Reflections in a Library." In it Lord Birkenhead reviews the books he had been reading recently. The list is comprehensive—a group of War novels, an autobiography, "The Good Companions," "Elizabeth and Essex," Emil Ludwig's "William II.," Mr. Churchill's "World Crisis," Lord Haldane's Memoirs, a biography of Mr. Snowden, an account of Russia, Sir Austen Chamberlain's Speeches, the new Encyclopaedia, Mr. Sinclair Lewis's "Dodsworth," Mr. Harold Nicolson's "Some People," and a bundle of detective stories.

The volume also includes a group of political papers. For all their forcefulness, they are more indicative of Lord Birkenhead's limitations than of his powers.

SIR IAN MALCOLM'S TRAVELS

TRODDEN WAYS, 1895-1930. By SIR IAN MALCOLM. (Macmillan. 12s. 6d. net.)

Many are the ways Sir Ian Malcolm has trodden, and great is the zest with which he has enjoyed them. They have led him to the coronation of the last Tsar of Russia and to the election of Presidents both French and American. He has travelled from Scotland to a bit of Scotland in Jamaica. He has seen the gathering of the grapes in the Bordeaux country; he has fished in the Red Sea. From Spain, Germany, Iceland, Egypt, and Burma he has brought back pleasant memories. He was in Russia during the War, and in Parliament for 20 years.

If the last should seem an anti-climax, we have Sir Ian Malcolm's own word that no part of his pilgrimage has been more fascinating or informing. Unfortunately he does not speak the last word upon it. Having traced the progress of the party politician from utter partisanship to relative placation, reminding us on the way that Disraeli once soundly rated a junior supporter for referring to a Liberal as "my honourable *friend*," he goes on to suggest that the day of bitterness has come again; and when the gentle, careless reader begins to turn this view over in his mind as bearing on 1930, the date 1911 catches his eye at the top of the page.

There are too many little traps of the sort in these pages, and sometimes the author himself is caught in them. By reprinting his descriptions as they were first written he is led into speculating on a future which is long past, and stating problems that were solved many years ago. Another effect of the snare is to be caught repeating towards the end of the book an example of Joseph Choate's wit which was given at the beginning. Indeed, the book is as full as any grammarian could desire of illustrations of the use and misuse of the "historic present."

In such a collection of detached reminiscences one is at liberty, if ever, to pick and choose according to one's fancy. Many who have been to Oberammergau this year will like to read what Sir Ian Malcolm thought of it in 1910. Of course he enjoyed this now very trodden way, but for him the Passion Play failed when put to the highest test. Sir Ian Malcolm rarely compares past with present, and when he does, as we have seen, it is generally a strictly relative present. His very method compels him to mention the invading bicycle without reference to the conquering motor-car. But in one of the later chapters, on Egypt and the Sudan, he very usefully contrasts the Khartoum of to-day with that of 30 years ago, and in so doing insists that the "great redemption dates from the life and death of General Gordon."

COSIMA WAGNER

"THE LADY OF BAYREUTH"

COSIMA WAGNER. By RICHARD COUNT DU MOULIN-ECKART. Translated from the German by CATHERINE ALISON PHILLIPS. With an Introduction by ERNEST NEWMAN. Two vols. (Knopf. 42s. net.)

One thing the disputants in the interminable controversy about Wagner have never done. They have never looked at the matter through the eyes of the person who knew him better than he knew himself—Cosima, his second wife. They have never had a chance to do so, for only now after her death are the materials beginning to be made available. Count du Moulin-Eckart's two ponderous volumes trace her life to the death of Wagner in 1883, and a third describing her as "The Lady of Bayreuth" is promised. Modern readers, who have learnt to discriminate to some extent between what was great and what was mean in Wagner's nature, may find the adulatory tone towards "the Master," the special pleading, and the verbosity of these volumes insufferable. The Count perpetuates the tone of "the perfect Wagnerite" of 50 years ago, when the only way of upholding Wagner's greatness in the face of his detractors seemed to be to whitewash what was ugly and gild what was noble in his life and his art. The verbosity is made worse by its translation into a language which abhors excess in the use of epithets. Nevertheless the student of Wagner must bear with this author. He may brace himself by perusal of the clearsighted introduction which Mr. Ernest Newman contributes.

The two portions which tell us most about Cosima are that in which her youth is described and that in which she tells, through the diary which she kept for her children, the story of her later years with Wagner. Both show her as an honest woman. Between them lie the time in which she sacrificed everything, her first husband, Hans von Bülow, and, to a certain extent at least, her own native honesty of character, to en

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CITY NOTES

CAUSES OF DULL MARKETS

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY ISSUE

Apart from gilt-edged securities, which were slightly higher, markets began the week yesterday with a very dull tone, which was mainly due to unsettling advices from abroad. Mr. Snowden's reference at Farnham to the conversion of the £2,000,000,000 Five per Cent. War Loan scarcely went farther than his statement at the Mansion House—namely, that an operation would not be carried out until, in the opinion of the Treasury, the moment was favourable. It is true that his remarks at the Mansion House on October 15 created expectations in some quarters that the Treasury might endeavour, at an early date, to carry out a large conversion, but they were not entertained in the City, where it is realized that an atmosphere of real confidence would have to prevail before the moment would be really propitious for such an important operation. One of the outstanding features of the day was the weakness of the German Five-and-a-Half per Cent. (Young) bonds, which fell to 72, or 18 points below the issue price. American selling was reported to have produced fresh weakness on the Berlin Bourse. Private advices from Germany regarding the prospects of the financial measures being passed by the Reichstag are, however, not unfavourable. The weakness of other Bourses, notably the French and Dutch, helped to depress those securities which have an international market. Argentine railway securities were flat owing to further reports of damage to the wheat crop, and Brazilian securities weakened because of the unsatisfactory financial position of the country. A succession of unfavourable company reports has left the industrial market almost friendless, a remark which also applies to the various mining groups. Any sustained improvement in the market for equities is out of the question until trade revives.

Electricity Issue Over-subscribed

The subscription lists for the issue of £6,000,000 of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stock of the Central Electricity Board, offered at 95½ per cent., which were opened yesterday morning, were closed at 9.15 a.m., the amount having been over-subscribed by that time. Indeed, it is understood that the loan has been covered many times, and that allotments must in consequence be relatively small. It seems doubtful whether the work of allotment can be completed before to-morrow, in which case dealings cannot begin until Thursday morning. Country applicants had as good an opportunity as town applicants to apply for the loan, for the prospectus was available on Friday afternoon and was published in the newspapers on Saturday morning. This admirable arrangement has one drawback in that it gives the "stag" plenty of opportunity to practice his manœuvres, and there is little doubt that the issue has been heavily applied for by those who are not genuine investors.

Cable and Wireless Traffics

Estimated traffic receipts for October of Imperial and International Communications, Limited—the working company of the Cables and Wireless merger—amounted to £446,097, showing a decrease of £70,881 compared with the corresponding month of 1929. Regarded as a barometer of trade it is not possible to discern in these figures any marked change in the situation. The monthly decrease of £70,881 compares with a decrease of £59,847 for September, a decrease of £81,270 for August, and with an average monthly decrease for the first 10 months of the year of £59,020. Against this rather discouraging presentation of the position it may be pointed out that the actual takings for October were the largest since May, exceeding by £9,000 to £15,000 those for the months of July and August, each of which like October contained 31 days. But it may be that this improvement is merely seasonal, in other words due to the normal increase in business that follows the close of the holiday season. The company's total receipts from January 1 to October 31 amount to £4,526,268, which is £590,198 smaller than for the corresponding period of 1929.

Lancashire Cotton Corporation

At the annual meeting last week of Joshua Hoyle and Sons the deputy-chairman alleged that the Lancashire Cotton Corporation was a "Government-supported" institution and criticized the action of the Bank of England in giving it assistance on the ground that such assistance gave the corporation an unfair advantage over other cotton companies. The Bank of England, he said, had advanced £2,000,000, for which it received debentures, and the corporation had issued altogether £7,000,000 of securities, including debentures, but no interest would be paid unless it was earned. Assuming that no interest payment was paid, then the corporation, he added, would be relieved of a charge of £350,000 a year, taking interest at 5 per cent., while Joshua Hoyle and Sons would have to pay interest on their own debentures and other charges. These criticisms are based upon more than one misconception. In the first place, the corporation is not supported by the Government, which, indeed, has nothing to do with it. In the second place, the Debentures or fixed charges of the corporation do not amount to anything like £7,000,000. Most of its capital has been issued in exchange for the securities of the constituent companies, and since its object is to lighten the financial structure of the mills which have been taken over, it is extremely unlikely that the corporation would make the mistake of saddling itself with heavy prior charges. It is true that the corporation has received considerable assistance from the Bank of England in its efforts to rationalize the Lancashire cotton industry, but it is obvious that interest has to be paid on any bank advances it receives. In that respect the corporation is in the same position as Joshua Hoyle and Sons or any other company. The fact that the financial structure of the corporation is relatively lighter than that of other companies is due to the sacrifices made by the mills which belong to the corporation.

Financial Rationalization

The Lancashire Cotton Corporation comprises a number of mills whose capital has been written down to a level of reality, and as a result the Corporation enjoys good credit, which is one of the advantages that every company, if it rationalizes its finances, is bound to secure compared with a company that fails to do so. The strongest companies have little or no debts, either in debentures or other forms, but it is scarcely logical to complain that such companies have an unfair advantage over less well placed companies that are burdened with large debenture or other debts. Over-capitalized or badly capitalized cotton mills, had they so desired, could have entered the Lancashire Cotton Corporation on the same terms as those which are now comprised in it—namely, the writing off of capital previously lost and the freeing of assets from prior charges. They can, however, carry out their own financial reconstruction if they desire and thus secure the so-called "unfair advantages" which the Corporation possesses.

Tube Makers' Prosperity

Additional evidence of the fact that the tube manufacturing business is one of the few branches of the iron and steel industry that continue to prosper is afforded by the annual report of Tube Investments, Limited. This important combination received a net revenue for the year ended October 31 of £245,998, which compares with £225,053 for 1928-29. The result is an excellent one, even when allowance is made for the fact that the company had the advantage of larger capital resources. Owing to the issue of further Ordinary shares its paid-up capital was increased on the year by £342,000 to £2,537,000. No change is made in the dividend, which for some years past has been maintained at 10 per cent. A combined statement of the position of the company and its subsidiaries shows assets amounting to £3,836,000, which gives a surplus over liabilities of £623,000. In connexion with the rationalization movement that has made further progress in the industry during the past year, notably by the agreement entered into with Stewarts and Lloyds, an interesting reference is made to the subject of the directorate. One result of this rationalization, it is pointed out, was that the directors found themselves about to ask the shareholders to sanction the addition of three more to their number, making 15 in all. The directors, however, were all agreed that 15 gentlemen on the main board were more than were really required, and that rationalization might fitly begin at the top. The whole board, therefore, placed themselves in the chairman's hands with the suggestion that he should reduce their number by five. As another director waived his right to be nominated for election, the board has been reduced to nine members. This is a commonsense procedure, which, however, is not always adopted in circumstances of a similar kind.

A Good Hotel Report

Having regard to the unfavourable influence exerted by trade depression on the hotel business, the results disclosed by the accounts of the Strand Hotel, Limited, for the 12 months ended September 30 are very satisfactory. Net profits increased from £108,081 to £113,490, and for the second year holders of the company's Participating Preferred Ordinary shares receive a total dividend of 13 per cent. A distribution of 598 per cent. is again paid on the 5,000 £1 Deferred shares. Nothing is placed to reserve, but the "carry-forward" is increased by £16,690. The company owns a controlling interest in Palace Hotel, Limited, and the report states that the accounts of the subsidiary (which are made up to December 31, 1929) show a profit, and that its dividend is included in the profit and loss of the parent company. On the assets side of the balance-sheet properties and equipment have risen from £1,352,186 to £1,488,516, and there is an addition of £110,000 to the bank loan, the total of the latter being now £255,000. The shares in the subsidiary stand at cost—namely, £15,040—while the latter's indebtedness to the parent company amounts to £91,101. Other investments are held by the parent company to the amount of £114,257, and the directors are again able to state that their market value is substantially in excess of this figure. It is noteworthy that while the sum due by debtors is £14,270, the company's liability to creditors is no less than £280,959. This latter item, however, includes the provision of an undisclosed sum for contingencies.

A Favourable Rubber Report

Evidence of directorial confidence in the future of the rubber-planting industry is contained in the report of the Malaya General Company, which states that 313 acres of the company's reserve land are being planted during 1930-31. The accounts show that the company has been successful in obtaining a further reduction in its costs, the estate cost having been brought down to 5.37d. per lb., the lowest in the history of the company. With an average selling price of 6.20d. per lb. the company was thus able to work at a profit, net earnings for the year to August 31 amounting to £12,027. A dividend of 5 per cent. is to be paid (against 17½ per cent.), and £25,653 carried forward. The directors have decided to curtail output to 2,000,000lb. for the current year. A liquid position is disclosed by the balance-sheet, the floating assets including £9,058 of cash, £94,636 of Government securities, and £11,981 due by sundry debtors, while current liabilities amount to only £34,022.

Better Argentine Grain Freights

During the last two or three weeks there has been, subject, at one period, to some reaction, a distinct improvement in the volume of chartering for grain from the River Plate and in the rates of freight. The state of the River Plate market, which normally provides outward cargoes of coal and homeward cargoes of grain, is always highly important for owners of ordinary cargo vessels. This year the River Plate market has frequently been disappointing, and during the early weeks of the autumn the grain trade was much under the influence of the arrangements made for bringing forward, unsold, large shipments of wheat from South Russia. An extensive chartering business was done last week for the River Plate grain trade, most of the vessels, it is understood, being wanted for the early loading of maize. Last week homeward freights rose by about 3s. a ton to 17s. a ton for loading at the up-River ports for Europe during December and the firmness of the market was fully maintained yesterday.

Wide Movements in Rates

There has been no great encouragement for owners lately to dispatch their vessels to South America—or indeed to any market—but those who recently accepted low freights for coal from this country to Argentina in the belief that there would be an upward turn in the homeward market have now had their policy justified and, on the basis of the outward rates for coal and the present homeward grain freights, they may, in some cases, be able to cover the expenses of the round voyage. There have been wide movements in the Argentine grain freights, as low a rate as 12s. a ton being accepted in June. Then there was a gradual recovery to 20s. a ton at the beginning of August, but in September the rates again fell to the level of between 13s. and 14s. and continued on a basis deplorably low for owners until the recent improvement enabled them again to consider the possibility of meeting their working costs on the round voyage. The season is now so far advanced that, even if the unexpected should happen and there should be a marked recovery in the freight markets generally during the remaining weeks, this year will certainly be at least one of the most depressing that the owners of ordinary cargo vessels have ever experienced.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A HEAVY TONE

SOUTH AMERICANS WEAK

There was no abatement yesterday of the demand for Gilt-edged securities, and a fresh fillip, if one were needed, was provided by the early closing of the lists for the Central Electricity Board's issue. The strength of this market, however, was again in sharp contrast with the weakness of most other departments. A further fall took place in the Oil and Mining markets as a result of renewed liquidation from the Continent. Apart from one or two favourable exceptions, the Industrial group remained out of favour, and in the Foreign market a further fall took place in Brazilian bonds and the German Five-and-a-Half per Cent. loan. Another market which remained distinctly out of favour was that for Argentine railway stocks.

Prices of gilt-edged securities again showed a rising tendency. On balance gains of ¼ were established upon nearly all the longer-dated loans. The Five per Cent. War Loan rose at one time to a little over 102 31-32, but closed slightly under that price. India sterling stocks were quoted ¼ to ⅜ higher. The Australian group showed little change, but Commonwealth Five per Cents, 1945-75, were marked a point lower at 81-86. The HOME RAILWAY market was unable to maintain the slight rally that took place towards the end of the past week. Prices of the group stocks went back fractionally, Great Western showing the chief movement with a fall of ¼ to 67½. Southern Deferred and Preferred each lost ¼, and a similar fall was shown by North Eastern Preferred. L.M.S. weakened to 32½, showing a decline of ¼. Underground Electric Railway shares were firm, rising to 24s. 6d.

In the FOREIGN market Chinese bonds received further support, there being inquiry for the Five per Cent. Boxer Loan, which was bought at 79, as well as for the Four-and-a-Half per Cents of 1898 and the 1912 "Fives." Among the lower-priced bonds Canton-Kowloon was firm at 21. The German Five-and-a-Half per Cent. loan again came on offer and closed 2 points lower at 72. Another fairly general fall also took place in the Brazilian group. The Six-and-a-Half per Cents of 1927 dropped 3 points to 72, sales being attributed to America. Falls of a point took place in the loans of 1883 and 1888, as well as the 1914 Funding and Four per Cent. Railway Rescission. San Paulo Seven per Cent. Coffee bonds fell to 82. The ARGENTINE RAILWAY market suffered another sharp fall. This was connected with the reports current at the week-end of extensive damage to the crops from rust, though in Argentine railway circles in London the reports were received with surprise, as advices to date regarding the crops continued to be of a reassuring nature. The falls in stocks yesterday included 2 in Buenos Ayres Great Southern (89) and Central Argentine (59), 1½ in Pacific (59½), and 1 in Buenos Ayres Western (60). Entre Rios was marked down 2½ to 67½. Central Argentine new Debenture stock changed hands under "par."

The Oil market was in a cheerless condition, and further declines took place in the shares of the leading companies. Royal Dutch closed ½ lower at 24, Shell lost 1-16 at 3 9-16, Anglo-Persian at 2 27-32 and Burmah at 3 15-32 showed declines of 1-16 and 3-32 respectively. Mexican Eagle at 6s. 4½d. and Canadian Eagle at 7s. each fell 6d. Lower prices were also quoted for Anglo-Egyptian "B" and Trinidad Leaseholds. English rubber stocks for the past week showed an increase of 895 tons, but the commodity was slightly firmer at 4½d., and the share market was steady. Tea shares were dull, small declines taking place in Dooars (37s. 9d.), Doom Dooma (76s. 9d.), and Jhanzie (45s. 3d.).

With few exceptions Industrial shares displayed a heavy tone. A demand at one time was reported for United Molasses, which rose from 19s. 6d. to 21s. The movement was associated with talk regarding the development of industrial alcohol. The rise, however, was not maintained, the shares reacting to 19s. 9d. Dunlop Rubber fell 6d. to 11s. 3d., and Unilever lost 1-32 to 2. Courtaulds, after weakening to 2, rallied to Friday's closing price of 2 1-32. British Celanese fell 6d. to 9s., and falls also took place in the shares of the American and Indian companies. Pinchin, Johnson were lower at 40s., but small improvements took place in Wall Paper Deferred (34s.) and Crittall (20s.). Cables and Wireless stocks were weak, the Preference falling to 71½, the "A" stock to 22, and the "B" to 11½. The international group moved within narrow limits, New York doing little to change the course of prices in the afternoon. On balance Brazilian Traction showed a fall of ½ to 26, and declines of a similar degree were shown by International Nickel (18½), Hydro Electric (26½). Columbia Graphophone (2 5-16), and H.M.V. (2 1-32). Gaumont-British reacted further to 13s. 9d. Kreuger and Toll gave way to 23½, and Swedish Match were easier at 13 3-16. Motor shares were firmer in one or two cases; Humber rose to 16s. 3d., Austin to 27s. 6d., and Ford to 66s. Among Iron and Steel shares South Durham hardened to 19s.; Hopkinsons were lower at 24s. A number of Bank and Insurance shares were quoted slightly easier. Hudson's Bay weakened to 1½. There was an inquiry for Phillips Rubber Soles, which rose to 33s. 6d., and for Vine Products, which were called 6s. 3d.

The SOUTH AFRICAN market was out of favour, the heavy reduction shown in the profits of the Consolidated Gold Fields, following the passing of the dividend of Central Mining Company, being responsible for a fairly general fall in prices. Rand Mines gave way to 2 21-32, Johannesburg Consolidated to 31s. 6d., Gold Fields to 1 1-16, and Union Corporation to 2½, while among the gold producing companies New Modder, Rand Selection, Springs, Sub Nigel, and West Rand were all sightly easier. In the Rhodesian group Congo Border fell to 8½, N'Changa to 1 29-32, and Bwana M'Kubwa to 8s. 7½d. In the Tin group Bangrin were quoted 1s. lower at 12s. 6d., and small falls also took place in London Tin (8s. 4½d.), and Gopeng (2). Rio Tinto fell ½ to 30½. Mining Corporation of Canada hardened to 6s. 9d. on advices from Toronto.

SCOTTISH IRON AND STEEL FUSION

JAMES DUNLOP AND DAVID COLVILLE

Meetings of James Dunlop and Co., iron-masters, colliery owners, and steel manufacturers, of Glasgow, are called for December 5 to sanction a provisional agreement entered into with David Colville and Sons, a private company under the control of Harland and Wolff, Limited. It is proposed to form a new company, to be named Colvilles, Limited, to acquire as at January 1, 1931, from the Dunlop company the Clyde Iron Works, Tollcross, Calderbank Steel Works, Airdrie, and Clyde Coalfield and other lands along with the Clyde and Calderbank Collieries; and from David Colville and Sons the Dalzell Steel and Iron Works, Motherwell, Clydebridge Steel Works, Cambuslang, and Glengarnock Iron and Steel Works, Glengarnock. The new company will also take over working capital by way of floating stocks or otherwise to the value of £650,000, of which £65,000 will be contributed by the Dunlop company.

The share capital of the new company will amount to £4,500,000, of which £4,050,000 will be allotted as fully paid to David Colville and Sons and £450,000 to James Dunlop and Co. The last-mentioned sum will be in the form of £278,600 of First Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares, £80,000 of Second Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference shares (cumulative up to 5 per cent. after January 1, 1936), and £111,400 of Ordinary shares all of £1 each. It is proposed to continue the existence of the Dunlop company as a company holding their allotment of the shares of the new company, and operating the Cardowan Colliery, which has now reached the producing stage. The completed cost of this colliery is expected to reach £480,000. The company will also hold floating assets to the net value of about £60,000. On the other hand, it will remain liable for loans and bank advances of approximately £430,000.

The Preference dividend of James Dunlop and Co. is in arrear from December, 1924, the amount unpaid being £107,250, and the prospect of early resumption of dividends is doubtful. To assist the company, Messrs. Lithgow, who are creditors for loans of £338,000, have voluntarily waived interest at present due to them, to the amount of £35,000, offered, conditionally upon the merger scheme being ratified by the shareholders, to maintain these loans without interest, in so far as required by the company, for a period of not less than two years from January 1, 1931, if the Preference shareholders will agree to cancel all arrears of dividend to June 30, 1930. It is not proposed otherwise to affect the rights of the Preference shares.

MONEY MARKET

LOANS IN DEMAND

THE FRENCH GOLD DRAIN

Although the Bank of England yesterday received £350,000 in sovereigns from South Africa, this receipt was offset by the sale of a further £344,000 of bar gold to France. The mail steamer from the Cape which reached this country yesterday also brought £362,000 in bar gold, but practically the whole of it has been sold forward to French purchasers, together with the £1,000,000 of South African bar gold due to arrive next Monday. The following steamer, due on December 8, brings £953,286 in bar gold. These large purchases of gold for France are exerting no visible effect upon the London-Paris exchange, which remains well below the gold export point, yesterday's closing quotation being 123.62f. With no Treasury Bill maturities the condition of the short loan market was tighter, borrowers frequently finding it necessary to pay 2½ per cent., and occasionally 2¼ per cent for new money for the night. Old loans were generally renewed at 2 per cent. Discount rates were steady, 2 5-32-2 3-16 per cent. being the market's buying rate for three months fine bank bills, while the Continent took some at 2¼ per cent., and certain of the home banks were reported buyers of early January maturities at 2¼ per cent. The newly-issued Hungarian Bills were quoted at about 5⅜-5½ per cent.; it is understood that the whole of the Italian portion of the bills (£250,000) has been resold on the London market.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
2—2½	2	2⅜—2¼	2⅝—2⅜	2¼	2⅜

Discount (Treasury Bills)		Fine Trade Bills		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
2⅜—2¼	2⅜	3—3⅛	3¼—3⅜	3⅜—4

NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM

—	Nov. 20	Inc. or Dec.
	Belgas	Belgas
Coin and bullion	2,200,711,000	— 5,587,000
Securities, Belgium and abroad	737,045,000	— 553,000
Notes in circulation	3,131,084,000	— 22,455,000
Current accounts	102,402,000	+ 11,425,000

—*Reuter.*

BANK OF ESTONIA

—	Nov. 7	Oct. 31
LIABILITIES	Ekr.	Ekr.
Capital	5,000,000	Unchanged
Reserve	4,304,025	4,304,025
Current liabilities:		
Notes in circulation	32,600,052	34,152,322
Sight deposits and current accounts	15,189,384	14,548,801
Other liabilities	7,177,578	7,171,005
ASSETS		
Reserve:		
Gold coin and gold bullion	6,552,008	6,552,233
Net foreign exchange	17,700,812	17,685,057
Subsidiary Estonian coin	1,578,991	1,485,506
Home bills discounted	13,808,112	14,111,364
Loans and advances	11,599,041	—
Immovable property and equipment	1,623,816	Unchanged
Other assets	11,328,250	11,530,563

Proportion of reserve to current liabilities:—50.94 per cent. (against 49.66 per cent.).

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Business in the Foreign Exchange market was inactive. At $4.85 19-32 the New York rate showed a rise of 1-32. The discount on forward New York was finally 1-32c., one month, after 1-16c., and 1-16c. three months, after 3-32c. Canadian dollars appreciated further, the Montreal rate being $4.84½. The French exchange was 2c. higher at 123.62f., but Dutch and Italian currencies were dearer, the Amsterdam rate closing at 12.08⅜fl. and the Milan rate at 92.76½l. Erratic fluctuations again occurred in the Spanish exchange, which fell to 42.70p. during the earlier hours, but subsequently rose to 43.75p., closing at 43.39p., a movement of 59c. against the peseta on the day. The premium on forward pesetas was 5c. one month and 16c. three months. Swiss francs were a little cheaper, but German marks were bid for, and the Berlin rate closed ⅛pf. lower at 20.36⅛m. A decline to 34.49½sch. occurred in the Vienna rate. The Hong-kong rate fell to 1s. 3 5-16d., and the Shanghai to 1s. 7 3-16d. There was a slight decline in the Kobe exchange to 2s. 0 33-64d. Argentine currency showed appreciation, the Buenos Aires rate rising sharply to 38 19-32d. On the other hand the Rio exchange was slightly lower at 4 23-32d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Nov. 24	Nov. 22
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.85 17/32–4 21/32	4.85 5/16–4 3/8
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.84 13/16–4 15/16	4.84 13/16–4.85
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.58–123.83	123.57–123.63
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.82½–83½	34.83–34.84
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.75–92.79	92.74–92.78
Switzerl'd	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.05 1/2–06¼	25.05 1/2–06
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¾–375¼	374¾–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192¾–193	192¾–193
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	42.70–43.75	42.80–43.50
Lisbon	Escu. to£	—	108½–108⅝	108¼–108⅜
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06⅜–7/8	12.06⅜–07¼
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36⅛–37¼	20.37¼–38
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.5432	34.47-34.51	34.48–34.52
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75–27.78	27.75–27.79
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163 11/16–15/16	163¾–7/8
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43 5/16–43 7/16	43 5/16–43 7/16
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20–25.23	25.20–25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Const'ple	Pst. to £	1101	1,025‡	1,025‡
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	274¼–¾	274¼–¾
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅞–48⅞	48⅞–48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	668-673	668-673
Reval	E. Kr.to£	18.150	18.21-18.27	18.20-18.28
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15 5/8–16¼	18.15 3/8–16¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09-18.09¾	18.09¼–09¾
Copenh'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15 1/2–16¼	18.16-18.16 1/2
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97 1/2	97 1/16–97 9/16	97 1/16–97 9/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 3/4–5 31/32	1/5 3/4–5 31/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 3/4–5 31/32	1/5 3/4–5 31/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 3/4–5 31/32	1/5 3/4–5 31/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3 15/16–1/3 1/2	1/3 1/4–1/3 5/8
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2.0 11/32–2.0 5/16	2.0 11/32–2.0 5/16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/7-1/7 1/16	1/7-1/7 1/16
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 11/16–3 1/16	2/3 11/16–3 1/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07 1/2–08	12.07¼–08¼
Manila	Per peso	24.866d.	2.0 5/16	2.0 5/16
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.900d.	4 7/32–4 7/32	4 7/32–4 7/32
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	38 5/16–38 11/16	38 7/16–38 5/8
V'paraiso†	$ to £	40	39.85	39.85
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	38¾–39¼	38¾–39¼
Lima†	Soles to £	12.168	15.77½	15.75
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.40-10.80	10.40-10.80

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	109 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	97 0 0

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.55	24.60
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	25.85	25.95
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.03 1/2	5.04¼
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	9.87	9.91
Bolivia	Bolivianos‡	13.33	13.52	13.45

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £344,388 in BAR GOLD and the withdrawal for export of 32,000 and the receipt from abroad of 350,000 SOVEREIGNS. The day's movements, therefore, resulted in a net efflux of £26,388. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £741,915, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWN	£
Nov. 20 ..	Nil	Nov. 20—	
		Bar gold ..	291,909
		Sovereigns ..	20,000
Nov. 21 ..	Nil	Nov. 21—	
		Bar gold ..	211,496
Nov. 22 ..	Nil	Nov. 22—	
		Bar gold ..	173,120
		Sovereigns ..	19,000
Nov. 24		Nov. 24—	
Sovereigns ..	350,000	Bar gold ..	344,388
		Sovereigns ..	32,000
Net efflux ..	741,915		
Total ..	£1,091,915	Total ..	£1,091,915

Net influx for 1930 to date, £9,289,147; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £3,228,439.

In the bullion market the price of gold was unaltered at 85s. 11d. per oz.

Silver fell ¼d. to 10½d. per oz. for cash, and 10¾d. for forward delivery. China was a small seller, and there was little or no support. At the decline the market had a steady appearance.

City News in Brief

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders of Darwins, Limited, Sheffield, has been convened for November 26, at which the directors propose to reply to recent criticisms of the administration of the company.

Dillon Read and Co., of New York, announce that $700,000 (£140,000) principal amount of the Republic of Poland External Eight per Cent. bonds dated January 1, 1925, have been drawn for redemption on January 1 next at 105 and accrued interest.

The West Ham Town Council has concluded a loan of £100,000 with the Halifax Building Society at 4¼ per cent., and has decided to invest it temporarily in Five per Cent. Conversion stock, 1944-64, pending requirements for new capital purposes.

Resolutions for the reduction of the capital of the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, by the extinction of liability in respect of uncalled capital, and for the sub-division of the shares into the denomination of £1 each were passed at an extraordinary meeting of the company held yesterday.

CANADIAN WHEAT FINANCE

SUPPORT FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Nov. 24

The grain situation has undergone considerable improvement during the week-end. It is now understood that as a result of strong combined representations made by cable and telephone by Federal ministers, bankers, railway executives, and Western premiers about the seriousness of the economic crisis in the prairie country, Mr. Bennett has given his consent to an agreement whereby if the price of wheat, which has risen substantially in the last few days, again recedes below a certain level the Federal Government will accord its backing to the Canadian banks for their financial commitments to the wheat pools.

The arrangement will only be of a temporary character pending Mr. Bennett's return, when the whole situation will be reviewed. As a condition precedent to the Federal Government's financial support, there is to be an important change in wheat pool management, in which the banks are known to have lost confidence.

The management of the Central Seiling Agency of the pools is to be entrusted to Mr. John I. Macfarland, of Calgary, formerly manager of the Alberta Pacific Elevator Company, who is regarded as one of the best marketing experts in Canada. He was present as the Imperial Conference as one of Mr. Bennett's chief advisers on grain policy.

COMBINED EGYPTIAN MILLS

OPPOSITION TO DIRECTORS' PROPOSAL

At the meeting yesterday of income debenture-holders of the Combined Egyptian Mills, Limited, the big combine of spinning mills in the Egyptian section which controls about 30 mills in Manchester, there was strong opposition to the proposal by the combine to create and issue from time to time first mortgage debenture stock as a first charge on the whole of the company's undertaking, property, and assets to an aggregate amount not exceeding £1 a spindle on the total mule equivalent spindleage of the mills, and this was eventually rejected.

In reply to a shareholder, who asked if the directors thought it was fair to be buying mills when they could not keep the present ones running, the CHAIRMAN said they were not contemplating anything they had not already agreed to buy and were only asking for powers to enable them to carry out their obligations.

COUNCILLOR G. ILLINGWORTH (Leigh) said that all the time during which the money remained "frozen" the banks were to receive a small rate of interest but the general body of stockholders drew nothing. The CHAIRMAN said that the banks had first debenture stock which ranked before the general body of stockholders and proxies to the value of £80,000 in favour of the resolution had been sent in by the banks, while another £700,000 in proxies from others, also in favour, had been received.

After a good deal of disorder and heckling an amendment was moved and seconded that the meeting should be adjourned *sine die*. This was carried. The CHAIRMAN continued to put the resolution to the meeting, but COUNCILLOR ILLINGWORTH, on behalf of the Combined Egyptian Mill Shareholders Association, urged the income debenture-holders to stand together and, if necessary, to take legal action against the board giving effect to the resolution, which, it was contended, had not the support of the company.

It was unanimously agreed by those present to support this motion and lend the necessary financial

COMPANY MEETINGS

PETER WALKER (WARRINGTON) AND ROBERT CAIN AND SONS

PROFITS MAINTAINED IN A DIFFICULT PERIOD

LICENSED TRADE CONDITIONS

CATERING FACILITIES

SIR CHARLES NALL-CAIN'S SPEECH

The NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Peter Walker (Warrington) and Robert Cain and Sons, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London.

SIR CHARLES A. NALL-CAIN, Bt., J.P., D.L. (chairman and managing director), who presided, said:—Before commencing the business of this meeting I should like to say how very sorry I was not to be with you last year, but indisposition prevented my attending at a time when it would have given me exceptional pleasure, because of the very excellent report and accounts we had to place before you for approval. However, I am delighted to occupy the chair to-day, when the accounts and report are even more gratifying.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. Rimmer, A.C.A.) then read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN.—The report and accounts having been in your hands some days, I propose, in accordance with our usual practice, and your permission, to take them as read. (Agreed.)

I will at once proceed to move the usual form of resolution:—"That the balance-sheet and accounts, together with the report of the directors and the auditors, be now received, approved, and adopted."

THE ACCOUNTS

Now we will turn to the directors' report and accounts. There is no change in the Preference and Ordinary share capital, but the Debentures outstanding fall to be reduced as shown by £17,200. The sinking fund consequently rises to £119,750 from £102,575. Creditors, including accrued and estimated liabilities, are less by some £5,000, at £60,250. The open reserve, to which we again transfer £500,000, now stands at £500,000.

On the other side the property account shows a reduction of £25,000. This is accounted for by properties sold and compensated. Shares in subsidiary companies also stand at £25,000 less, but other investments show no change. The amount due from subsidiary companies on loan and current account is £90,000 up on last year, and the amount due from associated companies on loan account is £65,000 in excess of the previous year's total.

Stocks and debtors are less and so is the cash balance. This is £177,194, as against £202,550, but the increase in loans to associated companies more than accounts for the decrease in cash. The funds in the hands of the trustee for Debenture holders have risen from £118,554 in 1929 to £126,864.

ALLOCATION OF PROFITS

The balance of profit for the year is some £750 more than last year. After meeting prior charges there is a balance of £258,005. To this we add the amount brought forward from last year, £98,104, making £356,110. We have transferred £50,000 to reserve; £56,750 has been paid by way of an interim dividend on the Ordinary shares, and there remains an available balance of £249,360.

We recommend the usual grant of £5,000 to the staff benefit fund, the payment of a final dividend of 5 per cent., which, with tax, will absorb £113,500, carrying forward to next year £130,860.

All trades in our area have been depressed during the past year, and the spending power of our customers has naturally decreased. Coupled with that, we have had the increased burden imposed on the trade by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in April last of 3s. per standard barrel, the whole of which is borne by the brewer; thus the year's accounts before you contain 5½ months of the higher duty. Against this extraordinary burden we have had the cheaper materials, with the result, already indicated, that we have maintained our profits and strengthened our resources against the leaner times that may be in store.

MODERNIZATION OF COMPANY'S HOUSES

We have steadily followed our policy of modernizing, improving, and rebuilding our houses at a very considerable cost to the company. During the years 1925-30 alone we have, in addition to our large outlays on maintenance and renewals, expended on the improvement of 380 houses a sum of approximately £370,000. This expenditure, as you know, cannot yield immediate profit, for it is true that the improvement of houses, and the provision of increased space, benefits the public more than it does the brewer. It will, however, assist materially our interests by enfranchising us in the good will of the public, on which the continuing prosperity of our business depends. It is common knowledge that improvements and additional space do not mean that more drink is sold, but that more people avail themselves of the facilities both for food and drink which we are able to provide—facilities which are easily within the means of the poorer people.

I think you will be interested to know that in more than 400 of our houses we provide according to the demands of the customers a regular lunch, a quick meal, an appetising snack, or the homely bread and cheese which we have provided so wholesome a meal. The majority of the people using the publichouses for food do so because they want beer or some alcoholic refreshment with it, wisely realizing that beer not only has its own food value but is of great service in digesting other food. It has recently been described by many scientific and educational authorities as a food containing all the essential elements of nutrition, yielding heat and energy to the body, a pure and unadulterated beverage, which we can be justly proud to sell.

SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC

It has been our ideal for many years, as you are aware, efficiently to serve the public with the best products in the best environment which it is within our powers to provide. We have persevered in that policy despite the increasing heavy expense which in modern conditions such improvements necessarily entail, the well-known anomalies and anachronisms of the existing Licensing Laws, and, I regret to say, the somewhat discouraging attitude to improvement which is still apparent, although in a diminishing degree, on the part of some of the Licensing Benches. These difficulties are now very generally recognized to make our service to the public unnecessarily difficult, and their removal would, in my opinion, benefit the public, the licensing authorities, and the trade.

I think I should mention that in spite of the growing competition with which we have to contend our houses still remain the meeting-places for our customers and the clubs to which they belong. There are no fewer than 700 clubs which meet regularly in our own houses, in which we endeavour to provide relaxation in pleasant and comfortable surroundings for a man with his wife and family or club companions with highest class catering facilities where the demand for such facilities exists.

Let me quote an interesting and amusing reference to this subject which was made by His Royal Highness the Duke of York as recently as last Thursday night in his address to the Royal Society of Medicine in London. His Royal Highness said:—"Your society has existed for 125 years. I suppose it is not strange that some great things in history should have been brought about through a meeting at a tavern, for such meetings create that feeling of good fellowship which is necessary for the development and healthy growth of any great organization. I am prompted to suggest that if members of your profession would advise some of their patients to take their 'cures' at a tavern instead of at Bath or Harrogate the results would be very beneficial." (Laughter.)

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

In conclusion I would just like to refer very briefly to the Royal Commission and in the first place to express the hope that the Commission may find time to visit our houses and see for themselves the improvements which we have made in the face of the difficulties to which I have referred.

I have been endeavouring to weigh the evidence which has been given before the Commission. In using the word "evidence" I do not, of course, include the deluge of bitter partisan criticism, expressions of opinion, and wild suggestions with which the Commission has been inflicted. The evidence which has been and is being so patiently heard and so closely examined by the Commission to my mind seems to indicate the directions on which, I hope, the Commission may decide to recommend that the Licensing Laws be "amended in the public interest." National prohibition will, of course, not even be considered. Local prohibition in the form of Local Veto, which has proved a failure and has been rejected everywhere it has been tried, would stop improvement and oppose a bar to progress; State purchase or control appears to be a financial impossibility, and particularly ill-suited to a catering industry in which the individual wants of the consumers require such close personal attention. The directions may, I believe, be in the removal of the defects in the Licensing Laws to which I have referred and in encouraging closer cooperation of our trade with the licensing authorities, a cooperation which, as has been acknowledged, our trade has always been ready to extend in the public interest. (Cheers.)

THE RESOLUTIONS

Mr. ARTHUR E. PATTINSON (deputy chairman and assistant managing director) seconded the resolution and, after the CHAIRMAN had replied to questions, it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then moved:—That a final dividend of 5 per cent. be sanctioned upon the Ordinary share capital of the company for the year ended September 30, 1930, making with the interim dividend paid July 1, 1930, a total dividend for the year of 7½ per cent.

Mr. PATTINSON seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously approved.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. PATTINSON, the retiring directors, Sir Ernest Cain, Bt., and Mr. A. Ronald N. Nall-Cain, were unanimously re-elected.

Mr. J. W. COOPER proposed the reappointment of Messrs. Edwin Guthrie and Co. as auditors, which was seconded by Mr. T. BINSTED and carried unanimously.

DIRECTORS AND STAFF CONGRATULATED

Mr. BINSTED said he would like to propose a very hearty vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding and giving such a lucid statement on the affairs of the company and also to him and his colleagues and the staff generally for their services during the past year. (Hear, hear.) He congratulated them on having succeeded in presenting such an excellent balance-sheet in spite of the general trade depression.

The vote was seconded by Mr. W. R. BIDDELL and unanimously accorded.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the meeting for its expression of appreciation and said he would like to take the opportunity of paying a tribute to the loyal support and wholehearted cooperation of all the company's workers. They had always found that their people were worthy of being treated with consideration and liberality, and that in return they gave of their best, which the directors were confident would further the success of the company in the future. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 86.15 (previous, 86.25); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101 (101.05); 4% 1918, 102.05 (102.15); 4% 1918, 99.52 (99.60); 5% 1920, 132.70 (132.70); 6% 1920, 104.95 (104.95); 6% 1927, 104.60 (104.60); 5% Credit National, 1919, 624 (623); 5% 1920, 565 (565); 6% 1921, 544 (544); 6% 1922 (1st), 528 (528); 6% 1925 (1st), 553 (553); 6% 1924, 554 (555); 4% Egyptian Unified, 354 (354); 3½% Italian Rentes, — (91.50); 4% Brazilian, 1914, 344.50 (343); 5% Russian, 1906, 4.30 (4.30); 4½% Russian, 1909, 2 (1.75); 4% Turkish Unified, 39.50 (37.25); Banque de France, 30,150 (30,325); Banque de Paris, 2,250 (2,290); Banque Parisienne, 1,326 (1,347); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,670 (1,695); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,325 (3,355); Credit Lyonnais, 2,655 (2,670); Banque d'Orient, 292 (295); Banque Ottomane, 1,016 (1,016); Suez Canal, 16,280 (16,490); Chargeurs Reunis, 520 (525); Messageries Maritimes, 196 (—); Transatlantique, 537 (555); Raffinerie Say, 1,740 (1,745); Sucreries d'Egypte, 615 (625); Wagons Lits, 358 (370); Thomson Houston, 605 (620); Lautaro Nitrate, 308 (312); Ford of France, 214 (215); Rio Tinto, 3,800 (3,855); Tharsis, 418 (435); De Beers Deferred, 675 (688); De Beers Preferred, 1,186 (1,214); Jagersfontein, 132 (137); Outeniqua, 131 (133); Chartered, 179 (184); Brakpan, 550 (551); Crown Mines, 449 (448); East Rand, 47 (48); Geduld, 428 (437); General Mining, 71 (72); Consolidated Goldfields, 136 (136); Johannesburg Consolidated, 191 (194); Randfontein, 78 (78); Rand Mines, 331 (335); Tanganyika, 192 (198); Transvaal Consolidated, 115 (116); Union Corporation, 290 (294); Mozambique, 32 (35); West Rand Mines, 38 (39); Caoutchoucs, 72 (87); Eastern International, 57 (61); Gula Kalumpong, 94 (96); Padang, 190 (190); Sumatra, 1,155); Malacca, 136 (140); Mexican Eagle, 38 (42); Royal Dutch, 29,400 (30,300); Shell Transport, 441 (456); Platine, 1,605 (1,645); Oceana Consolidated, 5.25 (5.75). Exchange on New York, 25.45¼ (25.45); on London, official average, 123.50 (123.50); cheques, closing market rate, 123.61½ (123.61). Private discount rate, 2% (2%); short money, 1¾% (1¾%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 24.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103¾ (previous, 103⅞); 5% Dutch, 1021/4 (102⅛); 2½% Dutch, 66¼ (—); 3% Dutch, 80⅜ (—); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 44 (44⅜); Peruvian, 5⅝ (4 15/16); Erie, 32 (31½); New York, Ontario, 7 (6); United States Steel, 146⅜ (148⅜); Southern Pacific, — (109); Union Pacific, 190⅞ (192); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 286½ (296); Anaconda, 72⅞ (74 1/16); Dell Batavia Rubber, 60⅜ (65¼); Dell Batavia Tobacco, 264 (268¼); Dell Mij., 257 (265); Senembah Mij., 288 (—); Amsterdam Rubber, 108¼ (111¼); Maatschappij Unie, 200¾ (207); Philips Lamps, 212½ (220); exchange on Berlin, 59.23½ (59.23); London, 12.06½ (12.06 15/16); New York, 2.48⅛ (2.48 5/16); Paris, 9.76¼ (9.76½).

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 56.75 (previous, 58.25); Dynamit Nobel, 61.25 (62); Kali-Industrie Kassel, 118 (125); Salzdetfurth, 232 (240.50); Rheinbraunkohlen, 152.75 (153); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 139.60 (141.50).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 5.50 (5.90); Mexican Consols, 15.10 (15.40); Reichsbank, 210.12 (213); Berliner Handels Ges., 125 (125); Commerz and Privat Bank, 109 (109.50); Darmstadter and National Bank, 145.50 (146.75); Deutsche Bank and Disconto Ges., 107 (107.50); Dresdner Bank, 107 (108); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 81 (82); Harpener, 75.50 (77.50); Allgemeine Elekt. Ges., 100 (103.60); Farbenindustrie, 130 (132.20); Farbenindustrie, 6% Debs., 89.50 (90); Hamburg Amerika, 64.30 (68.75); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 66.75 (69.75); A.K.U., 62.75 (62.25); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 63.50 (64.50); Svenska Tandsticks, 269 (271); Polyphon, 143 (144.50); Siemens and Halske, 159.50 (164.80); Schuckert, 116.30 (119.50); Ford Motors, 171 (174). Exchange on London, 20.36⅞ (20.37⅝); on Paris, 16.47¼ (16.48⅜); on Amsterdam, 168.80 (168.80); on New York, 4.19 (4.19⅛). Short term (30-56 days), 4⅞% (4⅞%); long term (55-90 days), 4⅞% (4⅞%); call money, 3¾%-5¾% (4%-6%).

FRANKFURT, Nov. 24.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 107 (previous, 107⅝); Darmstadter, Bank, 146 (146); Frankfurter Hypothekenbank, 148½ (150); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 84 (85); Farbenindustrie, 130⅝ (132½); Harpener Bergbau, 76 (76½); Mannesmann, 63¼ (65¼); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 67⅛ (68¼); Phonix Bergbau, 58¼ (59); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 81 (82); Allgemeine Elektrizitats, 100¾ (103); Lahmeyer Elektrizitatswerke, 123 (125½); Siemens and Halske, 159½ (165); Schuckert, — (121⅛); Deutsche Gold und Silber, — (129¼); Phillipp Holzmann, 69 (72); Zellstoff Waldhof, — (104); Nordeutscher Lloyd, 67⅛ (69); Hamburg Amerika, 66¾ (69); Suddeutsche Zucker, 134¼ (135); German Liquidation Loan, 52⅝ (52⅝); German Railroad 7% Preferred, 86½ (87); German Protectorate Loan, 2⅛ (2⅛); Anatolian Railway Loan, — (107).

VIENNA, Nov. 24.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 107 (previous, 107.45); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 12.85 (12.65); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, Pref., 86.60 (86.50); Oest. National Bank, 310 (310); Wiener Bank Verein, 16.90 (16.90); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 47 (46.75); Ungar. Allg. Credit Bank, 80.05 (—); Niederost Eskompte Ges., 157.75 (157); Zivnostanska Banka, 99.50 (99.40); Donau-Dampfschiffahrt, 18.90 (19); A.E.G. Union Elekt. Ges., (17.50); Oest. Brown Boveri, 141 (—); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, (169.50); Oest. Saigo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 40.30 (40.75); Oest. Alig. Kohlen, 573 (578); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 349 (349.30); Berg and Huetten, 572 (—); Felten and Guilleaume, 185.25 (185.25); Bernadorfer Metallwarenfabrik, Arthur Krupp, — (4.25); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 2.81 (—); New Austrian State Loan, 1930, 95.80 (95.80); exchange on Amsterdam, 285.66 (285.75); on London, 34.49¾ (34.49½); on New York, 703 (704); on Paris, 27.91 (27.90).—*Reuter.*

BUDAPEST, Nov. 24.—Closing quotations:—National Bank of Hungary, 216.50 (previous, 216.50); British Hungarian Bank, 72.40 (72.50); Hungarian General Credit Bank, 64.50 (64.60); Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank, 85.50 (85.50); Hungaro-Italian Bank, 66 (66); Hungarian Commercial Bank, 101 (101); City Bank, 65.60 (65.80); Hungarian Mortgage Credit Bank, 75.50 (75.50); National Central Savings, 78 (78); First National Savings, 170 (170.50); Totis Coal, 462 (467); United Industry of Nagybatony-Ujlak, 30.50 (30.50); Saigo Tarian Coal, 32.70 (33); Hungarian Colliery of Urikany-Zsitvolgy, 60.20 (62); Arms and Machine Works, 180.10 (182); Ganz and Co., Danubius, 64.60 (66); Rima Iron, 52.80 (53.30); Ofa Timber, 57.50 (58); Union des Usines de Nasic 100 (100); Sugar Works Veiki Becskerek, — (90); Hungarian Sugar, 87 (87.50); United Glow Lamps, 114.20 (114.25); Hungarian Artificial Fertiliser, 22 (22); Electric Power Traction, 107 (107); Cellulose Works of Brasso, 18.20 (18.10). Exchange on London, 27.77½ (27.77½).—*Reuter.*

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.77½ (previous 92.75); Consolidato 5%, 81.75 (82.15); Banca d'Italia, 1,654½ (1,690); Banca Commerciale, 1,407 (1,409); Banco Nazionale di Credito, 100 (100); Banco di Roma, 102 (106); Credito Italiano, 750 (750); Cosulich Navigazione, 65½ (67); Meridionali, 860 (930); Navigazione Generale, 494 (496); Cantoni Costa, 625 (625); Sole Ciatillon, 252 (252); Snia Viscosa, 38½ (40½); Ilva, 212 (213); Monte Amiata, 1,57 (1471/2); Montecatini, 195½ (201½); Fiat, 231 (239); Adriatica, 201½ (208½); Edison, 656 (667); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 75 (79); Terni, 366 (385½); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 736 (740); Alumetz, 265 (267½).

THE DAILY MAIL TRUST

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

DIVIDEND MAINTAINED

PROSPERITY OF ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS

The EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Daily Mail Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, London, E.C.

The HON. ESMOND C. HARMSWORTH (the chairman), who was received with cheers, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. D. S. Middleton) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—In accordance with the usual practice, I shall, with your permission, take the report as read. (Agreed.)

When we met last year I said that the period under review was a difficult one from the point of view of finance, industry, and commerce, but only few of us anticipated that 12 months from that date the state of the world would be so much worse.

INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

As a matter of fact, the industrial and financial community is passing from one crisis to another, and there seems to be little relief to be gathered, to whichever part of the globe one may turn.

It must therefore be a matter of satisfaction to you that, in these circumstances, the Trust has been able to maintain its dividend and show such satisfactory figures as the balance-sheet discloses.

Although our income derived from dividends has been greater, yet the total income is slightly less than last year. This is due to the fact that in this year we had to rely almost entirely on dividends on our investments, and that interest on bank deposits has been £22,400 less than for the previous year, during which period we were able to employ part of our funds at very high rates, which were obtainable by lending money from day to day on the New York Stock Exchange. This year, however, that source of revenue has been almost entirely absent, deposit rates both here and in America ruling abnormally low.

The accounts are drawn in the usual form, and require very little explanation.

"Issued capital" remains the same.

The "Investment reserve," however, is now almost exhausted by the last payment to the Anglo-Newfoundland Company on the old paper contract. The small balance of £6,912 we propose to leave on this account against possible future contingencies.

VALUE OF THE INVESTMENTS

Our "Investments" have not changed during the year, and only show a reduction in the book value of £6,300 owing to some *Daily Express* Debentures having been redeemed during the period.

The market value of these investments is over £5,000,000, and if you calculate the value of our shares on the basis of the difference between net assets and liabilities, after allowing for the payment of the dividend, we get £2 11s., counting the 49 per cent. interest we have in the *Evening Standard* and the 45½ per cent. interest in the Ordinary shares of the *Daily Express* at cost, which is a nominal figure only.

How much should be added to the break-up value of our shares as represented by the true value of these latter investments is difficult to estimate at the moment, but it would have to be a very tempting offer indeed to make us even consider parting with them.

THE TRUST'S HOLDINGS

I have said that our investments have not changed during the year. We continue to hold:—

4,395,250 Associated Newspapers Deferred shares,

64,350 Daily Mirror Ordinary shares,

8,633 Anglo-Newfoundland Development shares, as well as various securities, Debentures, Preference shares, and Ordinary shares in the "Evening Standard" and "London Express Newspapers, Limited."

The Deferred shares in Associated Newspapers, Limited, constitute the backbone of our Trust, and this company, as owners of the *Daily Mail*, *Evening News*, and *Sunday Dispatch*, has continued its prosperous career.

It would be impossible for such a great undertaking to have escaped the effects of general depression in industry, the stagnation in finance, and the consequences of oppressive taxation from which the country suffers.

Advertising revenue and circulation of every newspaper are bound to be affected by circumstances such as these, but I am glad to say that in both respects the company has suffered relatively little.

ADVERTISING POWER OF THE GROUP

The figures of net sales of the *Daily Mail* have kept up wonderfully well, and, as advertisers are well aware of the great pulling power of our group of newspapers, this important source of revenue has been maintained on a relatively high scale.

I am committing no indiscretion in saying that the accounts of Associated Newspapers will make pleasant reading when published in a few months' time. (Cheers.)

As you know, hard times are always conducive to making economies, and effort has not been lacking in relation to the publications controlled by Associated Newspapers, Limited, and the Daily Mirror Newspapers, Limited, in effecting savings.

The reduced prices of raw materials, notably newsprint, have come as a great help. Also, as I indicated last year, the more reasonable insurance benefits offered by our competitors to their readers have enabled us to save some money.

Competition is moderating, and proprietors are more apt to discuss in a friendly spirit their common problems, and cooperation to an increasing extent should take the place of the somewhat unreasonable competition which has prevailed in years gone by. (Cheers.)

Neither must you lose sight of the immensely strong financial position of our group of papers. We have no Debenture issues, no mortgages, and only small issues of Preference shares in some of the companies.

CONSERVATIVE VALUATION OF ASSETS

Our disclosed reserves are great, and there is considerable undisclosed strength in the conservative valuation of our assets. The cash position is strong, and liquid assets over liquid liabilities make a favourable showing.

Our group therefore is well equipped for almost any eventuality, and can weather the storm if it should come. My own feeling in this respect, however, is one of tempered optimism.

I think the people in this country are doing a lot of hard thinking. They are realizing the problems they are up against and are trying to devise means to cope with them.

I am sure in the end they will win through, but it may yet take some time, and we must be well prepared to meet all contingencies.

Our interest in the now famous Buchan Mine through our holding in Associated Newspapers, Limited, looks promising, but the general depression in the metal market has affected the immediate prospects of the enterprise, though developments continue on a highly favourable scale.

INCREASING ADVERTISING REVENUE OF THE NORTHCLIFFE GROUP

With regard to Northcliffe Newspapers, Limited, despite the difficult trading conditions, which have adversely affected the advertising revenue of most newspapers, it is satisfactory to note that not only are circulations being splendidly maintained, but the advertising revenue of the Northcliffe Newspaper Group is steadily increasing.

For the four weeks ended November 15, 1930, advertising revenue for the Northcliffe Group was 12.7 per cent. in excess of that for the same period in 1929.

You will agree that these are extremely gratifying results at such a time as this.

You have noticed from the published figures of net sales by the *Daily Express* that that publication is maintaining its position, and both the *Sunday Express* and the *Evening Standard* have continued in public favour.

I take it that the resolution proposed by the board to pay the same dividend as last year will not meet with any opposition.

All I can say in conclusion is that, while the next 12 months is not likely to be a period of ease and comfort for the business community at large, whether in this country or any other part of the globe, our enterprise is based on such solid foundations that I am full of hope that a year from now we shall have a satisfactory account to unfold to you. (Cheers.)

I now formally move the adoption of the report and accounts, and I will ask Mr. Scarvasy to second the motion.

Mr. F. A. SCARVASY seconded the resolution, which was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The other resolutions on the agenda were put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The proceedings closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

COMPANY RESULTS

TUBE INVESTMENTS REPORT

R. S. McColl.—Interim dividend on Ordinary shares is repeated at 2½ per cent., less tax.

Borneol Tea.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent., less tax at 3s. 9d. in the pound, payable November 24 to holders registered November 19 (unchanged).

Rajmai Tea.—Interim dividend of 27½ per cent., less tax at 3s. 9d. in the pound, payable November 27 to holders registered November 19 (unchanged).

Bank of Nova Scotia.—Dividend of 4 per cent. on the paid-up Capital stock for the current quarter, payable on January 2 next, same as a year ago.

Merry and Cuninghame.—The directors regret to state that the dividend on the Preference shares for the half-year to November 30, 1930, will not be paid at that date.

Grand Hotel, Eastbourne.—Balance dividend of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. (or 10s. per share) for the year ended September 30. For the previous year the total dividend was the same, and in addition a bonus of 3 per cent. was paid.

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS OF VANCOUVER

Net profits and income of Brewers and Distillers of Vancouver and subsidiary companies for the quarter ended September 30, after deducting interest on bank loan, &c., amounted to $282,046, making total profits for the first nine months of 1930 of $762,214.

NATIONAL PAPER MILLS

The accounts of the National Paper Mills for the year ended June 30 show a net profit of £1,745 (against £1,233 last year), to which is added £7,632 (from special reserve. The sum of £7,700 has been transferred to depreciation fund, leaving £4,057 to be carried forward (against £2,379 brought in).

ASAHAN RUBBER

The Asahan Rubber Estates harvested a crop of 753,095lb. during the year ended July 31 (against 756,223lb. during 1928-29), and the average net sale price realized, including the estimated value of the unsold portion of the crop, was 6.64d. per lb. (against 9.48d.). The accounts show a loss of £2,627 (against a profit of £6,186, after writing off £2,700 as depreciation of mature areas), which reduces the amount to be carried forward to £13,077. A dividend of 5 per cent. was paid last year. Meeting, December 3.

FASSIFERN COAL

The report of the Fassifern Coal Company states that the stoppage in the Northern Australian coalfields continued until May, 1930, but work was resumed at the company's mine towards the end of March. General trading conditions in Australia have been very bad, and there has been small demand for coal since the resumption. There was a loss of £5,448 for the year ended June 30th (against £973 for 1928-29), which, after deducting the balance of £162 brought forward, is to be written off the general reserve. Meeting, December 5.

SCOTTISH INVESTMENT TRUST

The net revenue of the Scottish Investment Trust Company for the year ended November 1 was £112,248 (against £104,406 for 1928-29). A final dividend of 10 per cent. is recommended on the Ordinary shares, again making 20 per cent. for the year, and £20,000 has been transferred to capital reserve (against £18,828 to reserve), leaving £19,492 to be carried forward (against £18,306). Investments, at or under cost and under deduction of capital reserve, stand in the balance-sheet at £3,320,633. Their market value as at November 1 was £3,339,822. Meeting, December 2.

ANGLO-CONTINENTAL GUANO WORKS

The net profit of the Anglo-Continental Guano Works for the year ended June 30 was £46,691 (against £52,274 for 1928-29), and £11,949 was brought forward. The Preference dividend absorbs £28,125, and the directors propose to set aside £2,250 (the same) to sinking fund for redemption of Debenture stock, but nothing is placed to depreciation reserve or to general reserve, which received £5,000 and £10,000 respectively last year. The amount to be carried forward will be £28,265. No dividend has been paid on the Ordinary shares since 1921. Meeting, December 3.

CLITHEROE ESTATE

The accounts of the Clitheroe Estate Company show a net profit of £6,612 for the year ended June 23 (against £6,774 for 1928-29), and a balance brought forward of £12,661. The dividend on the Preference shares absorbs £6,000, leaving £13,273 to be carried forward. No dividend has been paid on the Ordinary shares since 1925-26. Receipts from the enfranchisement of copyholds during the year amounted to £2,018. No provision for redemption of leasehold property had been made at the date of the balance-sheet, but a leasehold redemption policy has since been effected. Meeting, December 2.

LIVERPOOL WAREHOUSING

The accounts of the Liverpool Warehousing Company for the year ended September 30 show a net profit, including £4,962 provided last year for depreciation on investments not now required, of £110,224 (against £102,473 for the previous year). A final dividend of 6½ per cent. is recommended on the Ordinary shares, again making 12½ per cent. for the year, £10,000 (the same) is added to reserve, and £10,000 (the same) is placed to staff benefit account, while £10,000 is transferred to investment reserve. The balance to be carried forward will amount to £59,862 (against £56,460 brought in). Meeting, November 27.

CHAMPDANY JUTE

The net profit of the Champdany Jute Company for the year ended September 30 amounted to Rs.14,694, and Rs.5,94,025 were brought in. A dividend of 3 per cent. (against 7½ per cent. for the corresponding period of 1929) absorbs Rs.1,77,492, leaving Rs.4,31,227 to be carried forward. In conformity with the agreement reached by the Indian Jute Mills' Association, the mills reduced working hours on June 30 last from 60 to 54 per week. Subsequently production was further curtailed, and at the present time mills work 54 hours per week, and also remain closed for one week in each month.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY

The consolidated earnings statement of the Cities Service Company and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended June 30 shows net earnings after $83,635,427 (£16,607,085), compared with $76,677,822 (£15,335,564) for the preceding 12 months and $70,141,967 (£14,028,393) for the year ended December 31, 1929. Undistributed earnings of the Federal Light and Traction Company, which was acquired this year, were not included in the consolidated figures to June 30. The addition of this company's earnings will, it is estimated, mean an increase of approximately $3,500,000 (£700,000) in the consolidated net earnings available for interest charges.

TRIUMPH CYCLE

The profit of the Triumph Cycle Company for the year to August 31 last amounted to £40,187 (against £10,049), and the balance brought forward was £6,511. The directors propose to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares, less tax, of 2½ per cent., making 5 per cent. for the year (the same); to carry to pension fund £1,000 (against £500); and to transfer to reserve (making it £175,000) £10,557, leaving to be carried forward £17,123. The directors are submitting a proposal to the shareholders to change the name of the company to "Triumph Company, Limited." Meeting, December 16.

STRAND HOTEL

The net profit of the Strand Hotel for the year ended September 30 amounted to £113,490 (against £108,081 for 1928-29). The Seven per Cent. Preference share dividend takes £21,000 and the Eight per Cent. Preference share dividend £16,000. As previously announced no change is being made in the total distribution for the year on the Participating Preferred Ordinary shares at 13 per cent., which requires £29,900. The Deferred Ordinary shares are entitled to the equivalent of the amount paid in dividend on the Preferred Ordinary shares, and as the Deferred Ordinary share capital amounts to only £5,000, the dividend is again 598 per cent. The carry-forward is increased from £5,705 to £22,395.

ABOYNE-CLYDE RUBBER

The net profit of the Aboyne-Clyde Rubber Estates of Ceylon for the year ended June 30 amounted to £154 (against £4,018 for 1928-29), and £11,297 was brought in. The dividend on the Preference shares for the six months to December 31, 1923, absorbed £7,500, leaving £3,951 to be carried forward. The crop harvested was 1,234,000lb., of which 1,194,639lb. of rubber was sold in Colombo at an average price of 6.92d. per lb. (against 8.73d.). The "all-in" cost, excluding Debenture interest, was 5.48d. per lb. It is stated that the usual depreciation of the buildings and movable property for the year has been superseded by the fact that the present value is considerably in excess of the balance-sheet value. The estimates for the current season provide for a crop of 620,000lb. at an "all-in" cost, excluding Debenture interest, of approximately 3½d. per lb. Meeting, December 3.

GALANG BESAR RUBBER

The Galang Besar Rubber Plantations and its nominees hold the entire share capital of Galang Exploitatie Maatschappij, in whose name the title to the estate is registered. The crop for the year ended June 30 amounted to 366,760lb. (against 460,000lb.), and the price realized for the rubber actually sold was 9.64d. per lb. (against 1s. 1.35d.). The combined results of the two companies was a loss of £2,338 (against a profit of £6,731). A credit of £5,543 was brought in, and after writing off £2,702 (the same) for depreciation of the estate, £502 remains to be carried forward. Last year the dividend on the Preference shares of the Galang Besar Rubber Plantations was paid. The report states that the combined circumstances of an isolated situation and of rigid labour regulations make it peculiarly difficult for the company to adopt the course that would otherwise be best suited to the present depression—namely, complete cessation of tapping. It has been decided, however, to discontinue tapping on areas where the cost of production is excessive. Meeting, December 2.

TUBE INVESTMENTS

The accounts of Tube Investments for the year ended October 31 show a net revenue of £245,998 (against £225,053 for 1928-29). The company's assets are mainly represented by holdings in subsidiary companies. Profits made by these companies during their year ending within the period of the accounts have been included in the figure of revenue only to the extent of the dividends declared by them. One of the subsidiary companies having made a loss, the equivalent amount has been retained in another subsidiary company out of its profits for the year. Out of the above-mentioned net revenue, a transfer of £75,000 (against £65,000) has been made to reserve, and, after meeting the Preference dividends, a dividend of 10 per cent. (the same) is to be paid on the 1,466,856 old £1 Ordinary shares. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum is also to be paid on the Ordinary shares (10s. paid) numbered 1,466,857 to 1,832,506 inclusive, issued for cash during the year, and on the dividend on the fully paid Ordinary shares numbered 1,832,507 to 1,980,168 inclusive for a period of four months ended October 31. The carry-forward is increased from £70,652 to £76,943. As announced last month an agreement establishing a community of interest has been made with Stewarts and Lloyds. In addition, the company has acquired the share capital of the Talbot Stead Tube Company by exchange of shares and "another important interest" for cash. The report states that one result of these successful efforts to place the company in a position to rationalize its trade was that the directors found themselves about to ask the shareholders to sanction the addition of three more to their number, making 15 in all, or six more than provided for in the articles, save with the shareholders' consent. The directors, however, were all agreed that 15 gentlemen on the main board were more than were really required and that rationalization might fitly begin at the top. The whole board, therefore, placed itself in the chairman's hands with the suggestion that he should reduce their number by five, which, with the waiver of another of his title to be nominated for election, has reduced the board to nine members. A combined statement of the assets and liabilities of the company and its subsidiaries as at August 2 last is submitted with the report. Meeting, December 3.

MALAYA GENERAL COMPANY

The report of the Malaya General Company for the year ended August 31 states that the outturn of dry rubber was 2,288,000lb. (against 2,126,551 in the previous year). The average selling price of 6.20d. was about 3d. per lb. less than in 1929, but the estate cost was brought down to 5.37d. per lb., the lowest in the history of the company. The net profit for the year was £12,027 (against £34,659). It is proposed to pay, on December 3, a dividend of 5 per cent. (against 17½ per cent.), and to carry forward the balance of £25,833 (against £24,609). Last year £2,000 was placed to reserve. The manager's estimates for the current year are based on a production of 2,405,425lb., at an estate cost of 11.90 cents, or about 3.36d. per lb. While this is not the maximum output of which the estate is capable, the directors feel that, in the present state of the industry, it is desirable to curtail output. They have, therefore, given instructions to produce only about 70 per cent. of the potential crop, which will give a total of about 2,000,000lb., at a somewhat increased cost per lb. Investments (which include £94,922 in Government securities) stand in the books at balance of cost, which is below present market values. Meeting, December 3.

MERGER OF NEW YORK BANKS

QUADRUPLE AGREEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 24

It is announced that a tentative plan of merger has been agreed upon by the Manufacturers' Trust Company, the Bank of the United States, the Public National Bank and Trust Company, and the International Trust Company.

This merger, which was foreshadowed a few weeks ago, will constitute the fourth largest bank in New York and the fifth largest in the United States.

The aggregate deposits of the four banks exceed $700,000,000 and their resources amount to about $1,000,000,000. Among the directors of the new institution will be the chairman of the New York Trust Company, the chairman of the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company, and the president of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company. The chairman of the board of directors will be Mr. J. Herbert Case, who is chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The president will be Mr. E. Chester Gersten, who is at present president of the Public National Bank and Trust Company.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

LACK OF INTEREST

MONTRE

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Dec. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 6
Pay-day ..	Dec. 4	Dec. 18	Jan. 8

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
58⅛ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	58⅜ 58⅞	+⅛
89⅝ 81⅜	Do., 4% ..	93 93¼	+⅛
103⅝ 99⅛	War Loan, 5% ..	102⅝ 102⅞	+⅛
101⅝ 99⅛	Do., 4½% ..	100⅞ 101	+⅛
93⅜ 82½	Funding Loan, 4% ..	89⅝ 89⅞	+⅛
95⅜ 90	Victory, 4% ..	97 97⅛	+⅛
95⅜ 90	Do., 5m. Bds. ..	97 97¼	+⅛
80¾ 72⅛	Conversion, 3½% ..	81⅜ 82	..
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	103 103⅝	..
.. ..	Do., 5% ..	108 108⅛	+⅛
101⅜ 97¼	Treas. 5% ..	33-38 101⅜ 101¾	..
100 96½	Do., 4½% ..	50-82 101 101¼	..
98⅜ 94⅞	Do., 4% ..	52-84 101⅞ 102⅛	..
97½ 93⅞	Do., 3½% ..	47-57 101⅝ 101¾	+⅛
101⅜ 98	Do., 3% ..	53-66 100⅞ 101⅛	+⅛
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½% ..	62¾ 63¼	..
66 60¾	Do., 3% ..	68¾ 69¼	..
65⅝ 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	69 69¼	+⅛
84¾ 80	Transf. 5% ..	25-55 83 83½	..
266 239	Bank of England ..	270 272	..
322⅜ 277¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	87 87½	..
71⅜ 60	India, 5½% ..	64 65	+⅛
61¾ 50½	Do., 5% ..	55 56	+⅛
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	46½ 47½	..
101⅛ 98	Do., 3½% ..	102⅞ 103⅛	+⅛
99⅝ 90¾	Do., 4½% ..	50-55 99 99⅛	+⅛
109 105⅛	Sudan, 5% ..	108 109	..
66⅝ 60	Ldn. Cty. 3% ..	68 69	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	79 80	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% ..	46-60 104¼ 105¼	..
104¼ 100	Corpn. 5% ..	45-57 105⅜ 105¾	..
65¾ 59	Met. Water, 3% ..	69 70	..
67 58⅜	Do., "A" ..	68 69	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	90 91	+⅛
73½ 67⅛	Do., 2½% ..	75 76	..
64 58	Pr. of Lond., 3% ..	.. ..	..
.. ..	Do., "A" ..	65 66	..
83¼ 78¼	Do., 4% .. "B"	87 88	..
100⅝ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	102½ 103½	+¼

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛ 98	Aust. 6% '31-41	92 97	..
99¼ 90½	Do. 5% '45-75	81 86	–1
91¾ 86¼	Can. 4% '40-60	94½ 95	..
91⅝ 78⅝	Do. 3½% '61-96	87¼ 87¾	..
95¾ 91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	97 97⅛	..
82⅝ 78¾	Do. 3½% '29-49	86¾ 87¼	..
81½ 76¼	Do. 3% '33-43	85¼ 86¼	..
113¾ 108½	Do. 6% '43-70	110½ 111	..
104¾ 99	Kenya 5½% '46-56	104¾ 105	..
85¾ 81⅜	N.S.W. 3% '34-44	88¾ 89¼	..
76⅞ 72⅛	Do. 3% '45-75	80¾ 81¼	..
88 83½	N.S.W. 3% '33	75 80	..
77 69½	Do. 3% '30-50	55 60	..
92¾ 90½	Do. 3% '58-88	65 70	–1
99½ 88¼	Do. 5% '45-75	79 80	..
102 92	Do. 5¼% '47-87	78 85	..
104 98¼	N.Zeal. 5% '46	104¼ 104⅝	..
97⅛ 91⅞	Do. 4½% '45	98 98½	..
89⅛ 82⅜	Do. 4% '43-63	88½ 89	..
85⅝ 81⅜	Do. 3½% '44-64	78½ 79	..
76⅞ 72⅛	Do. 3% '34-49	70¾ 71¼	..
68 63½	N.S.W. 3% '33	75 80	..
77 69½	Do. 3% '30-50	55 60	..
92¾ 90½	Do. 3% '58-88	65 70	–1
99⅛ 88¼	Do. 5% '45-75	79 80	..
102 92	Do. 5¼% '47-87	78 85	..
104 98¼	N.Zeal. 5% '46	104¼ 104⅝	..
97⅛ 91⅞	Do. 4½% '45	98 98½	..
89⅛ 82⅜	Do. 4% '43-63	88½ 89	..
85⅝ 81⅜	Do. 3½% '44-64	78½ 79	..
76⅞ 72⅛	Do. 3% '34-49	70¾ 71¼	..
104½ 98½	Nig. 5% '47-57	104½ 105	..
97⅞ 91⅞	Qu'ld. 5% '40-60	74 81	..
84 75¾	Do. 4% '40-50	62 67	..
104¼ 99⅝	S. Aust. 5% '45-75	104¼ 104¾	..
90 81½	Do. 4% '43-63	91½ 92	+⅛
99⅝ 89	S.A'st.5% '45-75	77 82	..
102¾ 97⅞	S.Rd. 5% '34-49	103½ 104	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas'a.3½% '40	73 78	..
93⅛ 89	Vict. 5% '45-75	80 82	..
79⅛ 70	Do. 3½% '20-49	57 62	..
99⅝ 91	W.Aus. 5% '45-75	77 82	..
90⅛ 86	Do. 5½% '30-35	78 85	..
81⅝ 72	Do. 4% '42-62	60 65	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices Nov. 17	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
87¼	Arg., 4% Rescission ..	85 87	..
90	Do., 4% .. 1900 ..	87 91	..
92	Do., Port Cap., 5% ..	91 93	..
104¼	Austrian, 6% ..	103½ 104½	..
104¾	Belgian, 7% ..	109 110	..
79	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	78 80	..
45½	Brazil, 4% .. 1889 ..	44 45	–½
53½	Do., 4% Rescission ..	52 54	–1
54⅜	Do., 5% 1915 ..	53 55	..
51½	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914 ..	70 72	..
76	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	71 73	–3
96	Buenos Aires, 5½% ..	95 97	..
79	Bulgaria, 7% ..	75 78	..
90½	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	89 91	..
85	Do., 5% 1911 ..	83 86	..
104	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	102 104	..
99⅛	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	100 102	..
88½	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	87 88	..
49	Do., 5% 1912 ..	50 51	+1
68	Do., 5% 1913 ..	66½ 67½	..
61½	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	58 60	..
30	Do., Tientsin-F., 5%	28 30	..
34	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	33 36	..
110	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	109 111	..
71½	Egyptian Unified ..	70 72	..
209⅜	French, 5% ..	203⅜ 207⅜	..
209⅜	Do., 4% ..	203⅜ 207⅜	..
105	Mldl. 6% ..	104⅜ 105⅛	..
105	Nord, 6% ..	104⅜ 105⅛	..
105	Orleans, 6% ..	104⅜ 105⅛	..
105⅛	P.L.M., 6% ..	105⅛ 106⅛	..
110¾	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	110¼ 111¼	..
76	German, 7% ..	70 73	–2
76	Do., 5½% 1930 ..	71 73	–2
8⅝	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	61 64	..
81	Do., 5% 1914 ..	79 81	..
101⅛	Do., Refugee ..	100½ 101¾	..
92¼	Do., 6% Stabilization	90¼ 91¾	..
102	Hungarian, 7½% ..	101¼ 102⅜	..
18¼	Italian, 3½% ..	17⅞ 18½	..
100¾	Do., Cst. Consol., "B"	99½ 100⅜	..
77⅞	Japan, 4½% .. 1899 ..	77½ 78⅛	..
93	Do., 5% 1907 ..	92¼ 93¼	..
102	Do., 6% 1924 ..	101½ 102⅜	..
95¼	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	94¼ 95¾	..
16½	Mexican, 5% ..	14½ 16½	–½
58	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	77 79	..
82	Polish, 7% ..	79 82	–1½
45½	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	43 44	..
42½	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	42 43	..
2	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	1 2	..
2	Do., 5% 1906 ..	1 2	..
79½	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	76 77	–½
84½	Do., 7% 1930 ..	81 83	–1
104¼	Siamese, 6% .. 1924 ..	103½ 104½	..
8½	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	7½ 8½	..
60	Uruguay, 5½% ..	59 61	..
41⅜	Peruvian Corporation	41¼ 51¼	..
32½	Do., Pref. ..	31⅜ 35½	..
102	German Potash, 7% ..	100¾ 101¾	–¼

BRITISH RAILWAYS

68½	Great Western ..	67 68	–¾
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	84¼ 85¼	+¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	100½ 102	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	94½ 95½	..
32¾	L. Mid. and Scottish ..	32 33	–¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	81¼ 82¼	–¼
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	78½ 79½	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	64 65	..
6¼	L. and N. Eastn., Def.	5⅞ 6	..
17	Do., Pref. ..	16¼ 17	–½
—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	58 59	–¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	74½ 75½	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	56½ 58	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	40½ 42	..
69½	Metropolitan ..	69 70	..
76½	Met. Dist. ..	76 77	..
25	Southern, Deld. ..	22¼ 23	–½
67¼	Do., Pref. ..	66 67	–½
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	84 85	–½
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	100 101½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	91 92	..
24⅞	Underground, £1 ..	24 24½	24 10½	+1d
104½	Do., Income ..	103½	105	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

48	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	43	46	–1
—	Argentine Gt. West. ..	64	66	..
—	Argentine N. Eastn. ..	25½	27½	..
77	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	68	70	–2
70½	B.A. and Pacific ..	58½	60½	–1½
65	B.A. Western ..	59	61	–1
45	Canadian Pacific ($25)	44½	44¾	+¼
65	Central Argentine ..	58	60	–2
65	Central Uruguay ..	62	64	–½
14½	Cordoba Central ..	12½	14½	–½
22	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	20½	22½	..
29	Costa Rica	28	30	..
75	Entre Rios	66	69	–2½
—	Int. Cent. America ..	10	14	..
28	Leopoldina	24	26	–½
6	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	4	6	..
2⅞	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	2¾	3	..
165	San Paulo	160	165	–½
7	United of Havana ..	5½	7½	–½

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt ..	6⅜	..
Alexanders ..	68 9	..
Anglo-S. Am. ..	5⅜	..
Bk. of Aust. ..	9⅜	–⅛
B. Ld. & S.A. ..	7½	..
Bk. of Mtl. ..	59	..
Bk. of N.S.W. ..	28½	..
Bk. of N.Z. ..	54 0*	..
Bk. of S.A. ..	8	..
Barclays, A ..	8	..
Do., B	57 3	..
Do., D.C.O. ..	26 0	..
B. Overseas ..	5	–⅛
Can. Comm. ..	46	..
Char. India ..	18¾	..
District	65 0	..
Eng. S. & A. ..	5*	..
Hambros	8⅜	..
Hong Kong ..	115	..

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Lloyds, A ..	64 6	..
Martins	71	–⅛
Merc. Ind. ..	12⅜	..
Midland, £1	79 0	..
Do. .. £12	60	..
Nat. of N.Z. ..	5⅜	–⅛
Nat. Bk. S. Africa	9	..
Nat. Egypt ..	27½	..
Nat. India ..	42½	–½
Nat. Prov.£4	13	–⅛
Ryl. of Can. ..	58	..
Ryl. of Scot. ..	356	..
Stand. S.A. ..	15¼	..
Un. of Aust. ..	8	..
Un. Discount ..	10	+⅛
Westminster ..	79 0	..
Do., £1	52 3	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New ..	21¼	..
Atlas Assur. ..	13¼	–¼
Britannic	16	..
Con. Un.	24½	–¼
Eagle Star	12⅝	..
Empr'r's Lab. ..	71 3	–3d
Gen. Accdt. ..	15¼	–⅛
Guardian	10⅝*	–⅛
Ldn. and L. ..	28½	–¼
Ldn. Assur. ..	10¼	–¼
N. Brit. & M. ..	35½	..
Nthn. Assur. ..	16⅝	..

Phoenix, f.p. ..	14⅛*	..
Prudential ..	25	..
Do., "B" ..	40 9	+3d
Royal	8⅛	..
Sc. Exchange ..	61⅛	..
Scottish A'n ..	16⅜*	..
Sea	74 6	..
Sun. Insur. ..	..	..
£1 (5s. pd.)	81 6*	–3d
Sun Life	85	..
Y'shire (50/-) ..	51⅛	–⅛

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Colton ..	7½d	..
Bleachers	18/0	–6d
Borax, Def. ..	9/0	..
Brad. Dyers ..	21/6	..
Brit.Celanese ..	9/0	–6d
Brit. Indl. Pf. ..	7/0	..
B. Col. Dyers ..	5/4½	–3d
Brit. Enka ..	4/6	..
Calico Print. ..	9/6	–3d
Can. Celanese ..	2	–¼
Cr'tn Amer. ..	1/3	..
Coats	59/3	–3d
Cook, Son	7/6	..
Courtaulds	21¾	..

Engl. Cotton ..	11⅜	..
Fine Spinners ..	20/9	+3d
Hoyle, J.	3/0	..
Impl. Chem. ..	19/9	..
Do. Deld. ..	17½	–1½d
Jute Ind., Pf. ..	2/0	..
Linen Thread ..	1½	..
Lister	15/0	..
Patons & B. ..	21/0	..
Rylands	16/6	..
Salt Union	1⅜	..
Salts (S'th'te) ..	2/3	..
Snia Viscosa ..	8/9	..
Wardle & Davi ..	1½	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. Ind.	22/3	..
Atlas	22/0	..
Barcelona Tr. ..	24½	–½
B'mouth & Pt.	61/6	..
Braz. Tract. ..	26	–⅛
Brit. Insuld. ..	69/6	–6d
Bromb. Elec. ..	105	..
Callenders	95/0	..
City of Lond. ..	35/0	+6d
County Lond. ..	49/6	+3d
Dublin Elec. ..	11/0	..
Edm. Elec.	44/6	..
Hendry's Tst. ..	5⅜*	..

Hydro Elec. ..	20¾	–½
Johnson & Ph.	35/6	..
Metro. Elec. ..	42/3	..
Mex. Lt. Cons.	21	–2½
Do., 1st Pf.	73	–1
Mid. Counties	28/6	..
N'we'le Elec.	25/0	..
Perak River ..	6/0	..
Siemens	21/6*	..
Trieg. Const. ..	17½	..
Vic. Falls	21⅜	..
Whitehall, Pf.	26 4½	–3d
Yorkshire	34/6	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad. ..	6/9	..
Am. Dest. Df. ..	1/6	..
Apollinaris	5/0	..
Asd. Cement ..	23/3	–3d
Bovril	11/3	..
Brit. Alum. ..	13/6	–3d
Brit. Am. Tb. ..	53½	+1½
Brit. & S.Fce. ..	12/0	..
Brit. Match ..	24⅞	..
Brit. Oil Cake ..	28/6	+3d
Brit. Port Cm. ..	2⅝	..
Brit. Regent ..	2/6	–6d
Cab. & W. "B" ..	11¼	–¼
Do. 7½% "A" ..	22	–½
Gas Lt. & C. ..	19/9	..
Gaumont "A" ..	5¾	+1d
Gaumont Br. ..	15/9	+7d
Globe Tel.	14⅜	..
Gramophone ..	21½	–1½
Harris'sæC. ..	4¼	..
Imp. Con. Gas ..	25⅝	..
Imp. Tmcht. ..	12/6	..

Imperial Tob. ..	42½	–¼
Imp. Tob. Can.	38⅜	+⅝
Int. Nickel ..	19⅝	–⅛
Kreuger & T. ..	23⅝	–⅛
Lautaro, Pf. ..	3¾	..
Do., Def'rred ..	3¼	..
Lever 7% Pf. ..	24/0	–3d
Liverpool NR. ..	7/0	..
London Brick ..	40/0	+1d
Maniro G. Df. ..	16/6	–3d
Marconi Mar. ..	1⅛	..
Mexican Eagle ..	2/6	..
Do., Can.	9/6	..
Mather & P. ..	11⅜	..
Nairn M. & C. ..	1⅞	..
New Tam'g'l. ..	15/0	..
P. & O., Def. ..	41/6	..
Phillips (G.) ..	19 4½	..
Pinchin, J'son ..	40/0	–6d
Prim. Bldgs. ..	24/6	..
Royal Mail ..	12½	..
Spn.&Arg. Mt. ..	6⅜	–1/8
5th Met. Gas ..	105	..
Spillers	21/9	..
Swed.Match. B.	15⅜	–⅛
Tarapaca Nit. ..	4/0	..
Tarmac & Ni. ..	23⅜	–7d
Utd. Dairies ..	31/10½	+1½d
Utd. Molasses ..	19/9	+3d
Unilever	2	–1/32
Utd. Tob.(6.) ..	4	..
Wall Paper D.	34/0	+9d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	4/0	..
Armstrong ..	0/6	..
Babcock&W. ..	51/9	–3d
Baldwins	2/0	..
Bengal	6/0	..
B.S.A.	3/3	..
Bolsover	14/0	..
Brown(John) ..	2/0	..
Cammell Ld. ..	1/0	..
Consett	6/3	..
Cory (Wm.) ..	59/3*	..
Dorman Long ..	4/6	..
Ebbw Vale	0/6	..
Guest Keen ..	26/9	+3d
Hadfields	6/5	..
Hartl.&W.P. ..	5/9	+1½d
Hopkinson	24/0	–9d

Howard & B. ..	13½	..
Lambert	30/0	..
Pease & Pins. ..	1/7½	–1½d
Platt Bros.	5/0	..
Powell Duff ..	5/9	..
Rhdds. West ..	2/6	..
Ruston & H. ..	3/6	..
S. Speakman ..	9/6	..
Staveley	20/9	–1½d
Stewt&T. Def.	25 4½	–1½d
S. Durham	1/6	..
Swan Hunter ..	21/0	..
Tata Deb.	98	..
Thomas, R. ..	1/6	–1½d
Vickers	7/6	..
Weardale Df. ..	19/5	..
Yk.Am.A&D ..	6/9	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5.0) ..	27/6	+6d
Dennis Bros. ..	35/0	..
Ford	66/0	+2/3
Guy Motors ..	10/3	–3d
Humber	16/3	+9d
Imp. Airways ..	18/9	..
Leyland	55/0	..
Lucas, J.	67/6	–3d
Morris, 7½ Pf.	22/0	+1½d
Napier, D.	10/0	..

National Bus ..	23/0	..
Rolls-Royce ..	40/6	..
Rover (8/0) ..	5/9	..
Singer	18/6	..
S.T.D., Pref. ..	4/6	..
Smith, S., Pf. ..	2/9	..
Thornycroft ..	33/9*	..
Til. & Brit. ..	45/3	..
T.S. Motors ..	6/0	..
Tilling, T.	4 15⅛	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp	23/3	–3d
Barclay Perk. ..	25/9	–3d
Bass, Ratcl. ..	65/9	..
Bass, Mitch. ..	57/0	..
Benskin's	37/0	..
C.of Lon., Df. ..	12/3	–1½d
Courage	39/9	..
Crawley	50/9	+3d
Distillers	150/9	+3d
Guinness	106/9	–3d

Hoare	62/0	..
Ind. Coope ..	53/6	–3d
Mann, Crossm.	55/0	–3d
Meux's	35/0	..
Mitch's & B.	53/6	..
S.African ..	58/6	..
Taylor Walk. ..	32/6	–3d
Truman, Han. ..	150	..
Watney, Df. ..	57/3	..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	18/9	..
Army & N. ..	3/0	..
Barker	56/9	–3d
Boots Pure D.	51⅜	..
Carlton	24/6	..
Debenhams ..	40/0	..
Fredk.Hotels ..	7/9	..
Gordon Htls. ..	11/0	..
Harrods	58/6	..
Hardie R.	14/3	..
Home&C.A. ..	11/9	..
Ind. Maple ..	1	..
Lewis's	13½	+1½
Lyons, J.	49/9	..
Maple	1	..
Marks & Sp. ..	3½	..
Mid. Cty. Dfd.	1	..
Nat. Trust ..	2/6	..
Peter Jones ..	37/9	..
Ritz Hotel ..	1	..
Selfridge Prov.	5/9	..
Shoolbred ..	2/6	..
Spiers & Pond ..	2/6	..
Stores Ltd. ..	1/3	..
Tilling (Peter)	3/9	..
Waring & G. ..	6/0	..
Whiteley	4/6	..
Yeo. Steam ..	1/0	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	31/0	..
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	17/0*	..
Aust. Est. M.	45	..
Aust.Mere.f.p	5	–⅛
Brit. N. Born.	4/6	..
City Ld.Real	17/0*	..
Cordova	1/3	..

Daigety	7¾	–¼
Forestal	12/9	..
Goldstr. Mt.	20/0	..
Hudson's B. ..	1⅞	–1/16
Kasala Cot. ..	¾	..
N.Z.L. & M.	82	..
Sudan Plants ..	21/16*	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum. ..	9/3	..
An.-Dutch	25/0	..
An.-Malay	1/0	..
An.-Malay	15/32	..
Bah Lias	3/4	..
Bajoe Kidnl. ..	18/1½	..
Batu Tiga	12/6	..
Bertam Cons. ..	2/7½	+1½d
Bukit Mert'm	1/6	..
Castlefield	3/3	..
Consolidated ..	2/9	–1½d
Duff Devt.	5/32	..
E. Asiatic	1/0	..
Grand Cent. ..	12/0	+3d
Gula Kalump ..	5/8	..
Highlands	1	..
Java Invest. ..	13/32	+1/32
Java Limited ..	13/16	..
Jugra&Carey	9/6	..
Kapar Para ..	13/16	..
Kuala Lump. ..	1/8	–1/32
Lalang	1/16	..
Lanadron	5/16	..
Linggi	11/16	..

L. Asiatic ..	3/0	..
Lumut	1/4	..
Malacca	3/4	..
Malayalam ..	17/0	–1½d
Mendaris	1/2	..
Merlimau	1/4½	..
Pataling	1/0	..
Perak	2/0	..
Rembau Jelei	16/3	..
Rubber Tst.	24/6	..
Sarawak	0/9	..
Selangor Un.	1/0	..
Seanah	17/6	..
Sialang	11/16	..
Straits Rbr.	21/32	..
Sum. Para. ..	1/9	+1½d
Tandjong	9/16	..
Tanjong Mal.	23/32	..
Telogoredjo ..	19/32	..
U. Serdang ..	2/7½	..
U.Sus Bet'ng	21/16	..
U. Sumatra ..	1/0	..
U. Temiang ..	1/3	..
Vallambrosa ..	8/9	..

TEA

Assam Prod. ..	35⅜	–6d
Empire	1½	..
Galaha	25/16	..
Imperial Tea	31/0	..
Jhanzie	45/3	–6d
Jokai	7/0	..
Jorehaut	3	..
Lanka Plant.	17⅜	..
Lebong	76/0	..
Luugle	10/6	..
Nthn. Assam ..	13/6	..
Rio Tinto	30¾	–⅜
Rus. A. Cons.	0/4	–1½d
S'ta G'trudis	8/9	–3d
St.J.Del Rey	17/6	..
S. Francisco	16/6	–5d
Singlo	2⅛	..
Travancore ..	45/6	..
Upper Assam	36/3	+3d

OIL

Lobitos	1¼	..
Mex. Eagle ..	6 0	–6d
Do. 7% Pf. ..	8⅛	–1½d
Phenix, £1 sh	6/9	–1½d
R. Dutch	24	–⅜
Shell	2⅝	–1/16
Spies (2/0) ..	0/3	..
Steaua Rom. ..	5/6	..
Trinidad C. ..	2/0	..
Trinidad L. ..	1⅛	–1/32
U.-Brit. Trin.	4/4½	–1½d
Ural Caspian	0/6	..
V.D.C., Ord. ..	1½	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	14/6	–3d
Anglo-Amer.	15/6	–3d
An.-French ..	9⅜	..
Brakpan	2¾	..
C.Mining, Br.	11¼	..
City Deep	4/9	–1½d
Cons. Inds. ..	5/11	..
Cons. G. Fds.	1/16	–1/32
Cons. M.R. ..	16/9	..
Cons. M. Sel.	10/0	..
Crown	5⅜	..
Daggafontein	24/9	..
De Beers, D.	8/9	..
Durban Deep	11/9	..
East Geduld ..	2¹⁵⁄₁₆	–1/32
East Rand ..	7/9	–3d
Geduld	2¾	..
Gen. Mining ..	5⅞	..
Govt. Areas ..	1⁹⁄₁₆	+1/32
J'b'g'C'nsInv.	31/6	–6d
Knights	8/9	..
Langlaagte ..	25/6	–3d
Meyer & C. ..	1³⁄₁₆	..

Modder. B. ..	12⅜	..
Modder. Deep	1⅛	..
Modder. East	1³⁄₁₆	..
Mozambique	5/3	–3d
Natal N. Con.	..	..
New Jagers. ..	1⅛	..
New Kleinfs. ..	3/8	–1/16
New State A.	1³⁄₃₂	–1/32
Nourse	10/6	..
Randfin. E. ..	12/6	..
Rand Mines ..	20⅛	–1/32
Rand Select.	7/0	–3d
Rob. Deep B.	8/9	..
S.A. Town ..	6/6	..
S.W. Africa	15/9	..
Springs	5	–1/32
Sub Nigel ..	2¾	–1/32
T. Cons. Lds.	15¹⁄₁₆	..
Union Corp. ..	23⅝	–⅛
V. Ryn Deep	1

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 23

Chilean, 27/4½ -/8 -/9½ -/6
City of Lond., Ser., -/-
Cyclo Ind. Def., 35½ -/7½ 6/- 6/- 5/9
Comp. de la Prov. de B. Aires, 6% Pre-Pref., 22/4
Do., 6% Pig. Pref. (Reg.), 25/- 8/-
Cntr. of Lond., 49/9†† 0/- -/3 -/7½ 50/- 49/9 -/10½ -/9
-/8 8/- 8/- 4½
Do., 6% Pref., 21/6½ -/6
Do., 6% Deb., 102½
Electric Supply Corp., 47/9 -/9 8/- 8/-
Do., 6% Pref., 23/6 -/9
Elec. Dist. of Yorkshire, 18/3 -/3
Elec. Finance and Secs., 44/3 -/8 7/- 7/-
Hungarian Transdanubian, 6% Deb., 79½ 80 3
Isle of Thanet, 6% Pref., 24/9 -/9 -/9
Saigonie, -/-
Jessel, Sir Keighatridge, 27/9 8/11½
Lancashire, 25/7½ -/9 -/3 -/9
London Elec. Supply, 22/9 -/11 -/6
London Power, 5% Deb., 103½ 4 3½ 3 4 5/4 7½ 1½
Madras, 7% Deb., 101 1
Maitcourse, 6% Pref., 51½
Metropolitan Elec., 4½ -/6 -/9 -/3 -/4½ -/10½ -/6 -/9 -/6
Mexican L. and Power, 31 1
Midland Counties, 28/10½ -/7½ -/7½ -/10½ -/10½ -/9
-/7½ -/6
Newcastle-on-Tyne, 25/11½ 4/- 4/9 5/11½ 4/9 -/9
Do., 5% Pref. (Pig.), 21/-
Do., 7% Pref., 27/6 -/3 -/3
Nth. Eastern Elec., 49/-
Northampton, 44/9 5/3
Perak River Hydro, 7% Pig. Deb., 85 8½
Sao Paulo, 5% Bds., 70
Scottish, 29/10½ -/10½ -/3 -/10½ -/6
Shrops. Works, and Steels, 6% Pref., 23/10½ -/10½ -/6
Tokyo, 6% Bds., 96½ 5/4 6½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
Victoria Falls, 50/4½ 9/-
Do., Pref., 34/10½ -/9
Do., 5½% Deb. (tax free), 105½ ¾
Wertheimer, 23/3
Whitehall Investmts., 71½ 1Pref., 25/3 -/6 -/6 -/6
Do., 6% Deb., 106 ½ 6 6
Yorkshire, 34/9 -/6 -/6 -/9 -/9 -/6
Do., 6% 1Pref., 24/3½ -/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Dutch Utilities, 6% Deb., 97
Chiswick, 38/6 -/6
County of Lond. Supply, New, 47/6 7/- 2 8/- -/3 7/6 8/-
Johnson's, 6% Deb., 99½
Do. (further issue), 100½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ¼ ¼ ¼
Kgham and Staines, 71½, Pref., 27/9 -/6
Lindsay, 67/3 -/3 -/6
Jerusalem, Price, 17/6
Mid. Cos. Supply, New, pdly.-pd., 3/1½ 3/- -/1½ -/3
2/10½ pm.
N. American, 876 51½ ½ ½ 6¼
Richmond (Surrey), 40/6 -/6
Scottish Power, New, 28/3†† -/9 -/9 -/9 -/4½ -/4½ -/9
Yorkshire, 5% Deb., 104½

FINANCIAL TRUSTS, LAND AND PROPERTY

African City Prop., 30/9†
Do., 6% Pref. 20/-
Anglo-French Expl., 12/9
Anglo-Scottish, Amalg., 8/9††
Argentine Land and Invest., 20/-
Assd. Lond. Prop., 6% Pref., 17/-
Bankside, 5% Deb., 102
Brit. and Chinese Corp., 40/- 2/6
Brit. Empire, 5% Pref., 18/9
Brit. N. Borneo, 4/7½ -/11½ -/11½ -/3 -/3 -/3
Brit. S. Africa, Reg., 29/10½ 4/7½ 5 9/3 -/10½ -/10½
-/6 -/6
Charterhouse, 20/6 -/11½ 20/-
Chosen Corp., 2/4½ 2/4½
City of Lond. Real Prop., 17/3 -/11½ -/11½ 17/- 16/9
Covent Gdn. Prop., 8% Pref., 10/7½
Do., Deb., 2/0½ -/0½ -/2½ -/3
Do., 5% Pref., 20/10½
Do., 6% Deb., 103½
Daily Mail, 7% Pref., 27s 8
Do., 4½% Deb., 68
Exploration Co., 3/9††
Forestal, 12/4½ -/9 -/4½
Grosvenor Hse., 6% Deb., 100½ 1½
Hudson's Bay, 37/6 -/9 8/9 7/6 8/11½ 7/6 6/3 -/10½ 8/9
Hungarian Land Mort., 7½% Bds., 94¼
Hyrod (Ltd.), 5½% Deb., 81 80
Land Mort. Bank, 5% Pref., 14/9†† 13/- -/9
Lond. Cnty. F. and L. Prop., 28/4½ -/3 -/3
Mozambique (Bearer), 5/3½
N.Z. Loan and Mercn., 4% 2nd Mort. Deb., 68
Parent, 5% Pref., 4/3
Peruvian Corp., 92/6
Do., 5% Pref., 12½ 2
Do., 6% Debs., 85½ 5 5 ½
Primitive Holdings, 24/9 -/9 -/6 4/- -/6
Rubber Plantns. Invest., 24/3 -/7½ -/7½
Slough Estates, 3/3
S. American Cattle, 5% Debs., 97
Town Invest., 58/- 8/- 7/9 8/9 -/9 7/6 8/3
Ud. Dominions, "A," 40/6††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Berkeley Prop. and Invest., 16/11½
Bernado Devt., 5½% Debs. (Iss. at 97½, pdly.-pd.), 1¼ ¼ pm.
Brazil Land, Cattle, ¼
Brit. Cent. Africa, 8% Debs., 102¼
Brit. Columbia Power, "A," 837½ 1¼ ¼
Do., "B," 1212½ 12½ ¼
Brit. Foreign and Col. Corp., 2/3
City of San Paulo Impts., 8/6 7/9
Covent Gdn. Props., 5% Deb. (Cash Stk.), 99⅜ 1⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
Do. (iss. at 98½, pdly.-pd.), 1 0½ ½ pm.
Credit Assn. of Props. in Jutland, 4% Bds., Series III., 95
Daily Mail, 46/10½ -/9 -/10½ -/3 -/3 -/10½ -/6 5/11¼
6/9 -/3 7/3 6/9 6/11½
Hendry, 10/9 11/- 10/9
Fanti Cons., Invest., 8/3
Greyh'd Racing Assn., 8% Pfg. Pref., 10/3 -/3
Hyde Park Hotel Corp., 8/7 3/4 7 6½ 7/3 7 6½ 6½ 6½ ⅜ ⅜
Do., 5% "B" Pfg. Pref., 7½ ⅜
India Buildings, 4% Deb., 91
Internatl. Holding and Invest., 83¾ ¼ ⅜ ⅜
Metropolitan Rly. Country Ests., 14/- 14/-
Rio de Janeiro Land Mort., -/8½ -/8½
Sackville Est., 20/7½Δ
Tampin's Licensed Prop., 6% Deb., 102½ 3 3 2½
Tea Shops, 17/10½
Theatre Securities, -/3 -/3
Ud. Motor, 7% Pfg. Pref., 14/- 14/-

GAS

Brighton and Hove, 5% 103¾ ¾ 4¾ ¾
Bristol, 5% 90½ 2½
British Gas Light, 113½ 12 ½ 12
Cape Town and Dist., 4½% Pref., 7†† ⅜
Commercial, 94½ 7 7½ 7†
Gas Light and Coke, 19/10½ -/10½ -/10½ -/9 -/9 -/6½
-/6½ -/7½ -/7½
Do., 3% Cons. Deb., 63 2½
Do., 5% Deb., 102¾ ¼
Imp. Continental, 247†† 2 1†† 50 2 50 45 8
Lea Bridge, 5% Deb., 102½ ½ 2½
Montevideo, 101†† ½
Newcastle and Gateshead, 16/4½Δ
San Paulo, 5% Deb., 85
Sth. Metro., 105 4 4 2 5 4 4
Swansea, 7% Pref., 102¼††
Tottenham, 3½% 104½ ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Neath, 5%, 91½ 2
Folkestone, 5% Deb., 99½
Gas Light and Coke, 4½% Deb., 1960-65, 93⅞ ⅝ ¾ ⅞ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To China (all parts)*, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, Straits Settlements.*

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (all parts)†, China (Shanghai and N. China), Costa Rica, Fiji, Jamaica, Japan, Newfoundland†, New Zealand†, West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, British and French Togoland, Dahomey, British Cameroons, Gambia, Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea), United States†, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia, Peru (exc. Iquitos), Ecuador, West Indies (Leeward Islands).

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), Guiana (British, French and Dutch).

9 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia, Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, Dutch East Indies.

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) Egypt (ex. Port Said) and Sudan, Madagascar, Mauritius*.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination		Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY : Air Mails*		Nov. 29	11 a.m.
Ger. Pkt.† (Sierra Cordoba)		Nov. 26	6 p.m.
R. Star (Almeda Star)		Nov. 28	7.30 a.m.
R. Star† (Almeda Star)		Nov. 28	6 p.m.
Nelson (Highland Monarch)		Nov. 29	7.30 a.m.
Nelson† (Highland Monarch)		Nov. 29	6 p.m.
Ital. Pkt. (Ghilio Cesare)		Dec. 3	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P. (Almanzora)		Dec. 3	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Almanzora)		Dec. 4	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Garth Castle)		Dec. 11	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND AIR MAILS : EASTERN & STATE CITIES : Air Mails*		Nov. 27	8 p.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind and Baradine)		Nov. 27	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Commercin and Moldavia)		Dec. 4	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)		Nov. 26	2 a.m.
BRAZIL (all parts) : Air Mails		Nov. 29	11 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ger. pkt.† (Sierra Cordoba)		Nov. 26	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R. Star (Almeda Star)		Nov. 28	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : B. Star† (Almeda Star)		Nov. 28	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson (Highland Monarch)		Nov. 29	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson† (Highland Monarch)		Nov. 29	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)		Dec. 2	6 p.m.
(all parts) : R.M.S.P. (Almanzora)		Dec. 3	8 p.m.
(all parts) : R.M.S.P.† (Almanzora)		Dec. 4	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)†		Nov. 26	2 a.m.
(Nova Scotia) : Direct (Ascania)		Nov. 28	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)		Nov. 28	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Direct* (Montclare)		Nov. 28	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)		Nov. 29	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (Nova Scotia) : Direct (Ascania)		Dec. 2	8 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)		Nov. 27	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz		Nov. 28	5.30 p.m.
(all parts) : U.-Castle (Guildford Castle)		Nov. 26	7.30 a.m.
(Tenerife) : E.D. (Alfred Jones)		Nov. 28	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson (Highland Monarch)		Nov. 29	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson† (Highland Monarch)		Nov. 29	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz		Dec. 3	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD Is. : B.-Star (Almeda Star)		Nov. 28	7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Almeda Star)		Nov. 28	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador)			
CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Olympic)		Nov. 26	2 a.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind and Baradine)		Nov. 27	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Comorin and Moldavia)		Dec. 4	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*		Daily	Noon
(all parts) : Holt* (Helenus)		Nov. 25	6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via U.S.A. (Olympic)		Nov. 26	2 a.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Kaisar-i-Hind)		Nov. 27	6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via U.S.A. (Sanaria)		Nov. 29	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via Suez (Comorin)		Dec. 4	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA : Via N.Y. (Olympic)		Nov. 26	2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Olympic)		Nov. 26	2 a.m.
E. & F. (Coronado)		Nov. 29	9 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)		Dec. 2	8 p.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Prins der Nederlanden)		Nov. 25	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Prins der Nederlanden)		Nov. 26	Noon
P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)		Nov. 27	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : Fr. pkt. (Exp. Grandidier)		Nov. 26	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)		Nov. 27	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Comorin)		Dec. 4	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Olympic)		Nov. 26	2 a.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)		Nov. 25	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)		Nov. 26	9 a.m.
EGYPT (ex. Port Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)		Nov. 26	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)		Nov. 27	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. ; P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)		Nov. 27	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Champollion)		Nov. 29	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails		Nov. 29	6 a.m.
FALKLAND Is. : B. Star (Almeda Star)		Nov. 28	7.30 a.m.
FIJI : Via Vancouver (Olympic and Niagara)		Nov. 26	2 a.m.
Via Panama (Tarasaki)		Nov. 27	Noon
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.) : Du. pkt. (Cottica)		Nov. 26	7.30 a.m.
Du. pkt. (Colombia)		Nov. 26	7.30 a.m.
Ger. pkt. (Orinoco)		Dec. 2	8 p.m.
ICELAND : Direct (Brunrfoss)		Nov. 28	7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire, Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)		Nov. 27	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails		Nov. 29	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)		Nov. 27	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Champollion)		Nov. 29	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Olympic)		Nov. 26	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Samaria)		Nov. 29	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)		Dec. 3	2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*		Daily	Noon
Via U.S.A. (Olympic)		Nov. 26	2 a.m.
Via U.S.A. (Samaria)		Nov. 29	2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Majestic and Emp. of Japan)		Dec. 3	2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Duchess of Atholl and Emp. of Japan)		Dec. 4	6 p.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)		Nov. 28	11.30a.m
B. Star† (Almeda Star)		Nov. 28	6 p.m.
E.D. (Alfred Jones)		Nov. 29	2 a.m.
MADAGASCAR : Fr. pkt. (Exp. Grandidier)		Nov. 26	6 p.m.
MAURITIUS : Fr. pkt.* (Exp. Grandidier)		Nov. 26	6 p.m.
Via Capetown (Balmoral Castle)		Nov. 28	11.30a.m
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via N.Y. (Olympic)†		Nov. 26	2 a.m.
Direct (Newfoundland)		Nov. 26	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)		Dec. 2	8 p.m.
Mag. Post) : Direct (Newfoundland)		Dec. 1	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Vancouver (Olympic and Niagara)†		Nov. 26	2 a.m.
Via Suez (Kaisar-i-Hind and Baradine)		Nov. 27	6 p.m.
Via Suez (Comorin and Moldavia)		Dec. 4	6 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Air Mails*		Nov. 27	8 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : R.M.S.P. (Almanzora)		Dec. 3	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Almanzora)		Dec. 4	6 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA : U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)		Nov. 28	11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanland, &c.) : U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)		Nov. 28	11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails		Nov. 28	Noon
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Helenus)		Nov. 25	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &C. : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)		Nov. 27	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES† : W. Star (Olympic)†		Nov. 26	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Paris)		Nov. 26	9 a.m.
Ger. pkt.* (Bremen)		Nov. 27	2 a.m.
Ger. pkt.* (Deutschland)		Nov. 28	2 a.m.
Cunard (Samaria)		Nov. 29	2 a.m.
W. Star (Majestic)		Dec. 2	8 p.m.
VENEZUELA : Du. pkt. (Colombia)		Nov. 29	7.30 a.m.
Ger. pkt. (Orinoco)		Dec. 2	8 p.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo : Fr. pkt.†† (Foucauld)		Nov. 27	5.30 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Albertville)		Nov. 27	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Foucauld)		Nov. 27	6 p.m.
E.D. (Alfred Jones)		Nov. 29	2 a.m.
Fr. Guinea : Fr. pkt. (Foucauld)		Nov. 27	6 p.m.
E.D. (Alfred Jones)		Nov. 29	2 a.m.
Ivory Coast and Gambia : E.D. (Alfred Jones)		Nov. 29	2 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Dahomey, Br. Cameroons, Gambia, Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : E.D. (Appam)		Nov. 26	2 a.m.
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Dahomey and Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt. (Foucauld)		Nov. 27	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone and Gold Coast : Du. pkt.* (Stentor)		Nov. 29	7.30 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. Cameroons, Ivory Coast and Dahomey : E.D. (Accra)		Dec. 3	2 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)		Nov. 26	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Du. pkt. (Colombia)		Nov. 26	7.30 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Ger. pkt. (Orinoco)		Dec. 2	8 p.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fees, to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows :—

To Argentine, &c.	4s. 2d.	per half oz.
,, Australia and New Zealand	3d.	,,
,, Brazil	2s. 6d.	,,
,, Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d.	,,
,, Iraq	3½d.	,,
,, Persia and India (Karachi)	5d.	,,
,, India (Delhi, Bombay and S. India)	7d.	,,
,, South Africa, &c.	4d.	per oz.

An Air Mail label should be attached.

† Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

‡ Letters to be conveyed by the Olympic to Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, United States, and the countries to which mails are sent via New York may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on November 26, from 5 a.m. to 8.50 a.m. by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. TO-DAY, 9 A.M.—To Bolivia (by direct ship to Mollendo), Chile (all parts) (direct), China (via U.S.A.), Colombia (Pacific Coast) (sea direct), Colombia (all parts) (via U.S.A.), Cuba, Ecuador (by direct ship to Cristobal), Ecuador (via U.S.A.), El Salvador (via Cristobal), Guatemala (by sea direct), Honduras Republic (Pacific Side), Japan (via U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (via U.S.A.), Panama (Canal Zone and Republic) and Nicaragua, Peru (exc. Dept. of Loreto) (direct), Peru (exc. Dept. of Loreto) (via U.S.A.), United States. 11 A.M. —To Fiji (direct), Mexico (direct). 1.15 P.M.—To Egypt, Sudan, Palestine and Syria (via France), India (via France), Iraq and Persia (via France and Desert Motor Service), Portuguese East Africa (Lourenco Marques only). TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.—To Malta. 1.15 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, China (via Suez), Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (by sea route), Gibraltar and Morocco, Hong-kong (via Suez), India, Iraq and Seychelles (by sea to Bombay), Japan (via Suez), Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, New Zealand (via Australia), Straits Settlements, Siam, &c. 6 P.M.—To Argentine and Paraguay, Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio, Santos and Sao Paulo), Chile (ex. Magallanes) (via Argentine), Falkland Islands and S. Georgia (via Monte Video), Uruguay.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :— TO-DAY.—Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Almanzora. Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria, by ss. Adda. U.S.A., by ss. Samaria. TO-MORROW.—Egypt and Sudan, by Italian Packet. China and Japan, via Siberia.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

ADDA (E.D.), from West Africa : Plymouth, 6 a.m.

ALMANZORA (R.M.S.P.), from South America ; Southampton, 1.30 p.m.

CITY OF DUNKIRK (Ellerman), from Calcutta ; London, p.m.

ELANDOVERY CASTLE (U.-Castle), from East Africa ; London, p.m.

SAMARIA (Cunard), from New York ; Liverpool. Passengers land 8 a.m.

SOMERSET (Federal), from New Zealand ; London, p.m.

WARFIELD (B.I.), from Bombay ; London, a.m.

TO-MORROW

AMARAPOORA (Henderson), from Rangoon ; Tilbury. Passengers land 8 a.m.

BRITANNIA (Anchor), from Bombay ; Liverpool.

GRACIA (Donaldson), from Pacific Coast ; Gravesend, a.m.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT (U.S.L.), from New York ; Plymouth.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN

THEMISTOCLES .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Sydney 24th.

AFRICAN

ABINSI .. .. For L'pool, left Accra 21st.
BERKBY .. .. For U.K., left Lagos 21st.
COCHRANE .. .. For E. Africa, left S. Leone 16th.
MACGREGOR LAIRD .. For W. Africa, left Lagos 17th.
NEW COLUMBIA .. For W. Africa, left S. Leone 20th.

BEN LINE

BENARTY .. .. For Far East, left Perim 20th.
BENLAWERS .. .. For Far East, left Pt. Swettenham 20th.

BIBBY

GLOUCESTERSHIRE .. For Rangoon, left M'seilles 21st.
SOMERSETSHIRE .. For Alexandria, left Malta 23rd.

BLUE FUNNEL

ACHILLES .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Kobe 19th.
ALCINOUS .. .. For Amsterdam, left Trieste 21st.
CALCHAS .. .. Fm. Vladivostok, arr. Ldn. 22nd.
CLYTONEUS .. .. For Java, left Padang 21st.
DIOMED .. .. For Ldn., left Vladivostok 22nd.
ECTUEUS .. .. Fm. Japan, left Colombo 21st.
HELENUS .. .. For Japan, left Birkenhead 22nd.
IDOMENEUS .. .. Fm. Australia, arr. Dunkirk 22nd.
MENESTHEUS .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Singapore 20th.
MENTOR .. .. For Japan, left Penang 19th.
NESTOR .. .. For Australia, left L'pool 22nd.
PERSEUS .. .. For Ldn., left Penang 20th.
PHRONTIS .. .. Fm. Java, arr. Suez 22nd.
POLYPHEMUS .. .. For Java, left Birkenhead 22nd.
TROILUS .. .. For Hull, left Brisbane 22nd.

BLUE STAR

AVILA STAR .. .. For R. Plate, left St. Vincent 23rd.
TUSCAN STAR .. .. For R. Plate, left Rio 23rd.

BOOTH

BENEDICT .. .. For Pernambuco left Victoria, Braz., 21st.
FRANCIS .. .. For Havre, left Leixoes 20th.
HILDEBRAND .. .. For Para, left Lisbon 23rd.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

CALGARY .. .. For Pt. Natal, left Beira 21st.
BAGOMBA .. .. For W. Africa, left Las Palmas 23rd.
DUNKWA .. .. For Cont., left S. Leone 21st.
NEW BROOKLYN .. For W. Africa, left Gd. Bassam 20th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BRAVERDURN .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Antwerp 22nd.
BRAVERDALE .. .. Fm. Montreal, due Ldn. 25th.
MONTCLARE .. .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Sthmtn. 23rd.

CLAN LINE

CLAN MACALISTER .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Durban 22nd.
CLAN MACARTHUR .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Porebunder 24th.
CLAN MACFARLANE .. For E. Africa, left L'pool 22nd.
CLAN MACGILLIVRAY .. Fm. E. Ldn., arr. Durban 23rd.
CLAN MACINNES .. For U.S.A., left Oran 23rd.
CLAN MACIVER .. Fm. Malatar, arr. Alieppey 23rd.
CLAN MACKELLAR .. For E. Ldn., left Mersey 22nd.
CLAN MACKINLAY .. Fm. N.Y., arr. L. Marques 24th.
CLAN MACNAB .. Fm. Tamatave, arr. Mauritius 23rd.
CLAN MACNAIR .. Fm. Madagascar, arr. Dar-es-Salaam 23rd.
CLAN MACNAUGHTON .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Glasgow 24th.
CLAN MACQUARRIE .. Fm. S. Africa, arr. Dunkirk 23rd.
CLAN MACTAGGART .. For Chittagong, left L'pool 23rd.
CLAN STUART .. For Mauritius, left Tamatave 20th.
HARMODIUS .. .. For E. Ldn., left Capetown 23rd.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

ALAUNIA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Quebec 23rd.
AQUITANIA .. .. For N.Y., 161 miles West of Bishop's Rock 23rd.
ASCANIA .. .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Ldn. 24th.
AUSONIA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 23rd.
SCYTHIA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. N.Y. 23rd.

ANCHOR

CAMERONIA .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. N.Y. 23rd.
TRANSYLVANIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Moville 24th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT AUCKLAND .. Fm. Townsville, arr. Suez 24th.
PORT BOWEN .. .. Fm. Australia, arr. Hull 23rd.
PORT CAMPBELL .. For Gladstone, left Brisbane 23rd.
PORT DARWIN .. .. For Australia, left Panama 21st.
PORT FREMANTLE .. Fm. U.K., arr. Hamburg 23rd.
PORT HUON .. .. For N.Z., left Panama 22nd.
PORT MELBOURNE .. For L'pool, left Fremantle 22nd.
PORT NICHOLSON .. Fm. Wanganui, arr. Gisborne 24th.

DONALDSON

CORRIENTES .. .. For Seattle, left V'couver 21st.
CORTONA .. .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Glasgow 21st.
GERGALIA .. .. Fm. Los Angeles, arr. V'couver 20th.
MODAVIA .. .. For Glasgow, left Colon 20th.
VARDULIA .. .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. Montreal 21st.
SALACIA .. .. Fm. Cardiff, arr. A'mouth 22nd.
SULAIRIA .. .. For Glasgow, left San Pedro 21st.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

CAVINA .. .. Fm. Kingston,Ja., arr. A'mouth 23rd.
PACUARE .. .. For Pt. Limon, left A'mouth 22nd.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF BAGDAD .. For Buscrh, left Bushire 24th.
CITY OF CALCUTTA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Suez 23rd.
CITY OF KHIOS .. .. Fm. Beira, arr. Pt. Said 22nd.
CITY OF ROUBAIX .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Chefoo 24th.

FURNESS LINE

DUQUESA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. B. Aires 22nd.
LA ROSARINA .. .. For L'pool, left Teneriffe 22nd.
PACIFIC RANGER .. Fm. 'Frisco, arr. Los Angeles 22nd.
PACIFIC RELIANCE .. For V'couver, left Victoria, B.C., 22nd.
PACIFIC TRADER .. For Ldn., left Colon 21st.

GERMAN AFRICAN LINES

WANGONI .. .. For Hamburg, left Sthmtn. 24th.

GLEN

CARNARVONSHIRE .. For U.K., left Oran 23rd.
GLENAMOY .. .. For Hull, left R'dam 22nd.
GLENGARRY .. .. For Far East, left Ldn. 22nd.
GLENOGLE .. .. For Kobe, arr. Shanghai 24th.
GLENSHIEL .. .. For Ldn., arr. Middlesbrough 22nd.
PEMBROKESHIRE .. For U.K., left Cebu 23rd.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

ARTEMISIA .. .. For Belfast, left Cristobal 20th.
BURGENLAND .. .. For Pt. Said, left Dalren 24th.
CLEVELAND .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. N.Y. 23rd.
DORTMUND .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Adelaide 24th.
GEN. ARTIGAS .. .. For Hamburg, left Lisbon 21st.
HEIDELBERG .. .. For Amsterdam, left Pt. Said 20th.
HINDENBURG .. .. For Hamburg, left Saigon 22nd.
KELSENWALD .. .. For Valparaiso, left Arica 23rd.
LEUNA .. .. For Hamburg, left Pt Said 20th.
LUNEBURG .. .. For S. Africa, left Macassar 21st.
MAGDEBURG .. .. For Antwerp, left Melbourne 22nd.
OLDENBURG .. .. For Hamburg, left Shanghai 22nd.
RHEIN .. .. For Callao, left Arica 23rd.
TEUTONIA .. .. Left Curacao 20th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

CAP ARCONA .. .. For B. Aires, left Boulogne 23rd.
CAP POLONIO .. .. For Hamburg, left Santos 24th.
MONTE SARMIENTO .. For B. Aires, left Rio de Janeiro 24th.

HARRISON

AUDITOR .. .. Fm. Mobile, arr. Mersey 23rd.

HENDERSON

CHINDWIN .. .. For L'pool, left Pt. Sudan 23rd.
DAGA .. .. For Chittagong, left Suez 22nd.
GALGAIDHE .. .. For Rangoon, left Suez 22nd.
SITTANG .. .. Left Mackay 22nd.

HOLLAND-AMERICA

MAASDAM .. .. For R'dam, left Vigo 23rd.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

RAEBURN .. .. For L'pool, left Las Palmas 22rd.

LEYLAND

BELGIAN .. .. For L'pool, left N. Orleans 22nd.
DARIAN .. .. For Pto. Colombia, left Curacao 22nd.
DAVISIAN .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Barbados 22nd.
DORELIAN .. .. For Trinidad, left Pto. Cabello 21st.
MERCIAN .. .. Fm. Boston, arr. Mersey 24th.
NIVONIAN .. .. Fm. Jacksonville, arr. Brunswick 22nd.

LLOYD SABAUDO

CONTE VERDE .. .. For Genoa, left B. Aires 22nd.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MANCHR. COMMERCE .. Fm. Mchstr., arr. Quebec 21st.
MANCHR. HERO .. .. For Philadel., left St. John N.B. 21st.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

EMIRAN .. .. For Pt. Said, left Lisbon 22nd.
GEN. DUCHESNE .. .. Fm. Mauritius, arr. M'seilles 22nd.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

RADJA .. .. Fm. Batavia, arr. Sabang 22nd.
SOMBRA .. .. Fm. Batavia, arr. Suez 23rd.

NELSON

HIGHLAND BRIGADE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. B. Aires 21st.
HIGHLAND PRINCESS .. For Ldn., left M'video 22nd.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ASSAMA MARU .. .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Shanghai 23rd.
BENGAL MARU .. .. Fm. Osaka, arr. Singapore 23rd.
CHICHIBU MARU .. .. Fm. Frisco, arr. Yokohama 22nd.
FUSHIMI MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Penang 22nd.
HAKODATE MARU .. .. For Ldn., left Moji 22nd.
KITANO MARU .. .. For Menado, left Manila 22nd.
KANAGAWA MARU .. .. For Algoa B., left Pt. Natal 23rd.
KAWACHI MARU .. .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Rio Janeiro 21st.
KITANO MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Manila 22nd.
LIMA MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Pireus 21st.
KAKUYO MARU .. .. Fm. V'paraiso, arr. Yokohama 22nd.
SHIDZUOKA MARU .. For Kobe, left Tientsin 22nd.
SUWA MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Suez 23rd.
TAIYO MARU .. .. For Hong-kong, left Shanghai 24th.
TAJIMA MARU .. .. Fm. R'dam., arr. Kobe 21st.
TAKAOKA MARU .. .. For N.Y., left Osaka 21st.
TOYODEA MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Singapore 23rd.
TSUYAMA MARU .. .. For Boston, left Kobe 22nd.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ALSTER .. .. For Pt. Said, left Dalren 23rd.
COLUMBUS .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. N.Y. 22nd.
FRANKEN .. .. For Saigon, left Omuta 21st.
STUTTGART .. .. For N.Y., left G'toven 22nd.

ORIENT

ORAMA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Brisbane 24th.
ORVIETO .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 23rd.

PACIFIC STEAM

ARANA .. .. For Cristobal, left N.Y. 22nd.
ENDO .. .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. N.Y. 22nd.
LOMAIA .. .. For Cristobal, arr. Swansea 23rd.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BALLARAT .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Fremantle 24th.
CHITRAL .. .. For Brisbane, left Colombo 22nd.
KASHMIR .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 24th.
KENYON .. .. For Ldn., left M'seilles 23rd.
MACEDONIA .. .. For Ldn., left Bombay 22nd.
MALOJA .. .. For Brisbane, left M'seilles 22nd.
MOOLTAN .. .. For Brisbane, left Adelaide 22nd.
NALDERA .. .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Gib. 24th.
RANCHI .. .. For Yokohama, left Colombo 23rd.
RANPURA .. .. For Ldn., left Suez 23rd.

BRITISH INDIA

AUSTRALIA .. .. For Brisbane, left Newcastle, N.S.W. 23rd.
GAMBADA .. .. Fm. Karachi, arr. Samarang 23rd.
GARADA .. .. For Sourabaya, left Newcastle, N.S.W. 23rd.
KARAGOLA .. .. For Bombay, left Dar-es-Salaam 24th.
MANORA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. M'seilles 23rd.
MATIANA .. .. For U.K., left Mombasa 22nd.
NAGINA .. .. For Sourabaya, left Sydney 22nd.
NUDDEA .. .. For Ldn., left Fremantle 22nd.
TALMA .. .. Fm. Osaka, arr. Shanghai 24th.

FEDERAL

MIDDLESEX .. .. Fm. N. Zealand, arr. A'mouth 23rd.
SURREY .. .. For Dunedin, left Mersey 23rd.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

MAUNGANUI .. .. Fm. Wgtn., arr. Sydney 22nd.

RED STAR

PENNLAND .. .. For Antwerp, left N.Y. 21st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ALMANZORA .. .. For Sthmtn., left Vigo 23rd.
ALANZA .. .. For Plate, left Santos 23rd.
ASTURIAS .. .. For Plate, left Vigo 23rd.
ARLUNZA .. .. For Hamburg, left Cristobal 23rd.
NEBRASKA .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Los Angeles 20th.
SARTHE .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Rio Grande do Sul 23rd.
SEVERN .. .. Fm. Hull, arr. Northfleet 22nd.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP

COMMERWIJNE .. .. For Madeira, left Paramaribo 21st.

SHAW SAVILL AND ALBION

MATAROA .. .. Fm. Wellington, arr. Sthmtn. 24th.

UNION-CASTLE

ARMADALE CASTLE .. Fm. Table B., arr. Sthmtn. 24th.
ARUNDEL CASTLE .. Fm. England, arr. Table B. 24th.
DURHAM CASTLE .. For Ldn., left Beira 22nd.
GLOUCESTER CASTLE .. Fm. England, arr. Table B. 21st.
GRANTULLY CASTLE .. Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Ldn. 24th.
LLANDAFF CASTLE .. For Ldn., arr. Table B. 22nd.
LLANGIBBY CASTLE .. For E. Africa, left Pt. Sudan 23rd.
SANDGATE CASTLE .. For Ldn., left E. Ldn. 22nd.
WINCHESTER CASTLE .. For Sthmtn., arr. Table B. 24th.

UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICAN FARMER .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 23rd.

WHITE STAR

DORIC .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Montreal 23rd.

YEOWARD LINE

AGUILA .. .. For L'pool, left Las Palmas 23rd.
ALONDRA .. .. For Canaries, left Lisbon 21st.

MARINE INSURANCE

GERMAN STEAMER STRANDED

News from Lloyd's agents at Hamburg showed that the German steamer LUISE LEONHARDT, bound from Hamburg for North America, drifted ashore near the Elbe I. light-vessel during the gale, and that it was feared, she would be a total loss. The LUISE LEONHARDT is described as a vessel of 3,464 tons, owned by Leonhardt and Blumberg, and built in 1921. She is understood to have loaded a cargo of kainit.

Messages from Colon stated that a fire had broken out in the Greek steamer KRYSANTHI PATERA, bound from Chile for the United Kingdom and Continent, and that she had been abandoned 75 miles from Cristobal, the crew having been taken off by the British steamer Trevean. It was added that the tug Tavernilla had proceeded to the scene of the casualty. The KRYSANTHI PATERA, a vessel of 4,334 tons, owned by N. Pateras and Sons, was built in 1909, and is believed to have loaded a cargo of nitrate.

The German steamer LIVADIA, ashore at Grand Popo, was yesterday withdrawn from the London market, news having been received of her refloating. She went ashore on Friday, while bound from Hamburg for the West Coast of Africa, and 35 per cent. was quoted for reinsurance. The LIVADIA, a vessel of 3,083

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS, AND HOTELS

(Continued from Page 25)

BOURNEMOUTH.
THE ROYAL EXETER.

Well known as the most comfortable first-class Hotel. UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT AND WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE.

All bed rooms are now fitted with Hot and Cold Water Service.

OPPOSITE WINTER GARDENS, 1 MIN. PIER. BEAUTIFUL PALM COURT, ORCHESTRA, &c.

Telegrams, "Excellent, Bournemouth." Tele., 1133. Garage, &c.

AND AT
SAVOY HOTEL, TORQUAY.

BOOK NOW
and ensure a delightful autumn with cheerful society for the AUTUMN and WINTER at
SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL,
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a stately home of England (London 30 minutes). TWO 18-HOLE COURSES of the Sundridge Park Golf Club at the doors. 250 acre park. Hard Court Tennis. Dancing. Bridge. COSY LOUNGES WITH BLAZING LOG FIRES. Paul Jerome, Luxurious cooking. From 4gns. per week. NO BETTER OR MORE POPULAR FAMILY HOTEL EXTANT. Write Manager or 'phone Ravensdale 3773.

A SPECIAL PROGRAMME has been arranged for Christmas and the New Year which can be had on application.

CORNWALL.—FOWEY HOTEL, Fowey. First class; excellent cuisine; electric light; bathing; pavilion; golf, tennis, boating, fishing, garage. "Tariff 1c., Manager.

THE CEDAR HOUSE HOTEL, CORHAM, SURREY.—A charming country house within 20 miles of London. Christmas week £4 4s. Programme of Christmas festivities on application.

DEVON.—Spend Christmas in charming old-world country residential Hotel; picturesque scenery; every modern convenience; 330 acres shooting; own farm produce.—Mill End, Chagford.

DARTMOOR.—Moor House Hotel, Yelverton. Excellent cuisine and service. Every comfort. Garage. Reduced winter terms.—Write for tariff to Resident Proprietor.

DROITWICH SPA, WORCESTERSHIRE.
BRINE BATHS HOTEL. 175 rooms, all with hot and cold water and electric fires. Suites. Lifts. A.A., R.A.C.—Illustrated Spa Guide and inclusive terms from F. Culley, Manager.
"DROITWICH BRINE BATHS FOR RHEUMATISM."

BIRCH HOTEL,
HAYWARDS HEATH.

45 minutes London. 15 minutes Brighton. MAGNIFICENT OLD COUNTRY HOUSE, spacious lounges, hot and cold water. Eight acres beautiful gardens, private entrance to 1200 acres glorious woodland. Garage, stables, golf, tennis, hard and grass, open-air swimming pool. UNSURPASSABLE CUISINE. Inclusive terms from 4 guineas per week. Telephone: Haywards Heath 170.

HINDHEAD BEACON HOTEL, HINDHEAD, SURREY.

First Class. Spacious Grounds. Splendid Scenery.

VITA-GLASS SUN LOUNGE.

Central heating. Electric lift to all floors. Private Suites with Bath Room. Garage. Saddle Horses. Hard and Grass Tennis Courts. Golf. Croquet. Wireless. 900 feet above sea level. Tel. Telephone 7 Hindhead. Special Winter Terms.

HINDHEAD, the MANOR HOTEL.

Small first-class Hotel with efficient central heating. Good fires and every comfort. Garages. Golf. Tel. 31. Write for tariff and Christmas programme.

THE RED HOUSE, LEATHERHEAD.

First-class residential Hotel amidst delightful surroundings; 10 acres; hard courts and billiards; five minutes golf course; excellent cuisine; comfortable lounge; gas fires; hot and cold in bed rooms; three minutes station; twenty minutes Town. Phone 14.

LEAMINGTON SPA.—REGENT HOTEL. Ideal for winter; best for Shakespeare's country, Kenilworth &c.; hot and cold water in bed rooms. Phone 741.

LYNDHURST, New Forest.—GRAND HOTEL. Ideal and cold water in bed rooms; 18-hole Golf Course adjoining. Hot tennis, &c. Garage. Terms from Manageress.

HOTEL CHATEAU DE MADRID,
NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX.

A delightful MANSION RESIDENCE at inclusive rates. Golf, tennis, badminton, &c. Large bright rooms, HALL ROOM, RESTAURANT (full orchestra) DINNER DANCE, every Saturday. 10s. 6d. Dancing only, 4s. Enjoyable week-end at £2 2s. per day. Dancing only, 4s. 'Phone, Northwood 21.

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GOLF on PRIVATE 18-HOLE COURSE (6,355 yards). Small Cold Water, radiator and telephone in every bed room. Numerous suites and rooms with private bath room. Electric lifts. Fully licensed.

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SIDMOUTH, SOUTH DEVON. BEDFORD HOTEL, facing South. Finest position on the Esplanade. Adjoining Brine Baths.

SIDMOUTH. FORTFIELD HOTEL. Near Sea and Golf. Fine Suites. Central heating. Garage. A.A., R.A.C.

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THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on Front Page.

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RESIDENTIAL STUDIO with North light; bed room, bath, kitchen, cloak room, small garden. PRICE FREEHOLD £1,600.—Sole Agents,
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A Most luxurious FLAT in quiet and fashionable position; large and lofty rooms; very beautifully appointed with expensive decorations in distinctive and very delightful taste; three best bed rooms, dressing room, accommodation for three or four servants, three bath rooms, two fine reception rooms, hall, kitchen, pantry, &c.; central heating, constant hot water; parquet floors. Rent £750 inclusive. Reasonable premium for favourable lease. Personally inspected.
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BEAUTIFULLY appointed FLAT with delightful lighted in latest modern style; on two floors; comprising four bed rooms, two reception, model bath room, pantry, and kitchen; painted tiled walls, parquet flooring; electric heating. Rent £300 per annum. No premium.
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CHELSEA, in a very

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1

TUESDAY, 17th.—Westward Ho by 9.30 a.m. As I was nearing Newbury, Berks, read in one of my pet dailies an extract or speech made by Graham Gribble, Esq., at Worthing last March on the C.P.A., its origin and usefulness. He quotes Scylla and Charybdis as being two great rocks, and the need of a sure Pilot a wonderful speech. I know little or nothing about heathen mythology, so I referred to an Encyclopedia. How interesting and instructive the information, but, Mr. Graham Gribble—I learned that Scylla is a dangerous rock and Charybdis a dreadful whirlpool so near that terrible earthquake zone Messina, and known to navigators for thousands of years. I am inclined to think that "Twixt Devil and the Deep Sea" is derived from Scylla and Charybdis, because sailors if they steered clear of the whirlpool were almost sure to be shipwrecked on the rock. I always try to be correct in my copy. Now for the application. Many are in a similar position in these trying times. One trustee, lawyer or bank manager or broker, says go to so-and-so. Others swear by Hurcomb, who has piloted many across seas of depression to a haven of safety. Some time ago a Scottish laird inherited two castles and contents. I travelled to Scotland by night in a sleeping berth, and was met at the hotel next morning and taken to the lawyers to inspect the silver and jewels. I valued them for sale purposes at, say, £12,000, but, alas! the laird looked glum, and told me that the probate valuation was £20,000. I explained that the valuers had leaned towards the Chancellor rather than to the owner. The firm of probate valuers did not like climbing down, and the bewildered laird dismissed the Pilot. The jewels were sent to another London firm, and were nearly all unsold. Result, heavy lying-in charges to pay, which proved that the despised Pilot's judgment was right.

Stopped near where a great sale had taken place, although an immense amount of silver, furniture, &c., failed to sell. A small fortune had been spent in elaborate catalogues illustrating lots worth 50s. or so; lavish advertisements to match. I conferred with the vendor, and he agreed that the auctioneer's expenses will exceed 20 per cent. of the sale. My terms for outdoor sales (on the premises) are 5 per cent. and all out-of-pocket expenses.

Tapestry panel Tournai, 1490. Crucifixion. Two were made. One is in Auxerre Cathedral, France, and the other (action illustrated) will be sold at the Grafton Galleries on Dec. 5th.

In the lounge read a Press leader, "Home from home." I thought of mine, and felt at home.

Wednesday.—Over to Paignton, back to Torquay; important business. Read the news en route to Teignmouth, and noticed that a stores advertisement writer calls attention in a leading line to "The Greatest Book in the World." I have been telling about the World's Greatest Classic for years elsewhere. I see that the British Museum, with the aid of science and a laboratory, are finding out fakes and how they have been duped in the same way that the Scottish Art Galleries are using X-rays to discover the spurious pictures. It reminds me of the finest example of Chippendale's work that was on view at the Victoria and Albert Museum until I advertised that I could produce the man who made it.

Home by eight p.m.; car full to overflowing. Thursday, over the Cotswolds again.

Stroud, Painswick, Clifton, Bath, Newbury, Reading—very pleasing calls. 271 miles; a total of 750 miles for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Amused to see in the Press some of those curious old-time pictorial advertisements of 100 or more years ago.

Coming down in the train yesterday was particularly interested to read in both of my newspapers what a great Judge said about Perjury. One has a leader on "What is Truth?" and another "The Torture of Hope." I am the author of the slogan, "Truth in Advertising." With regard to the "Torture of Hope," I can apply it to suit my own ends—sell your treasures at once and at the Grafton Galleries; hope for better times ahead.

Owing to so many sales taking place elsewhere on Dec. 5th, I have postponed the opening Sale at the Grafton Galleries until Monday, Dec. 8th. On view Friday and Saturday morning. Tel. Museum 0254, or write Box C.128, The Times, E.C.4.

OVERLOOKING THE ADDINGTON RECREATION GROUND.—LEASE of charming FLAT for DISPOSAL; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room (geyser), kitchen, &c. Rent only £80 per annum, £120 for lease. Also, &c., or with furniture £350.—Recommended by Owner's Agents, F. and W. STILES, 170, Piccadilly. Gerr. 4981.

QUEEN'S-GATE.—Attractive well FURNISHED FLAT available for six months; four bed rooms and double dressing room, seven beds (one must remain), bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c., lift, porters.,
7 GNS. PER WEEK. PRITCHARD and Co., 13a, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167-1168.)
ONLY £120-£125 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.
NO PREMIUM.

RAVENSCOURT PARK.—With new decorations and constant hot water.—Charming FLATS, with three-four bed rooms, bath room, one-two reception rooms, &c. —Apply Porter, 61, Hamlet-gardens, Ravenscourt Park.

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An EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT, AIRY FLAT, in favourite Mansions, with lifts, CONSTANT HOT WATER, CENTRAL HEATING; four bed, bath, two reception, kitchen. £400 per annum inclusive. Well worth the moderate sum required, including good carpets, curtains, and fittings.
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REGENT'S PARK (overlooking).—Newly constructed self-contained SECOND-FLOOR FLAT, with own entrance, three bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, tiled kitchen; CONSTANT HOT WATER. Rent £250. No premium.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

REGENT'S PARK (close to).—Modern Unfurnished FLAT; two bed, dining hall, reception, tiled bath room, kitchen; decorated to tenant's choice. £240 per annum.—Keys with S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 2975.)

RUSSELL-SQUARE (adjoining).—Charming FIRST-FLOOR FLAT in modern Mansion Building; constant hot water, central heating, lifts, and every convenience; three bed rooms, two reception, bath room, and kitchen. Rent £275 per annum inclusive. Good lease.—Apply J. W. COADE, SON and BUDGEN, 107, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

SERVICE FLATS.

Newly opened.
1, CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.
LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED. Rates, including valeting, central heating and light, single £8 8s., double from £10 10s. weekly. Excellent à la carte catering. Booklet illustrated by Hanslip Fletcher sent free. Telephone: Gerrard 3737 (three lines).

SERVICE FLATS. Furnished and Unfurnished, near Abbey. Excellent restaurant, residents only.—Apply Manageress, 87, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

SERVICE FLATS DE LUXE

at a house of distinction, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end); beautifully FURNISHED; every modern convenience; 8-15gns.; garage. Kens. 2874.

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SMALL SERVICE FLATS

20, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8.
These Flats have recently been completed and are ready for letting.
Under the direction of
KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, Ltd.,
Kensington, London, W.8,
from whom all particulars can be obtained.
Telephone, Kensington 3675 (10 lines).

NO PREMIUM.

SLOANE-STREET, S.W.—A very good Unfurnished FLAT to be LET; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; rental £400 per annum; passenger lift, day and night porters.—C. M. MALTBY, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

FURNISHED AT UNFURNISHED RENTAL.
SLOANE-SQUARE, S.W.—Beautifully FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; one large reception, three bed rooms, kitchen, bath; only 7 guineas per week.—ARTHUR and Co., 1, Beauchamp-place, S.W.3. Sloane 5757.

SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1 (just off).—Lovely FLAT to be LET FURNISHED, immediately; newly decorated, spotlessly clean; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; constant hot water; plate and linen if required.—C. M. MALTBY, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

S. KENSINGTON.—Capital unfurnished FLAT; two bed, two reception, kitchen, and bath; £144 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Attractive MAISONNETTE; six bed rooms, two bath, two reception, excellent offices.—Apply Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. P.W. Sloane 6205.

NEWLY DECORATED MANSION FLAT WITHOUT A PREMIUM.

SOUTH KENSINGTON (in a favourite Mansion Building); four bed rooms, bath room, two large reception rooms and hall, and usual domestic offices; all modern conveniences including passenger and service lifts and liveried porter. Rent £300 per annum inclusive, on new lease.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, Hanover-place, South Kensington, Western 3494.

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UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.—Luxuriously fitted and appointed Unfurnished FLAT in a recently erected building in the heart of the West End; two bed rooms, reception room, kitchen, bath; electric light and power, central heating, constant hot water, wireless, jewel safe, and every conceivable comfort. Lease 10 years. Telephone, tenant's fixtures and fittings, and electric light fittings all included at the moderate rental of £275 per annum. NO PREMIUM. Consideration given to lower rent and a premium. NO AGENTS.—Telephone Mayfair 4126, or write "Z.," at Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

UNFURNISHED or Furnished SUITE FLATS, Knightsbridge, facing Park; second floor, £300 per annum; small top floor, £150. With lights.—Sloane 3275.

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WESTMINSTER.—SMALL FURNISHED FLAT, high, airy, facing South; second floor; 3½ gns. bath, sitting room, kitchenette; use of restaurant, telephone, Ground Smith-street, S.W.3. (7964 Vic.)

On MONDAY, DECEMBER 8.

PICTURES, the property of CHARLES E. BINGLEY, Esq., of Isham Manor, Torquay; also Old Pictures from various sources, including works by or attributed to:—Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A. R. Ansdell, R.A. Ernest Crofts, R.A., Rev. W. M. Peters, R.A., R. Wilson, R.A. Jas. Asserlyn A. Hondius C. Poussin
J. Ruisdael M. de Jonghe W. Van de Velde
J. C. Droochsloot P. Monamy J. Wootton
J. F. Herring C. van Poelenburgh J. Wynants
May be viewed on the THURSDAY and FRIDAY preceding.

On WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10.

FINE OLD ENGLISH SILVER, chiefly of the 17th and 18th Centuries, the property of a Gentleman, and from various sources, including an Elizabethan Tazza, a Charles I. Tankard, Charles II. Tankards, Porringers and Beakers, a James II. Monteith, a fine William and Mary Tankard with the Hull hallmark, a William and Mary silver gilt Porringer and cover, a pair of finely engraved Sauceboats, and a set of three Casters by Paul Lamerie; another early Georgian Silver; a William III. cup and cover, the property of a Lady; and a few pieces of Georgian Silver, the property of Mrs. BURNS HARTOPP, of Dalby Hall, Melton Mowbray.
May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.
Illustrated Catalogues may be had GRATIS.

On THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11.

FINE OLD ENGLISH and FRENCH FURNITURE, the property of the RIGHT HON. LORD RICHARD CAVENDISH, P.C., C.B., C.M.G., removed from Holker Hall, Cark-in-Cartmel, Lancashire, and formerly the property of the seventh Duke of Devonshire, comprising a set of five Queen Anne large gilt pinstework Armchairs, a set of four Adam Armchairs of unusual design, a pair of Sheraton marqueterie Commodes, a Louis XV. Writing Table, Secretaire and small Table, a set of three Sèvres Vases with Louis XVI. ormolu mounts and other porcelain; old English Furniture, the property of the RIGHT HON. W. DUDLEY WARD, and removed from Monkbridge, Sunbury-on-Thames, including four Queen Anne Walnut Chairs with needlework seats and backs, a Queen Anne Walnut Card Table and a set of three panels of Mortlake Tapestry; old Italian majolica, the property of a Gentleman; and old Chinese Porcelain, Old English and French Furniture, a rare Damascus 15th Century carpet, Brussels, Flemish and Aubusson Tapestry from various sources.
May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.
Illustrated catalogues may be had GRATIS.

On FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12.

EARLY ENGLISH PORTRAITS, the property of THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF EGMONT, removed from Cowdray Castle, Hants, including the engraved Picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A., of "John, Second Earl of Egmont and the Countess of Egmont" in the grounds of Cowdray Castle, County Cork; this picture was exhibited at Burlington House, 1875, and is described in Graves and Cronin's "Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.," Vol. I., pp. 242-3; a Portrait by John Hoppner, R.A., of Catherine, second daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, wife of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval"; this picture is mentioned in W. McKay and W. Roberts's "John Hoppner, R.A.," page 202; a Portrait "Group of the Egmont Family," by Hugh Barron (1745-1791); also other interesting portraits of the Egmont Family; a Picture by John Zoffany, R.A., of Baddeley as "Moses in "The School for Scandal," the property of KEITH HUTCHISON, Esq.; this picture was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1781, at the Whitechapel Gallery in 1910, and is mentioned in Lady Victoria Manners's and Dr. G. C. Williamson's "John Zoffany, R.A.," pp. 76 and 206. Ancient and Modern Pictures and Water-colour Drawings, the property of THE RIGHT HON. LORD RICHARD CAVENDISH, P.C., C.B., C.M.G., and removed from Holker Hall, Cark-in-Cartmel; Lamps. The Water-colour Drawings were collected by Lord Richard Cavendish (1812-1873), brother of the seventh Duke of Devonshire and great uncle of the present owner; the Oil Paintings were formerly in the Collection of the seventh Duke of Devonshire, and include The Repose of the Holy Family"; and "Mercury and Baitus," both by Claude le Lorrain; "A Farmstead" and "A View in the Environs of a Forest," by Jacob van Ruisdael. These pictures are described in Smith's "Catalogue Raisonne" and Dr. Waagen's "Galleries and Cabinets of Art in Great Britain. Sporting Pictures, the property of Mrs. BURNS-HARTOPP, of Dalby Hall, Melton Mowbray. Pictures by Old Masters, the property of ROBERT HENRY CUTTER, Esq., deceased, late of Queenswood, Ottershaw, Surrey (sold by Order of the Trustees); the property of SIR ALFRED PEASE, Bart., M.P., deceased, late of Hatchet House, Datchet, Windsor (sold by Order of the Executors); the property of LIEUT.-COL. C. W. C. PARR, C.M.G., O.B.E.; the property of THE RIGHT HON. EDITH COUNTESS OF HARDWICKE, deceased, late of 54, Albert Hall-mansions, S.W.; also Pictures by Old Masters, from various sources, including works by or attributed to:—Sir T. Lawrence, P.R.A. Sir William Beechey, R.A., H. P. Briggs, R.A., W. Hoare, R.A., R. Westall, R.A., E. Wilson, R.A., G. F. Joseph, A.R.A.

N. Berchem	W. Hogarth	Salomon van Ruisdael
Jan Brueghel	T. Hudson	J. S. Sartorius
David Cox	G. Kneller [sic]	Jan Steen
J. Ferneley	Sir P. Lely	W. Van de Velde
Copley Fielding	Sir A. Mor	P. de Wint
J. Van Goyen	Rembrandt	Ph. Wouwerman

May be viewed THREE DAYS preceding.
Illustrated Catalogues may be had GRATIS.

On TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16.

DECORATIVE FURNITURE and OBJECTS of ART and VERTU from various sources, including Old French and Italian Furniture, old Italian bronze equestrian figure, vestments, embroideries and fabrics of the 16th and 17th centuries, carvings in ivory and wood, a German 15th century painted wood reredos, miniatures, snuff-boxes and bijouterie.
May be viewed on the FRIDAY and MONDAY preceding.

ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17.

A CHOICE COLLECTION of FINE OLD ENGLISH SILVER, the property of a Gentleman, including a Queen Anne Tea Kettle on stand with Lamp, two George I. teapots, a Queen Anne sugar basin and cover, a set of four George I. square salvers, a set of three William III. beakers, fine Charles II. tankards, Charles II. and Commonwealth porringers, a Charles II. sweetmeat box, two Charles I. goblets, a rare Scottish quaich, a pair of Scottish Tazze, a pair of William III. silver gilt Tazze, an Irish chocolate pot, a George I. coffee pot by Paul Lamerie, and other fine early Georgian plate; also old English silver from various sources, including an Elizabethan Ostrich egg cup with silver gilt mounts, a Charles I. goblet, a George I. chocolate pot and Georgian tea caddies, cups, &c.
May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.
Illustrated Catalogues may be had gratis.

ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18.

JEWELS, sold by order of the Executors of Mrs. E. K. HORNSBY-DRAKE, deceased, late of 42, Belgrave-square, S.W., comprising an emerald and diamond tiara, brilliant rings, brooches, &c.; a fine single row pearl necklace, the property of a Lady; two pearl necklaces, the property of a Gentleman; and brilliant rings, brooches, and other jewels, from various sources.
May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18.

DECORATIVE OBJECTS and FURNITURE, the property of Miss HELEN CAWLEY and removed from The Manor, Maids Moreton, Buckingham; also of MAX HAHN, Esq., deceased, late of 4, Aberdare-gardens, Hampstead; and from various sources, including a suite of Aubusson tapestry furniture, a bonheur cabinet, other French decorative furniture, Chippendale mahogany tables, cabinets and chairs, Queen Anne walnut wood and other old English furniture, bronzes and other decorative objects.
May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19.

ANCIENT and MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS, the property of Mrs. CATHERINE GEORGINA BRANDT, of Elerbrook, Hale, Cheshire; the property of MAX HAHN, Esq., deceased, late of 4, Aberdare-gardens, N.W. (sold by order of the executors); the property of the late J. A. SIDEBOTTOM, Esq., the property of H. Le MANSURIER, Esq., and Dame Honor Le Marchant's Stortford; also old pictures, from various sources, including works by or attributed to:—Sir Frank Dicksee, P.R.A., Sir W. Beechy, R.A., Sir John Gilbert, R.A., D. Hamilton, R.A., J. Hoppner, R.A., J. Northcote, R.A., J. Opie, R.A., T. Phillips, R.A., Sir H. Raeburn, R.A., J. Russell, R.A., E. Wilson, R.A., J. Zoffany, R.A.

A. Van Beijeren	A. Cuyp	J. Lievens
A. Brauwer	L. Dietrich	P. Moucheron
S. de Bray	J. Dou	Netscher
P. Brill	J. Van Goyen	L. Van Uden

Also ENGRAVINGS and PRINTS. On view three days prior.

On WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10th.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE of the Chippendale, Hepplewhite and Sheraton periods. By Direction of the Legatee of the late Mrs. ASHLEY DODD and removed from SWINFORD OLD MANOR, Ashford, Kent, and from other sources.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11th.

OLD and MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS from various sources, also a collection of COLOURED and other ENGRAVINGS, in mezzotint and stipple, by direction of the Legatee of the late Mrs. ASHLEY DODD and removed from SWINFORD OLD MANOR, Ashford, Kent.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12th.

ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL PORCELAIN, comprising examples of Worcester, Derby, Spode, Dresden, Sevres, &c., also CHINESE PORCELAIN and POTTERY. By direction of the Legatee of the late Mrs. ASHLEY DODD and removed from SWINFORD OLD MANOR, Ashford, Kent.

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TO-DAY (TUESDAY), NOVEMBER 25.

PORCELAIN and DECORATIVE FURNITURE, the property of a LADY, including Chelsea Porcelain scent bottles and bonbonnières, Chelsea, Worcester, and Dresden Porcelain, Chippendale, Sheraton and Jacobean Furniture; also Porcelain and objects of art from various sources; and embroideries and fabrics, the property of a lady.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), NOVEMBER 26.

JEWELS, from various sources, including pearl and diamond necklaces, brilliant brooches, rings and pendants, emerald, ruby and sapphire ornaments.
On view.

On THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

DECORATIVE FURNITURE and OBJECTS of ART, the property of the RIGHT HON. THE COUNTESS OF LATHAM and removed from 54, Rossmore Park-road, N.W.; the property of the late MISS CHARLESA MILES, and from various sources, including Chippendale, Sheraton, and other old English Furniture, French, Dutch, and other foreign Furniture.
On view.

On FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

MODERN PICTURES and WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS, the property of the RIGHT HON. LADY ASHTON, the property of SIR PATRICK FORD, Bart., M.P., and Ancient and Modern Pictures and Drawings from other sources, including works by or attributed to:—Sir William Llewellyn, P.R.A., Frank Brangwyn, R.A., Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A., A. W. Cooke, R.A., T. S. Cooper, R.A., Sir Alfred East, R.A., Peter Graham, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., J. Hoppner, R.A., Hubert Jacks, R.A., J. Linnell, R.A., J. J. Shannon, R.A., J. Opie, R.A., Sir William Orpen, R.A., W. Owen, R.A., Bertram Priestman, R.A., Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., Jack B. Yeats, R.H.A., G. L. Brockhurst, A.R.A., R. Sickert, A.R.A., Frank Short, A.R.A., T. Girtin Wm. Nicholson
David Cox H. Hardymans J. Stark
Joseph Crawhall J. F. Herring R. Thorne-Waite
Copley Fielding W. Hunt F. W. Watts
Birket Foster J. C. Ibbetson E. M. Wimperis
Walter Gay T. Lamy P. de Wint.
On view.

On TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2.

CHINESE PORCELAIN and DECORATIVE FURNITURE, the property of MAJOR the RIGHT HON. C. F. ALLEN, deceased, late of 37, Grosvenor-place, S.W., and Polthill, Harrietsham, Kent, comprising Chinese enamelled and white coloured Porcelain, a few pieces of Nankin, a set of Chippendale Chairs and Queen Anne Furniture; Nankin Porcelain, the property of W. T. BERNERS, Esq., deceased, late of Queen Anne's-mansions, S.W.; also Chinese Porcelain and Objects of Art from various sources.
May be viewed on the FRIDAY and MONDAY preceding.

On THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4.

DECORATIVE FURNITURE, the property of LADY NORTON GRIFFITHS, and removed from 79, Cadogan-square, S.W.; Charles II. walnut chairs and armchairs, the property of F. D. SIDNEY, Esq., of Moreton, Holly Place, Hampstead; and old English and French Furniture, Eastern Rugs and Carpets from various sources.
May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5.

The COLLECTION of WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS and OIL PICTURES, the property of MAJOR the RIGHT HON. C. F. ALLEN, deceased, late of 37, Grosvenor-place, S.W., and Polthill, Harrietsham, Kent (sold by order of the Executors); the property of a LADY, including Modern Pictures and Drawings from other sources, including works by or attributed to:—Sir A. Lawrence, Wingate, P.R.S.A., T. S. Cooper, R.A., J. Whitelaw Hamilton, R.S.A., George Houston, R.S.A., J. Seymour Lucas, R.A., J. MacWhirter, R.A., Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., G. F. Watts, R.A., R. Wilson, R.A., Richard Sickert, A.R.A., J. S. Cotman Birket Foster James Holland
David Cox Daniel Gardiner Sam Palmer
Ed. Dayes T. Girtin Giovanni Pedrini
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Sales on view. Catalogues may be had.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25th.

Modern ETCHINGS and LITHOGRAPHS, comprising the property of Miss H. HOWARD-MERCER; of H. HOLBOROW, Esq., of MAJOR F. C. BULL, and of Mrs. A. CECIL LAWSON, also from the collection of the late COL. W. F. TIPPING, sold by order of H. AVRAY TIPPING, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26th.

DRAWINGS and PICTURES of the ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOLS, comprising the property of Miss C. INKPEN, of Mrs. CLARKE, of the MARCHIONESS of WINCHESTER; of MAJOR POWER, D.S.O.; of CLARE VYNER, Esq., and of Mrs. A. CECIL LAWSON.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26th.

ENGLISH and IRISH CUT and MOULDED GLASS, comprising the property of Mrs. BURNETT and of H. F. ALLAN, Esq.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27th.

English and Continental PORCELAIN and POTTERY, comprising an interesting collection of Liverpool transfer-printed ware, the property of F. C. MINOPRIO, Esq.; Ralph Wood and Bow Figures; Turkish Dishes; Staffordshire Cottages, &c. Also Longton Hall, Swansea, Bristol, Lowestoft, and Chelsea Mugs, Dishes, &c. Porcelain from the Meanecy, Naples, Berlin, and Dresden factories, including the property of MAJOR and Mrs. TAPP, of Mrs. E. M. WILMER, and of W. J. PAYVER, Esq., 41, Farringdon-street, E.C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28th.

ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL PORCELAIN, from the Collection of the late COL. W. F. TIPPING, sold by order of H. AVRAY TIPPING, Esq., and of MAJOR H. C. J. HOLDEN. Worcester, Derby, Swansea, and Wedgwood Services, including the property of LIEUT.-COL. E. C. PACKE and the property of LADY CURRIE. Early Stump-work, Needlework Hangings, &c., including the property of the MARCHIONESS of WINCHESTER and Miss BEHRENS. Valuable signed FRENCH FURNITURE, fine examples of the Jacobean, William and Mary, Queen Anne, and Georgian Periods, comprising the property of the MARCHIONESS of WINCHESTER, of MAJOR R. A. S. DYER, of Mrs. CECIL LAWSON, of Mrs. McFADYEN, and of LADY BEAUCHAMP.
Illustrated catalogues (four plates). 1s. 6d.

Sales on view at least two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1st.

Very Important Collection of MANUSCRIPTS and BOOKS, by and about SAMUEL BUTLER, Author of "Erewhon," for the most part formerly the property of the late Henry Festing Jones, Butler's friend and biographer, and now the property of H. T. BARTHOLOMEW, Esq., present Literary Executor of Samuel Butler and of Henry Festing Jones.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1st.

Egyptian, Greek, and Roman ANTIQUITIES, comprising the property of COL. E. A. STANTON, C.M.G.; of Mr. M. SAADALLAH; of LORD KINNAIRD; of Miss E. DARWELL; and of KENNETH GLOVER, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., including a Limestone Stele, XII. Dynasty; a marble head of a Young Goddess; Roman Glass; Scarab Beads and Seals, &c. Also Oceanic, African, and American Native Art, comprising the property of A. EWING, Esq., and of D. DAYBELL, Esq.
Illustrated catalogues (three plates). 1s.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2nd.

Valuable PERSIAN, TURKISH, and INDIAN DRAWINGS and MANUSCRIPTS, comprising Mughal and Rajput Miniatures, the property of SHAM SUNDER-LAM CHORDIA, of Udaipur, Rajputana; Persian Manuscripts of fine quality, the property of the LORD ELPHINSTONE, Carberry Tower, Musselburgh; and of F. S. GARLING, Esq., 26, Hunter-street, Sydney, New South Wales; HEBREW MANUSCRIPTS, including the former prophets (saec XIV.), the latter prophets (saec XV.), Cabalistica, Hagiographa, &c.; Printed books by Menasach Ben Israel, &c.
Illustrated catalogues (eight plates). 3s.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, and following day.

ENGRAVINGS by OLD MASTERS, the property of F. C. MINOPRIO, Esq., Avenins Court, Avening, Gloucester, and of Mrs. MAXWELL-HERON, Bokerfield, Brockenhurst, Hants, including Landscape with a Sportsman, Landscape with a Cow Drinking, Cornelis Claesby Anslo, &c., by Rembrandt Van Rhyn; and works by A. Van Ostade. Engraved Portraits in fine and Mezzotint, the property of E. BARRINGTON, Esq., and of W. J. PAYVER, Esq. Fancy Subjects in Colours; Mezzotints after George Morland, Portraits by S. Cousins, after Sir T. Lawrence and Sir Joshua Reynolds. A fine impression of Miss Farren, printed in colours, by F. Bartolozzi, after Sir T. Lawrence. Books of Prints, &c., comprising the property of the late H. J. BROMILOW, Esq., Rann Les, Rainhill (sold by order of Executors).

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3rd.

OBJECTS OF VERTU, JEWELLERY, &c., comprising fine boxes, ivory carvings, miniatures, &c., from the Collection of the late COL. W. F. TIPPING, sold by order of H. AVRAY TIPPING, Esq., and of MAJOR H. C. J. HOLDEN; Japanese and Chinese Ivory and Hardstone Carvings, including the property of E. L. WHITAKER, Esq., small boxes, watches, miniature furniture, ivory and wood carvings, piqué, fans, &c., including the property of H. G. THORNE, Esq., and of the late F. CLUNIE DALE, Esq. Also JEWELLERY, including diamond rings and bracelets, Persian gold earrings, &c.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4th.

TEXTILES, including Flemish XVII. Century tapestry panels, the Property of VICTOR BOWRING HANBURY, Esq.; European and Oriental brocades and needlework, the Property of MISS H. M. WEBB, and of LADY LOCKYER; Charles I. needlework, &c.; ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS, a collection of Chinese embroidered and painted glass pictures; also a fine collection of EARLY MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, the Property of a Lady of Title, including Flemish and Italian harpsichords, early English and French pianos and a harpsichord, violins, guitars, viols, oboes, flageolets. Oriental instruments, &c.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5th.

CHINESE PORCELAIN, &c., including famille verte and famille rose dishes, bowls and vases, the Property of MRS. LITTLEWOOD, deceased, and of MAJOR-GENERAL J. C. Grant, also OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, &c., comprising a mahogany winged bookcase and Charles II. tall-back chairs, the Property of BRIAN H. STOCK, Esq., Chippendale car chairs, the Property of W. J. PAYVER, Esq., mounted ivory tusks, &c.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8th, and four following days.

PRINTED BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, including English Literature of the XVII., XVIII., and XIX. Centuries; Books on Art, Armour, and Sport; Kelmscott Press Publications; Bindings; Books illustrated by Arthur Rackham and Kate Greenaway; Presentation copies of 1st Editions, including Childe Harold's Pilgrimage; comprising the property of W. NEWTON, Esq., deceased; of the HON. GEOFFREY WARD, of PERCIVAL HINTON, Esq., of W. J. GARNETT, Esq., of N. AINSWORTH, Esq., and of W. J. PAYVER, Esq., Hilldrop, Undercliff-road, Felixstowe.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8th.

MODERN ETCHINGS.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9th.

ARMOUR and WEAPONS, including the Property of W. J. PAYVER, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10th.

OLD DRAWINGS and PICTURES of the Italian, Dutch and Flemish Schools, comprising the Property of CHARLES E. BINGLEY, Esq., Isham Manor, Torquay, of MRS. SNEYD, of MAJOR C. L. HENDRIKS, of MRS. HENDERSON, and of the late A. A. HUDSON, Esq., K.C., including Portraits of the Doge Pasquali Cicogna, 1585, by or attributed to Tintoretto, and of Sir John Borlase, Bt., Governor of Flushing, and subsequently Governor of Ireland, by Cornelis Janssens, The Magdalen, by or attributed to Rubens, the Property of J. MUIR MARTIN, Esq., The Sycamores, St. Thomas Bridge, Laverstock, Salisbury, and Pictures from the Collection of the late COL. W. F. TIPPING, of Bramley Place, Kent, sold by order of H. AVRAY TIPPING, Esq., and of MAJOR H. C. J. HOLDEN, including A Midsummer's Afternoon, by P. J. de Loutherbourg, R.A., signed and dated, exhibited at the Royal Academy Exhibition, 1777, and Burlington Fine Arts Club, 1923; French and English Pastels, including Portraits of Lady Fitzgerald and of Nelly O'Brien, by Francis Cotes, R.A., and Girl Holding a Letter, attributed to Greuze; English Portraits and Landscapes, comprising the Property of LT.-COL. E. C. PACKE, Stretton Hall, Leicester, of R. REVIS P. DIXON, Esq., of MRS. KEITH FEILING, and of MRS. FLORENCE M. STILLWELL.
Illustrated catalogues (4 plates), 1s. 6d.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11th.

Valuable OLD ENGLISH and FOREIGN SILVER, comprising the first portion of a well-known collection, including a magnificent historic mother-of-pearl dish, with silver-gilt mounts, a fine Nautilus Shell Cup and Cover, by Jacob Frick, Constanz, c. 1580, and other Spanish, Scandinavian and Dutch examples, a Charles II. York or Pear Tankard. Also Oceanic, African, and American Native Art, comprising the property of Queen Anne Bleeding Bowls, a George I. Strawberry Dish, and a fine George II. Jug, by Edward Feline, 1750, the Property of a Gentleman; a rare French Hot Water Jug, Paris, 1781, and fine Scotch, Irish and English Silver of the Georgian period, including the Property of the late F. CLUNIE DALE, Esq., and the Property of the late TEMPLE DE LA POLE TEMPLE WEST, Esq. (Sold by order of the Administrators).
Illustrated catalogues (6 plates). 2s. 6d.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12th.

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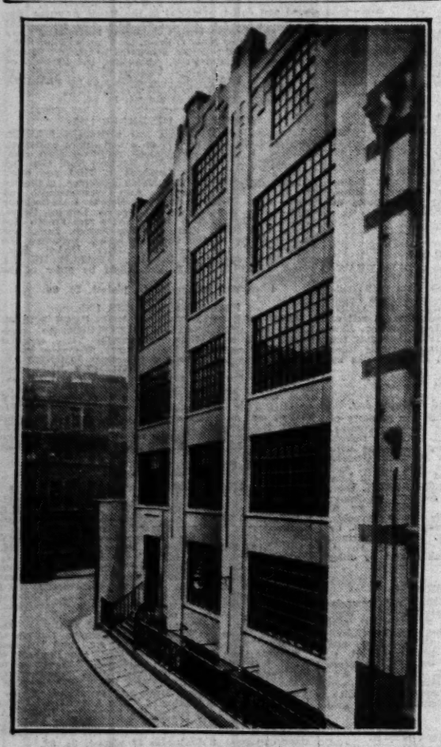

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Auctioneers, Land Agents, and Valuers.

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Hawkhurst, Kent (Tele. 19), and Rye, Sussex (Tele. 55).

MAIDSTONE, near, 400ft. up, South aspect.—Gentleman's exceptionally attractive RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, 50 ACRES, with delightful RESIDENCE; 12 bed and dressing, three bath, three reception; co.'s water, modern drainage, lighting and central heating; buildings, garage, stabling, three cottages; picturesque old-world grounds and parklike meadowland. FREEHOLD £5,950. Or the Residence and about three Acres, £3,800. POSSESSION. Bargain.

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GLORIOUS POSITION near RYE. Panoramic land and sea views.—Gentleman's attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE; five bed, two bath, three reception; good water supply and drainage, electric light; garage with man's rooms, &c.; pretty gardens and orchard, 3½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £2,750. POSSESSION.

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KENT, Ashford-Tonbridge, between.—FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL and AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, "GILLETTS," SMARDEN, with gentleman's RESIDENCE, secondary residence, garages, delightful old timbered gardens and grounds, splendid range of farm buildings, thriving orchards, productive meadow, arable, and hop land, 68 ACRES, in lots. AUCTION at Maidstone, Dec. 18th, or privately. Illustrated particulars.

GEERING and COLYER, as above.

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GENUINE BARGAIN.

BURNHAM BEECHES.—To be SOLD, a well-built RESIDENCE in secluded part of Beeches; four bed, bath, three reception, good offices; ONE ACRE charming garden; garage; co.'s water, 'phone and electricity. Excellent condition. Inspection recommended.—BAILEY-DENTON and Co., Farnham Common, Bucks. 'Phone 179.

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DEVONSHIRE.—To be LET at moderate rental, medium-sized HOUSE; electric light, constant hot water; private trout and salmon fishing; cottage; garage; lovely garden. No agents.—Write Box W.417, The Times, E.C.4.

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Central heat. Independent hot water. Electric light, gas, &c.

15 or 93 ACRES.

Three Cottages. Garages and stabling.

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SEVENOAKS.—Detached HOUSE, exceptionally well built, select position, on grounds of about half-acre; tennis court, lawns, separate brick-built garage; four bed, two reception rooms; every convenience; seven minutes Tubs Hill Station. Further land available. £2,500.—'Phone Baggs, Met. 5028.

SHOREHAM BEACH, SUSSEX.—FREEHOLD for SALE, owner going abroad.—Charming modern labour-saving GUEST HOUSE, two floors; nine bed, three large reception, two bath; three glass verandahs facing south; gloriously sunny; central heating, electric; telephone; gas, hot and cold baths all bed rooms; hard tennis court; garage two cars; chauffeur's room; garden; own promenade and sea wall.—Write Box 51, Smith's Library, Hove.

£3,000 WITH 5 ACRES. £4,500 WITH 25 ACRES.

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CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE.

Three reception, two bath rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms. Modern conveniences.

Garage, stabling, cottage. Delightful grounds, tennis lawn. TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

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£1,700 WILL PURCHASE a nice little Cotswold stone HOUSE, with stabling, cottage, garage, &c.; TWO ACRES gardens.—Full particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

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SUBURBAN HOUSES (Continued from Page 27)

HIGHGATE-HAMPSTEAD BORDERS.

REALLY charming MODERN HOME, occupying a splendid position, adjacent to Kenwood, Hampstead, golf courses, and within short drive of West End; close to excellent travelling facilities to City and Tube stations, and commanding open views; planned on the most up-to-date lines, well built, and fitted and comprising five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, maids' sitting room; garage; excellent offices; large garden. £3,500.

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GOLDERS GREEN.—Luxuriously appointed detached RESIDENCE, near station; solid oak staircase, oak-panelled hall, cloak room, two and three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room de luxe; oak floors; central heating; lavatory basins in bed rooms; garage; prices from £2,900.—"Quality Houses," Gloucester Gardens Estate, Golders Green-road, N.W.11.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB PROPERTIES.—Specially appointed Agents, COPARTS, Ltd., Golders Green, N.W.11 (opposite Tube).

HIGH-CLASS MODERN RESIDENCE, secluded road off Kingston-hill, overlooking Richmond Park.—Four reception, conservatory, five bed, bath, usual offices; nearly £1,000 expended recently on luxurious permanent decorations; well-matured garden, tennis court; brick-built garage. FREEHOLD £8,600; £2,000 can remain.—Write Box 02710, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SUBURBAN HOUSES (continued)

WIMBLEDON WEST.—£1,350 FREEHOLD or offer.—Most attractive modern pre-War double-fronted HOUSE; two floors; select sylvan position, seven minutes station; square hall, four bed, bath, three reception, convenient offices, conservatory; large matured garden. PEARSON, Meadow View, Worcester Park. Malden 0792.

WIMBLEDON.—Select southern slope, close to common.—Charming modern detached RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception, lounge hall, cloak room, usual offices. Garage. Garden. FREEHOLD, £2,150.—HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

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FURNISHED HOUSE AGENTS, STEVENS and SONS.

COMFORTABLE warm COUNTRY HOUSE, well FURNISHED; six bed rooms, four sitting rooms; situated in lovely grounds, with trout fishing; 14 miles from Bath; garage. Rent £3 per week for six months or longer.—Write Box J.1590, The Times, E.C.4.

BOURNEMOUTH, TALBOT WOODS.—To be LET FURNISHED, rest Winter months 4½ guineas weekly, charming SEMI-BUNGALOW; healthy situation, sandy soil, quiet cul-de-sac, convenient golf links, lounge hall, two reception, four bed, bath, kitchen, &c.; electric light, gas, phone; garage; pretty garden.—FRANKINSON'S, Estate Agents, Bournemouth. (D. 3362.)

FURNISHED HOUSE at WOKING to be LET immediately, three or four months, 1½ miles station, five minutes golf course; two reception rooms, seven bed rooms; all modern conveniences; hard tennis court; garage; 4 guineas a week including cleaning.—Write Box F.939, Willings, 133, Aldersgate, E.C.2.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

MRS. EDMUNDS, LONG LODGE, RYDENS-ROAD, WALTON-ON-THAMES. Tele. 236, wishes to LET her four GABLED HOUSE furnished for six months from January. Three fine panelled reception rooms, lounge, and inner halls; all furnished in very fine antique furniture; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, two staircases; electricity, gas, Ideal hot water boiler; garage, grounds and field of 11 acres; central heat.

NEAR MERROW DOWNS, SURREY, station, and shops.—Small MODERN HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED for the winter. All conveniences; facing South; central heating; garage; 6½ guineas; with two maids.—Write Box 06958, The Times, 72, Regent-st., W.1.

SURREY, in grounds of golf club, 17 miles London.—Unique MODERN HOUSE; five bed, three bath, three sitting rooms; central heating; double garage; three acres; 7 guineas weekly to end March, including useful gardener's wages.—B., South Croft, Burhill, Walton-on-Thames. Tele. 250.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

GENUINELY SEEKING.

MESSRS. GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY have "live" applicants looking for properties answering to the following descriptions:—

1. SURREY, near GUILDFORD.—Old HOUSE to convert or modern house of attractive appearance in matured grounds; eight bed rooms. Price up to £5,000.—F. C. (9738.)
2. ON the COTSWOLDS or between CHIPPING NORTON and WOODSTOCK.—An old stone-built house with six-eight bed rooms; modern conveniences; garden and paddock. Price £3,000-£4,000.—Mrs. B. (9583.)
3. ESSEX and SUFFOLK Borders, or in the WOODBRIDGE District.—Well-built residence in a secluded situation; seven-eight bed rooms; good garden, up to five acres. Price £3,500, or rent £150 per annum.—Mrs. W. (9657.)
4. WITHIN two hours by train from London, a MODERNIZED HOUSE with about 10 bed rooms. Must have rough shooting over 1,000 acres. Rent furnished with the option to purchase up to £12,000. Farmlands not required.—Mahanaim. (10068.)

Owners desirous of selling please send details of their properties to the above Agents at 106, Mount-street, London, W.1. (Tele., Gros. 1671.)

FALMOUTH DISTRICT.—WANTED at moderate rental for four years, detached Furnished or Unfurnished HOUSE; six-seven bed; garage; tennis, lighting, and company's water.—Write Box B.1755, The Times, E.C.4.

MIDHURST-PETERSFIELD District.—To Purchase or Rent Unfurnished, HOUSE with eight to 10 bed rooms; high situation; good garden.—Hill, The Grange, Sutton, Surrey.

REQUIRED to PURCHASE, a FREEHOLD RESIDENCE with accommodation for 36 people; three acres of land; suitable for an institution; not more than 20 miles from the West End.—Lowest prices and full particulars to Box 7123, care of J. E. May, Advt. Agent, 68, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

REQUIRED FURNISHED, labour-saving detached HOUSE on coast of W. Sussex, Hants, Dorset, or Devon, at £120 Furnished, or £75 Unfurnished; not in a town; modern conveniences; two-three reception, three-four bed, bath, usual offices.—Write Box W.419, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED.

SOUTH DEVON or CORNISH COASTS.—Well-fitted RESIDENCE; five beds, three reception; TWO-THREE ACRES; overlooking harbour and with yacht anchorage; up to £4,000. Usual commission required.—Send particulars, with photos, to Box K.47, care of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED (continued)

REQUIRED immediately, HOUSE; two-three reception, three-four bed rooms, bath room, &c.; with minimum two acres land; preferably Home Counties.—Write Box 02745, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

STUDIO HOUSE, comprising Artist's large Studio (please state size). Four bed rooms, two receptions, and usual offices. Freehold or Leasehold.—Full particulars to OLIVER, HEAD and Co., 40, Baker-street, W.1. Usual Commission required.

WANTED, PURCHASE or RENT, Unfurnished direct from owner, no agents, for immediate occupation, FAMILY RESIDENCE; secluded position on gravel; modern conveniences; within mile Metro. station between Northwood and Amersham; three reception, seven-nine bed rooms, two bath; garage; chauffeur's rooms or cottage; not less than three acres. Price about £3,500.—Write Box W.438, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to PURCHASE, within 16 miles West of Bournemouth, secluded COTTAGE RESIDENCE; five to eight bed rooms; high ground, wooded surroundings, about 15 Acres; good water supply and drainage essential. Might rent rough shoot.—Write Box J.1501, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED by Member of Parliament for six months from January, a well FURNISHED HOUSE in the South Kensington or Gloucester-road districts, having seven to eight bed rooms. Rent not more than 10gns. per week.—Send particulars to M.P., care of ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

WITHIN 20 miles, on London Bridge line, pleasantly situated MODERN HOUSE in own grounds, within 10min. station; five-six bed rooms, large reception and lounge rooms; secluded, not isolated; up to £3,000.—W. Clark, 402, Clapham-road, S.W.9.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

£1,875.—FREEHOLD SHOP with FLAT OVER returning 8 per cent. now, with rising rental in second and third years.—(Below.)

£8,600. FLATS in HARROW-ROAD showing excellent rate of interest.—BERKELEY and BERKELEY, 66, Mount-street, Park-lane, W.1.

9 Per CENT. FREEHOLDS.—TWO ADJOINING SHOPS and UPPER PARTS in well-known South-Western suburb. Let on long full repairing leases to tenants having other branches. PRICE £3,200.—Apply HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

A 20 Per CENT. INVESTMENT in first-class FLATS. A South Kensington; only £2,600 cash required; balance on mortgage.—Write "Executor," Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.

SOUND TEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

BLOCK of THIRTY MANSION FLATS in good middle-class suburb. Net income £2,000. Good mortgage arranged.—HEALEY and BAKER, 29, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT arising from modern sub-stantial BUSINESS PREMISES in LONDON only completed this year. Let on full repairing Lease for 14 or 21 years at £5,200 per annum net to subsidiary of one of the largest trusts in the United Kingdom. PRICE £75,000 FREEHOLD.—FIELD and SONS, 54, Borough High-street, S.E.1. Hop. 1375.

FREEHOLD INVESTMENT, first-class SHOP PROPERTY, 6 per cent. clear; prosperous provincial town, Long Leases. £16,500.—Write Box J.1540, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSTEAD.—High-class ESTATE of FREEHOLD RESIDENCES producing £1,300 per annum, tenants responsible. To be disposed of. Price for quick sale £25,000 or near offer.—Particulars of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

A FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.

10 PER CENT. net return secured from good-class building of five flats, let at moderate rents; porter, constant hot water, &c. Price £8,250, acceptance of offer. Tel. Kns. 14, Mayfair 8422.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED (continued)

REQUIRED immediately, HOUSE; two-three reception, three-four bed rooms, bath room, &c.; with minimum two acres land; preferably Home Counties.—Write Box 02745, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

STUDIO